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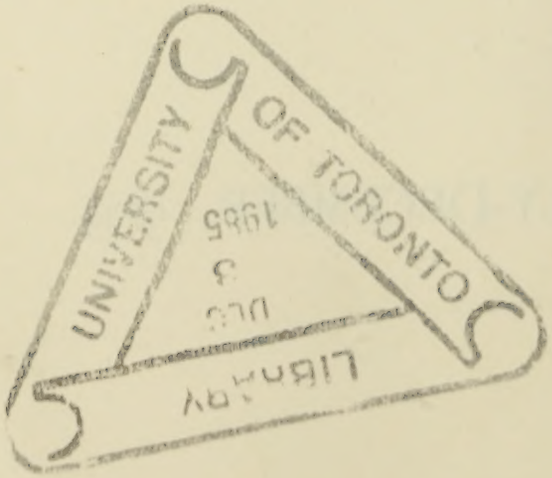
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INDEX TO THE TENTH VOLUME OF

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

JULY-DECEMBER, 1894.

AERIAL Navigation, 434.
Africa :
  Women's Mission Among the Moors, 309.
  The Anglo-Belgian Agreement, 13, 147.
  Affairs in Africa, 257.
Alexander III, Peace-Keeper of Europe, 630 ; portraits, 466, 630.
Allen, William V. : Populist, 30 ; portraits, 30, 31.
Alsace-Lorraine, Germany's Success in, 209.
Alsace-Lorraine : On the Threshold of Universal Peace, 635.
America, Did a Chinaman Discover, 83.
American Journal of Politics reviewed, 97, 217, 327, 444.
American Life, Contentment in, 535.
American Protective Association, The, 205.
Anarchism :
  Will Repression Succeed ? 253.
  Anarchist as an Epithet, 255.
  What to Do with the Anarchist, 302.
  An Anarchist Utopia, 421.
  In Defense of Anarchy, 421.
  Some Anarchist Portraits, 422.
Anglo-American Reunion, Possibilities of an, 675.
Anglo-Saxon Will, The United, 207.
Antarctic Exploration, 315.
Arabs : Dining with a Saharan Arab, 661.
Arbitration :
  The Pope as an International Arbitrator, 79.
  International Arbitration, 601.
  Industrial Agreements and Conciliation, 647.
  Compulsory Arbitration, 666.
Arce, Gaspar Nuñez de, 439.
Archæology : American Explorers in Ancient Fields, 357.
Arctic Exploration : Our Various Arctic Parties, 357.
Arena reviewed, 97, 216, 327, 444, 687.
Argentine Republic, Education in the, 89.
Armies :
  The Reduction of Armaments, 80, 297, 482.
  Shall Our Army Be Increased ? 252.
Armor, Bullet Proof, 14.
Art Fads, Mr. Hamerton on Our, 657.
Artists and Poets, The Minds of Our, 658.
Athletic Sports as a Factor in European Life, 208.
Atlantic Monthly reviewed, 101, 332, 448, 559, 685.
Atonement, Mr. Gladstone on the, 431.
Australia :
  Australia for Young Men, 90.
  An Australian's Impressions of the United States, 193.
  Max O'Rell in Australia, 315.
  Australian Progress, 485.
  Australian Politics, 373.

BALACLAVA and Inkerman, Stories of, 679.
Bank of England Notes, 312.
Banking Question, The, 596.
Barr, Robert, and Conan Doyle, 517.
Bayreuth, 524.
Belgium : Electoral Changes in Belgium, 482.
Berlin :
  The People's Libraries of Berlin, 307.
  Berlin's Great Milkman, 197.
Biblical History and the Monuments, 322.
Bicycling : Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing, 91.
Bimetallism : The German Silver Commission, 289.
Birds and Beasts of Shakespeare, 93.
Bismarck, Prince, at Home, 521.
Blumena, Origin of Mr. Carlyle's, 318.
Bolivia, Our Sister Republic, 88.
Books, The New :
  Our London Letter About Books, 105, 224.
  The Love Story of the World, 106.
  Autobiography of Frances Power Cobbe, 562.
  The Book Season in London, 569.
  Recent American Publications, 111, 226, 335, 450, 571, 692.
Books, The Doom of : The Phonograph, 317.
Booth, Gen. : Gen. Booth's Visit to America, 486.
Boycott, The Rationale of the, 190
Brigandage, Camorra, Maffia and, 423.
Brugsch Pasha, Prof. Von Helmholtz and, 523.
Bryant, William Cullen :
  The Bryant Anniversary, 255.
  Where Bryant Wrote Thanatopsis, 439.
  Bryant's Centennial, 401 ; portraits, 402–405.
Bulgaria :
  The Fall of Stambouloff, 14.
  Bulgarian Unrest, 483.

CAFÉ : In a Paris Café, 662.
Camorra, Maffia and Brigandage, 423.
Canada :
  The Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa, 16.
  Imperialists in Council, 139.
  Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal Leader, 158 ; portrait, 158.
  Toronto as a Municipal Object Lesson, 165.
  Canada's Political Conditions, 160.
  The Canadian Constitution, 543.
  The Great Canadian Northwest, 545.
Canadian Magazine reviewed, 220.
Canals :
  The Nicaragua Ship Canal, 362.
  Inter-Coastal Canals, 194.
Caricature, Current History in, 23, 154, 259, 380, 613.
Carlyle's Blumena, Origin of, 318.
Catholicism in Germany, 82.
Catholic Church and the Saloon, 528.
Cavalry Soldier, The First, 212.
Century Magazine Reviewed, 100, 219, 330, 447, 557, 683.
Character Sketches :
  William V. Allen : Populist, 30.
  "Coxeyism," 47.
  Sir George Dibbs, 174.
  Li Hung Chang, 386.
  Oliver Wendell Holmes, 495.
Charity : The Little Sisters of the Poor, 308.
Charity and the Unemployed, Future Problem of, 192.
Chautauquan Reviewed, 221, 559.
Chemical Analysis of Food in France, 198.
Chicago, The Reformatory Spirit in, 471.
Chili : The Yankees of South America, 541.
China :
  Controversy Between China and Japan, 139.
  The War Between Japan and China, 247, 361, 600, 673.
  Is Corea a Part of China ? 249.
  The Opportunity of America, 251.
  Li Hung Chang, 386, 415 ; portraits, 387, 389, 391, 392.
  The Future of China, 480.
Chinaman Abroad, The, 540.
Chinese Discovery of America, 83.
Christian Endeavor Convention at Cleveland, 60.
Church and Its Relation to Labor, The, 407.
Church of England and the Nonconformists, 81.
Citizenship, University Training and, 430.
Civics in the Schools, 304.
Civil Service Reform, Progress of, 598.

Cleveland, President, and the Election, 598.
College Students, Supervision of American, 429.
Committees, Origin of Standing, 75.
Commune, The Rural, in Russia, 316.
Conciliation, Industrial Agreements and, 647.
Congress :
Congressional Scandals and Investigations, 6.
The Work of the Fifty-third Congress, 269.
The Approaching Session of Congress, 596.
Consular Appointments : Ought They to Be Political ? 78.
Contemporary Review reviewed, 99, 217, 328, 445, 554, 689.
Contentment in American Life, 535.
Contents of Reviews and Magazines, 117, 231, 341, 454, 582, 709.
Co-operation in Ireland, 16.
Co-operative Working-Class Settlements, 191.
Corea :
Is Corea a Part of China ? 249.
Corea and Her People, 293.
The Struggle Over Corea, 361.
The Corean War, 411.
Cosmopolitan reviewed, 100, 220, 331, 448, 558, 684.
Coxey, Jacob S.:
"Coxeyism:" A Character Sketch, 47.
The Coxey Crusade, 63.
Portrait, 47.
Coxeyism :
The Serious Aspect of "Coxeyism," 5.
No Further Use for "Coxeyites," 4.
Cromwell, Oliver, Recreations of, 549.
Cromwell, Creator of the First Calvary Soldier, 212.

Dana, Charles A., of the New York *Sun*, 441.
Debt, National, An Increase of the, 597.
Democracy, The Crisis of American, 418.
Dibbs, Sir George : A Character Sketch, 174 ; portraits, 174, 175, 176.
Dining with a Saharan Arab, 661.
Diphtheria, Inoculation for, 485.
Dolls of Famous Women, 522.
Doyle, Conan, and Robert Barr, 517.

Economic Conditions of the West, 42.
Ecuador, the Republic of, 682.
Edinburgh Review reviewed, 330, 689.
Education :
Education in the Argentine Republic, 89.
Clear Aims in Education, 214.
Civics in the Schools, 304.
Supervision of American College Students, 429.
Legal Education in the United States, 502.
The Unity of Educational Reform, 532.
Teaching of English at American Universities, 680.
The Educational Value of Play, 681.
Elections of 1894, The, 621.
Election of Senators by the People, 668.
Electricity :
Nikola Tesla and His Works, 215.
The Capture of Niagara, 434.
Ely, R. T., and Socialism, 535.
Emerson : Howell's Visit to Emerson, 319.
Emporiums, The Beginnings of French, 317.
English-Speaking Race, Federation of the, 298.
English, Teaching of, at American Colleges and Universities, 680.
Engineering Magazine reviewed, 560.
England :
Liberals Making no Headway, 14.
New Knights in England, 15.
The Queen at Manchester, 16.
Future of Socialism in England, 69.
Municipal Government in England and the United States, 70.
Woman's Work in Merry England, 94.
The Great Grandson of the Queen, 141.
The Campaign Against the Peers, 145, 369.
Sir William Harcourt's Successor, 145.
The Old and New Lord Chief Justice, 147.
Municipal Socialism in Birmingham, 195.
British Politics, 256, 483.
Democratizing the Land, 256.
The Evicted Tenants' Bill, 256.
Moral Questions in England, 257.
Sir William Harcourt's Budget, 311.
A Wet Harvest in England, 368.
Another Irish Land Bill, 369.
Labor and Liberalism, 370.
The Eight Hours Day in England, 370.
The British "Holiday Parliaments," 373.
Hope for Temperance Reform, 484.
American Influence Over England, 526.
The Government and the House of Lords, 607.
England's Menace to the Nations, 602.
The Cabinet and the Chinese Squadron, 607.
The Next Government, 610.
España Moderna reviewed, 449.
Europe, Mr. Depew on the State of, 363.
Events, Record of Current, 19, 149, 266, 375, 487, 617.

Fads : Mr. Hamerton on Our Art Fads, 657.
Family of the Future, The, 537.
Farm Colony, The British, 663.
Farmers' Organization, A Non-Partisan, 303.
Finance :
Wanted : A British Imperial Dollar, 204.
Declaration of the German Bimetallists, 289.
The Banking Question, 596.
Fires :
Forests and Forest Fires, 514.
Annual Losses by Fire, 325.
Northwestern Forest Fires, 358.
Fletcher, Mr., of the London *Daily Chronicle*, 92.
Flying-Machines, 434.
Flying, Lilienthal's Theory of, 682.
Food, Chemical Analysis of, in France, 198.
Food, Cheap : People's Kitchens in Vienna, 665.
Forests :
Forests and Forest Fires, 514.
Why not More Forest Preserves ? 651.
Fortnightly Review reviewed, 98, 219, 329, 445, 555, 687.
Forum reviewed, 96, 216, 327, 443, 553, 686.
France :
France in Africa, 13.
Assassination of President Carnot, 142.
Diplomatists of the Third Republic, 92.
Election of the New President, 143.
The Paris Municipal Laboratory, 198.
Sewers of Paris, The, 199.
Against a Free Press, 253.
France and England, 481.
The French House of Representatives, 542.
Franco-German War Correspondence, 313.
Freight Rates : Are Railway Freight Rates too High ? 79.
French Emporiums, The Beginnings of, 317.
French reviews reviewed, 102, 222, 333, 449, 560, 690.
Froude, James Anthony, Death of, 611.

Games, Olympic, Re-establishment of, 643.
Germany :
Municipal Housekeeping in Germany, 71.
Catholicism in Germany, 82.
Doings of the Kaiser, 144.
The People's Libraries of Berlin, 307.
Germany's Success in Alsace-Lorraine, 209.
The Kaiser and His Nobles, 483.
A New Chancellor in Germany, 605.
German Emperor, A French View of the, 437.
German Empress at Home, The, 521.
Gladstone, W. E.:
Gladstone's Plea for Heresy and Schism, 322.
Gladstone's Handwriting, 324.
Gladstone on the Atonement, 431.
Glasgow's Municipal Street Cars, 476.
Gold-Mining : The Boom of Cripple Creek, 87.
Gompers, Samuel: A Talk with, 27 ; portrait, 27.
Government of America, 74.
Green, John Richard, Reminiscences of, 321.
Gresham Law, The, 203.

Hamerton, Philip Gilbert, Death of, 612; portrait, 612.
Harper's Magazine reviewed, 100, 219, 331, 447, 557, 688.
Harte, Bret, The Interviewer with, 661.
Hawaiian Islands :
The Hawaiian Republic a Fact, 139.
Tranquility in Hawaii, 251.
Hawaiian Constitution, The New, 284.
Recognition of the Republic, 361.
Helmholtz, Prof. Von, Death of, 374.
Helmholtz, Prof. Von, and Brugsch Pasha, 523.

Heresy and Schism, Mr. Gladstone's Plea for, 322.
Holidays, Hints for, 324.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell :
Oliver Wendell Holmes : A Character Sketch, 495.
Dr. Holmes' Most Characteristic Work, 660.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, 485.
Portraits, 494–501.
Horse-Racing : Lord Rosebery and the Turf, 208.
Horse-Racing, Oliver Cromwell on, 549.
Howard, General Oliver O., 515.
Hughes, Hugh Price : First Sermon, 520.
Hungary : Francis Joseph and the Magnates, 144.
Hutton, R. H., a Journalist in Literature, 320.
Huysmans, J. K., 93.

Illustrations :
The Coxey Army, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56
Convention Hall, Cleveland, 60.
Hamburg Filter Basins, 74.
Arcade Park, Pullman, 135.
Administration Building, Pullman, 136.
New *Cosmopolitan Magazine* Building, Irvington, N. Y., 137.
Ladas and His Rider, 152.
New Ontario Parliament Buildings, 166.
Views in Toronto, 165–173.
Scene on Nepean River, New South Wales, 175.
Section of a Paris Sewer, 200.
South Gate of Seoul, Corea, 250.
Fac-simile of Gladstone's Handwriting, 324.
Li Hung Chang's State Barge, 394.
Tartar Cannoneers of the Chinese Army, 395.
Chinese European-Drilled Soldiers, 395.
War Ships in the Harbor of Tche Foo, 490.
Oliver Wendell Holmes' Birthplace and Residences, 498, 499.
In the Pachango Valley, California, 508.
Indian Women Grinding Corn, 509.
United States Government School Building, 510.
An Indian Family at Home, 510.
The Oldest Woman of the Pachango Indians, 511.
Bell Tower at Pala Mission, 512.
Cemetery at Pachango, 513.
The Heroes of Duty, 594.
The New Steamship *St. Louis*, 603.
The Pivot of the London School Board Elections, 608.
Fort Point, San Francisco, 629.
Chateau at Livadia, 631.
Acropolis at Athens, 643.
The Coubertin Medal, 646.
The British Farm Colony, 663.
Illustrations from the New Books, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702.
Immigration : An Opportune Time to Restrict Immigration, 141.
Income, What is, 203.
Income Tax, The, 246, 303, 667.
Index to Periodicals, 124, 238, 349, 461, 590, 717.
Indians :
A Tragic Sequel to "Ramona," 507.
Give the Indian a Chance, 529.
Inness, George, Death of, 258 ; portrait, 253.
Insurance, Post Office, 313.
Ireland :
Co-operation in Ireland. 16.
Another Irish Land Bill, 369.
Irrigation :
The Drouth, Western Crops and Irrigation, 359.
Progress of Irrigation Thought in the West, 396.
The Empire Awaiting Irrigation, 442.
Italy : The Attack on Signor Crispi, 144.

Japan :
Controversy between Japan and China, 139.
The War between Japan and China, 247, 361, 600.
What Japan has at Stake, 250.
The Opportunity of America, 251.
Political Japan and its Leaders, 277.
His Imperial Majesty, the Mikado, 294.
The Japanese Victories, 481
Joule, Lord Kelvin on, 517.
Journalism, A Chapter in the History of, 313.
Jury Reform, A Movement for, 254.

Kipling, Rudyard : My First Book, 516.
Kitchen Association, People's, in Vienna, 665.

Labor :
The Vanishing Hosts of the Unemployed, 3.
The Eight Hours' Day in England, 12, 370.
The British Miners at Berlin, 12.
The London Cab Strikes, 16.
Inevitable Failure of the Railroad Strike, 132.
Striking is not Criminal, 134.
Ho, for the Country, 137.
Labor's Future, 138.
Labor Troubles : New Remedies from the Antipodes, 178.
The Rationale of the Boycott, 190.
The A. R. U., 190.
The Labor War in the United States, 191.
Co-operative Working-Class Settlements, 191.
The Future Problem of Charity and the Unemployed, 192.
The Padrone Question, 192.
The Trend to Fixed Wages, 253.
The Pullman Strike, 299.
Industrial Warfare, 368.
Labor and Liberalism in England, 370.
The Church and Its Relation to Labor, 407.
Judge Cooley on the Settlement of Strikes, 416.
Two Remedies for Railway Wars, 417.
Profit-Sharing Labor Unions of Antwerp, 424.
Labor Organizations and Trade Instruction, 425.
The Trades Union Congress in England, 485.
Report on the Chicago Strikes, 603.
Industrial Agreements and Conciliation, 647.
Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid, 158 ; portrait, 158.
Law and Order Leagues, Value of, 193.
Lawyers, Three Famous Metropolitan, 552.
Lawyers : Education for the Bar, 357.
Leading Articles of the onth, 63, 190, 293, 411, 514, 654.
Legal Education in the United States, 502.
Legislation, Recent State, 274.
Legislation, Purification of, 302.
Legislatures : The Upper Chambers of the World, 202.
Libraries :
Public Libraries in the United States, 305.
The People's Libraries of Berlin, 307.
Public Libraries in the United States, 547.
The First Great National Library, 548.
Life-Saving : A Student Life-Saving Crew, 95.
Li Hung Chang :
Li Hung Chang at Home, 415.
Character Sketch, 386.
Portraits, 387, 389, 391, 392.
Lippincott's reviewed, 558, 684.
Locomotive, The Future, 78.
London :
Opening of the Tower Bridge, 141.
Future of the Tramcar in London, 195.
Life of the London Working Classes, 196.
Latest Plans for the Unification of London, 476.
Longevity : Americans Should Be Long Lived, 654.
Love, Napoleon on, 440.

McClure's Magazine reviewed, 100, 220, 331, 448, 558, 684.
McCosh, James, Death of, 611 ; portrait, 611.
Madagascar :
The Conquest of Madagascar, 482
The Outlook in Madagascar, 538.
The French and Madagascar, 610.
Maffia, Camorra, and Brigandage, 423.
Maguey Plant, The, 440.
Maps :
Maps Illustrating New African Agreements, 13.
Map Showing Route of "Commonwealers," 58.
Map of Corea, 248.
Minnesota and Wisconsin Forest Fires, 359.
Vicinity of the Phong Yang Battle, 361.
Political Maps of the United States, 596, 597.
Map of Venezuela, 601.
Map of Alsace-Lorraine, 637.
Married and Unmarried Woman of America, 83.
Maurice, Frederick Denison, 82
Mendelssohn and Schumann, 523.
Meredith, George, and His Novels, 320.
Military Strategy, Lord Wolseley on, 299.
Milkman, Berlin's Great, 197.
Missions : Women's Mission Among the Moors, 309.

Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, 431.
Monopolists, Capitalistic, 419.
Monroe Doctrine, Pertinence of the, in Venezuelan Affairs, 602.
Montana: The Wealth of a Rocky Mountain State, 546.
Montenegro, The Prince of, 539.
Moody, D. L., Estimate of, 655.
Moors, Women's Mission Among the, 309.
Morocco, The New Sultan of, 539.
Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua and the, 362.
Municipal Government:
Municipal Government in England and the United States, 70.
Municipal Housekeeping in Germany, 71.
Mayor Gilroy on Municipal Government Abroad, 364.
The Philadelphia Municipal League, 427.
Toronto as a Municipal Object Lesson, 165.
Municipal Reform, 426.
Municipal Socialism in Birmingham, 195.
Munsey's Magazine reviewed, 558, 685.

NAPOLEON on Love, 440.
Napoleon, Prof. Sloane's Biography of, 520.
National Review reviewed, 98, 218, 328, 556, 688.
National Stability, 131.
Navies:
The Building of a Battle-Ship, 212.
More Cruisers Needed, 252.
The Next Great Naval Battle, 296.
The Lessons of the Sea Fight, 481.
Naval Needs in the Pacific, 527.
The First Ironclads, 548.
Navigation:
The Problem of Speed at Sea, 253.
Launch of the *St. Louis*, 603.
Negro, Material Advancement of the, 671.
New England Magazine reviewed, 448, 559, 685.
New Review reviewed, 97, 217, 329, 446, 555, 688.
New Science Review reviewed, 221, 685.
New South Wales: Premier Sir George Dibbs, 174.
Newspapers: Election Night in a Newspaper Office, 514.
Newspaper Correspondents and the Franco-German War, 313.
New York:
Work of the Constitutional Convention, 478.
New York's Constitution, 599.
New York City:
The Lexow Investigation, 11.
Rapid Transit Scheme, 475.
Voting on a "Greater New York," 476.
Shall New York City Govern New York State? 477.
A "Greater New York," and Municipal Transit, 599.
Niagara Falls: Power for Transmission of Electrical Energy, 434.
Nicaragua Ship Canal, 362.
Nicaragua and the Mosquito Coast, 362.
Nineteenth Century reviewed, 99, 218, 329, 446, 554, 688.
Nonconformists, Church of England and the, 81.
North American Review reviewed, 96, 216, 327, 443, 553, 686.

OLYMPIAN Games, Revival of the, 139, 643.
O'Rell, Max, in Australia, 315.

PADRONE Question, The, 192.
Pall Mall Magazine reviewed, 219.
Pater, Walter, A Glimpse of, 659.
Paris:
The Paris Municipal Laboratory, 198.
The Subways of a Great City, 199.
In a Paris Café, 662.
Paris, Count of, Death of, 374; portrait, 378.
Peace, War, and Christianity, 368.
Peace, On the Threshold of Universal, 635.
Pearls Made to Order, 440.
Pensions: The Turning Tide in Pension Payments, 478.
Periodicals, Index to, 124, 238, 349, 461, 590, 717.
Periodicals Reviewed, 96, 217, 327, 443, 553, 683.
Persecution, Religious, in Russia, 207.
Phelps, William Walter, Death of, 17; portrait, 18.
Philanthropy: The Little Sisters of the Poor, 308.
Phonograph, The: The Doom of Books, 317.
Photography: Chat with a "Society" Photographer, 326.
Photography: Is Photography an Art? 660.
Plantin-Moretus Museum, The, 438.
Play, Educational Value of, 681.
Poets: The Greatest Living Poet of Spain, 439.
Poets and Artists, The Minds of Our, 658.
Polish Magazines, 104.
Political:
Republican Gains, 6.
The New Sectionalism, 7.
The Alabama Election, 255.
British Politics, 256.
The Movement Against Tammany, 365.
The Election and the Reactionary Drift, 365.
The New York Republicans, 366.
Politics on the Continent, 371.
Politics in New York, 467.
California State Issues, 472.
The A. P. A. as a Political Factor, 474.
Louisiana Planters Swapping Parties, 475.
The Verdict of November 6, 595.
The Overthrow of Tammany, 599.
Populism:
The Populists in Congress, 6.
Populism as a Leaven, 7.
Populism and the Coinage and Tariff, 8.
How the Populists Fared, 600.
Political Economy: The Gresham Law, 203.
Poor, Little Sisters of the, 308.
Pope, The, as International Arbitrator, 79.
Pope Leo and the Grogshop, 257.
Popular Science Monthly reviewed, 221, 449, 686.
Portraits:
Abbott, Austin, 503.
Allen, William V., 30, 31.
Arisugawa, Prince of Japan, 279.
Astley, John, 620.
Atkinson, W. Y., 475.
Bacon, O. A., 617.
Baer, John Willis, 61.
Baldwin, Simeon E., 505.
Banks, Nathaniel P., 377.
Best, Engineer, 360.
Bourget, Paul, 577.
Bowell, McKenzie, 141.
Breckinridge, Clifton R., 139.
Broadhurst, H., 370.
Browne, Carl, 48.
Bryan, William J., 472.
Bryant, William Cullen, 354, 402, 403, 404, 405.
Budd, James H., 472, 623.
Burdeau, M., 254.
Burroughs, John, 702.
Caine, Hall, 451.
Carnot, Sadi, 142.
Caron, Adolph P., 140.
Cartwright, Richard J., 161.
China, Emperor and Empress of, 249.
Clark, Francis E., 60.
Clarke, William G., 472.
Cleaves, Henry B., 366.
Cleveland, Mrs., 603.
Cleveland, President, 598.
Cobbe, Frances Power, 562.
Coffin, O. Vincent, 623.
Coleridge, Lord, 146.
Cooley, Thomas M., 502.
Corea, King of, 249.
Coubertin, Pierce de, 644.
Courcel, Baron de, 610.
Courtney, W. L., 687.
Coxey, Jacob S., 47.
Culberson, Charles A., 623.
Curtin, Andrew G., 491.
Davies, S. H., 162.
Davis, Cushman K., 132.
Davis, John, 10.
Dayton, Alston G., 617.
Dayton, Charles W., 364.
Debs, Eugene V., 133.
Depew, Chauncey M., 363.
Dibbs, Sir George, 174, 175, 176.
Dole, Sanford B., 149.
Doyle, Conan, 695.
Drummond, Henry, 108.
Dumas, Alexandre, 697.
Dupuy, Charles, 20, 374.
Eckels, James H., 597.

Ellert, L. R., 472.
Emery, J. S., 397.
Enomoto, Viscount, 282.
Evans, H. Clay, 623.
Fairchild, Charles H., 467.
Fletcher, Alfred Ewen, 407.
Foote, Mary Hallock, 575.
Foster, George E., 161.
Fraser, Simon, 140.
Froude, James Anthony, 492.
Frye, "General," 54.
Germany, Emperor of, 144.
Gilder, Richard Watson, 704.
Gilroy, Thomas F., 364.
Godwin, Parke, 355.
Goff, John W., 12.
Gompers, Samuel, 27.
Gould, George, 253.
Grace, William R., 471.
Grant, General, and Li Hung Chang, 251.
Grant, Hugh J., 470.
Gregory, J. W., 397.
Hamerton, Philip Gilbert, 612.
Hammond, William G., 503.
Hanabusa, Mr., of Japan, 282.
Hanneken, Captain Von, 481.
Hanotaux, M., 147.
Harte, Bret, 695.
Hastings, D. H., 623.
Hawkins, Anthony Hope, 337.
Hazell, Walter, 370.
Helmholtz, Herman Ludwig Ferdinand von, 374.
Hill, David B., 247.
Halcomb, Silas A., 600.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 494, 495, 496, 497, 500, 501.
Hohenlohe, Prince, 606.
Inness, George, 258.
Ito, Count Hirobumi, of Japan, 280.
Japan, Empress of, 277.
Japan, Mikado of, 277.
Kelly, "General," 55.
Kernan, John D., 604.
Kingston, C. C., 647.
Kirkwood, Samuel J., 377.
Komatsu, Prince, of Japan, 279.
Kyle, James H., 9.
Langley, S. P., 258.
Laurier, Wilfrid, 158.
Lawler, Thomas G., 375.
Li Hung Chang, 242, 251, 387, 389, 391, 392, 490.
Li Hung Chang and General Grant, 392.
Lincoln, Abraham, 693.
Lord, William Paine, 7.
McConnell, W. J., 623.
McCosh, James, 611.
McGowan, John, 360.
Mahan, Alfred T., 2.
McIntire, A. W., 623.
Madagascar, Queen of, 610.
Marshall, Anthony, 16.
Marvil, Joshua H., 623.
Matthews, Nathan, 3.
Michael, Grand Duke, 632.
Miles, Gen. Nelson A., 252.
Morley, Professor Henry, 21.
Morrill, Edward N., 623.
Morton, Levi P., 367, 623.
Moulton, John Fletcher, 15.
Mutsu, Mr., of Japan, 283
Nelson, Knute, 474, 623.
Oates, William C., 256.
Okuma, Count, of Japan, 281.
Owens, W. C., 376.
Paris, Comte de, 378.
Parkhurst, Charles H., 468.
Payne, J. L., 140.
Pearson, C. H., 153.
Peary, Robert, 358.
Peffer, William A., 10.
Pence, Lafe, 11.
Perier, Casimir, 20, 143.
Phelps, William Walter, 18.
Pico, Don Pio, 378.
Pitman, Isaac, 15.
Powell, J. W., 399.
Pullman, George M., 134.
Reeves, W. P., 178.
Reid, Robert, 15.
Renals, Joseph, 618.
Rich, John T., 623.
Ridding, Lady Laura, 612.
Rigby, John, 15.
Rogers, Henry Wade, 504.
Root, Elihu, 366.
Root, James, 360.
Rubenstein, Anton, 619.
Russell, Lord, 130.
Russia, Alexander III, of, 466, 630.
Russia, Czarevitch of, and Princess Alix, 479.
Russia, Czar Nicholas II of, 605, 634.
Russia, Empress of, 630.
Ryalls, Major, 398.
Saigo, Count, of Japan, 282.
Salisbury, Lord, 372.
Shakespeare's Death Mask, Bust and Best Likeness, 518, 519.
Sharp, George M., 506.
Shaw, William, 61.
Shedd, W. G. T., 611.
Sheldon, Charles H., 623.
Simpson, Jerry, 9.
Sloane, William M., 645.
Smith, Alfred Lee, 140.
Smythe, William E., 396.
Sovereign, J. R., 133.
Stokes, James, 17.
Straus, Nathan, 470.
Strong, William L., 469.
Sullivan, Thomas, 360.
Sutro, Adolph, 627.
Swing, David, 486.
Thayer, James B., 506.
Thompson, John S. D., 160.
Ting, Admiral, 480.
Tyler, J. Z., 61.
Upham, William H., 623.
Vest, George G., 245.
Victoria, Queen, and the Prince of Wales 148.
Vladimir, Grand Duke, 632.
Walter, John, 620.
Warner, Charles Dudley, 356.
Watterson, Bishop, 257.
Wekerle, Alexander, 145.
Wetmore, George Peabody, 19.
Wheeler, Everett P., 471.
Whitney, William D., 18.
Wilson, William L., 244.
Williams, George, 17.
Woodbury, U. A., 365.
Worthington, Nicholas E., 604.
Wright, Carroll D., 604.
Yamagata, Count, 375.
Yates, Edmund, 22.
Zakharin, Dr., 633.
Postal Service, Our National, 200.
Postal Service, Postmaster Dayton and the British, 363.
Postmasters, Popular Election of, 77.
Post Office Insurance, 313.
Preachers, College-Trained, 430.
Printer, A Great, 438.
Profit-Sharing Labor Unions of Antwerp, 424.
Progress of the World, 3, 131, 243, 355, 467, 595.
Protection and the Farmer, 63.
Prussia : Railway Management in Prussia, 668.
Pullman : The Story of Pullman, 136.

Quarterly Review reviewed, 330, 689.

RAILWAYS :
The Future Locomotive, 78.
Are Railway Freight Rates Too High ? 79.
The Railway Situation, 185.
The A. R. U., 190.
How to Nationalize Railways, 194.
Future of the Tramcar in London, 195.
Two Remedies for Railway Wars, 417.
Our Passenger Trains and England's, 436.
Glasgow's Municipal Street Cars, 476.

Reform in Railway Management, 301.
The Municipality and Urban Transit, 531.
Railway Management in Prussia, 668.
Ramona, A Tragic Sequel to, 507
Record of Current Events, 19, 149, 266, 375, 487, 617.
Reed, Thomas B., Interview with, 76.
Reformatory, The Elmira, 356.
Religion in the Schools, 81.
Religious Persecution in Russia, 207.
Religion, Science and, 655.
Repudiation in the Southern States, 204.
Rosebery, Lord, and the Turf, 208.
Roseberys, The Seven Lord, 549.
Russia :
Religious Persecution in Russia, 207.
The Rural Commune in Russia, 316.
Mortal Illness of the Czar, 479.
Russia's Imperial Masters, 605.
Alexander III, Peace-Keeper of Europe, 630.
An Explosion at the Winter Palace, 677.
Russia, Our Minister to, 139.

SALOONS : The Catholic Church and the Saloon, 528.
Sandwich Islands : See Under Hawaii.
San Francisco Campaign, The, 471.
Saratoga as a Summer Centre, 356.
Schumann, Mendelssohn and, 523.
Science, The Advance of, 258.
Science and Religion, 655.
Scotch-Irish in America, 85.
Scribner's Magazine reviewed, 100, 220, 331, 447, 557, 683.
Sebastopol Revisited, 677.
Senate, The Attack on the, 201.
Senators, Election of, by the People, 668.
Sermons : Hugh Price Hughes' First Sermon, 520.
Sewers of Paris, The, 199.
Shakespeare :
Birds and Beasts of Shakespeare, 93.
If Shakespeare Were Alive To-day ? 318.
What Was Shakespeare Like ? 518.
Shedd, W. G. T., Death of, 611 ; portrait, 611.
Smell : Is Man Losing One of His Senses ? 95.
Socialism :
Who Will Pay the Bills of Socialism ? 68.
Future of Socialism in England, 69.
Dr. Ely and Socialism, 535.
Social Economist reviewed, 97, 327.
Songs, Some National, 210.
South America, Civil Wars in, 295.
Southern Magazine reviewed, 332, 448.
South, Resources of the, 310.
Spanish Poet, The Greatest Living, 439.
Sporting Contests, International, 139.
Statistics, The Limitations of, 428.
Stories of Balaclava and Inkerman, 679.
Streets, Laying out of City, 325.
Strikes :
The London Cab Strike, 16.
The Pullman Strike, 299.
Inevitable Failure of the Railroad Strike, 132.
Federal Intervention, 133.
Striking Is Not Criminal, 134.
The Story of Pullman, 136.
Judge Cooley on the Settlement of Strikes, 416.
Two Remedies for Railway Wars, 417.
Report on the Chicago Strikes, 603.
Industrial Agreements and Conciliation, 647.
Suffrage :
For and Against Woman Suffrage, 307.
Enfranchised Woman in New Zealand, 373.
Is the Vote Necessary for Woman's Influence ? 657.
Sugar, Manufacture of Cane, 435.
Sutro, Adolph, 626; portrait, 627.
Swing, Prof. David, Death of, 486 ; portrait, 486.

TAMMANY, The Movement Against, 365.
Tammany Through French Spectacles, 428.
Tariff, The :
Progress of the Tariff Bill, 5, 6, 598.
The Tariff's Deadlock, 138.
The New Tariff Law, 243.
The President's Position, 245.
Taxation :
The New Income Tax, 246, 667.
The Civil War Income Tax, 303.
New Ideas in Taxation, 287.
The Single Tax Panacea, 425.
Temperance :
The Pope and the Grogshop, 257.
Hope for Temperance Reform in England, 484.
The Temperance Problem, Past and Future, 669.
Tesla, Nikola, and His Works, 215.
Thanatopsis, Where Bryant Wrote, 439.
Thieves : Making Thieves in the Metropolis, 530.
Thrift, Compulsory, 665.
Topics, Current, Some Letters on, 188.
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing, 91.
Tramps : How to Reform the Tramp, 70.

United Service Magazine reviewed, 690.
United States :
Why the Republic May Endure, 532.
Increase of the National Debt, 597.
An Australian's Impressions of the United States, 193.
University Training and Citizenship, 430.
Utah's Approaching Statehood, 473.
Utopia, An Anarchist, 421.

VALUE, The Ultimate Standard of, 428.
Van Dyck at the Court of Charles I, 659.
Vinci, Leonardo da, a Pioneer in Science, 437.
Venezuela. England's Encroachments in, 362, 601.
Verse : The "New Music" of English Verse, 658.

WALKING, In Praise of, 324.
Waterways, Inland, 672.
Wars, Civil, in South America, 295.
War in Europe, Danger of, 479, 537.
War : Is War Growing More Murderous ? 676
War Correspondents in the Franco-German War, 313.
Wealth : If All Wealth Were Divided, 666.
Wealth in the United States, Distribution of, 67.
Western Men on Trans-Mississippi Conditions, 42.
Westminster Review reviewed, 218, 446, 556, 688.
Whitney, William Dwight, Death of, 18 ; portrait, 18.
Wolseley, Lord, on Military Strategy, 299.
Women :
The Married and Unmarried Woman of America, 83.
Woman's Work in Merry England, 94.
For and Against Woman Suffrage, 307.
Women's Mission Among the Moors, 309.
Enfranchised Woman in New Zealand, 373.
Women in the Colorado Campaign, 473.
Women in the New York Municipal Campaign, 478.
Women According to Hall Caine, 551.
Women in Public Activities, 652.
The New Woman Under Fire, 656.
Is the Vote Necessary for Woman's Influence ? 657.
Wounded in War, The Future of the, 90.

Y. M. C. A. : The Jubilee in London, 17.

ZANGWILL : How Mr. Zangwill Writes His Novels, 319.
Zola, A Disciple of, 93.

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CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1894.

Captain Mahan.....Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The Vanishing Hosts of the Unemployed..... 3
Good Reports from Many Centres..... 3
No Further Excuse for "Coxeyites"..... 4
An Inspection of the Camps..... 4
Trying to Save Appearances..... 5
The Serious Aspect of Coxeyism..... 5
Progress of the Tariff Bill..... 5
Scandals and Investigations..... 6
A Respite from Tariff Legislation..... 6
A Stable Equilibrium Wanted..... 6
Republican Gains..... 6
The Populists in Congress..... 6
The New Sectionalism..... 7
Populism as a Leaven..... 7
Another Instance..... 8
The Populist Leaven and the Coinage..... 8
Populism and the Tariff..... 9
A Faithful Group..... 10
The Lexow Investigation..... 11
The Redemption of New York..... 12
The British Miners at Berlin..... 12
The Eight-Hours Day..... 12
The Fall of M. Cassimir-Perier..... 13
The Anglo-Belgian Agreement..... 13
The Objections of France..... 13
Securities for Peace..... 13
Cloth Plate Armor..... 14
Exit Stambuloff..... 14
Various Problems Abroad..... 14
Those Peers of England..... 14
Liberals Making no Headway..... 14
Mr. Mundella's Resignation..... 15
Ministerial Readjustment..... 15
New Knights in England..... 15
Mr. Gladstone's Cataract..... 16
The Queen at Manchester..... 16
The London Cab Strike..... 16
Co-operation in Ireland..... 16
The Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa..... 16
The Y. M. C. A. and Its Jubilee..... 16
The Late William Walter Phelps..... 17
Professor Whitney's Death..... 18

With portraits of Hon. Nathan Mathews, Hon. William Paine Lord, Hon. Jerry Simpson, Hon. James H. Kyle, Hon. John Davis, Hon. William A. Peffer, Hon. Lafe Spence, John W. Goff, John Fletcher Moulton, Sir John Rigby, Robert Reid, Sir Isaac Pitman, Sir George Williams, James Stokes, the late Prof. William D. Whitney and the late Hon. William Walter Phelps, and a map of the new African agreements.

Record of Current Events..... 19

With portraits of Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, M. Casimir-Perier, Mr. Charles Dupuy, Professor Henry Morley, and Edmund Yates.

Forthcoming Events..... 22

Current History in Caricature..... 23

With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.

A Talk with Mr. Gompers..... 27

With portrait of Mr. Gompers.

William V. Allen: Populist..... 30

A character sketch and interview. By Albert Shaw. With portrait of Senator Allen.

A Bundle of Western Letters..... 42

"Coxeyism:" A Charac er Sketch..... 47

By William T. Stead.

With portraits of "General" Coxey, "Marshal" Browne, "General" Frye, and "General" Kelly, and other illustrations.

A Great Gathering to Come..... 60

With portraits of Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., Rev. J. Z. Tyler, D.D., John Willis Baer, and William Shaw, and view of Convention Hall, Cleveland.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Protection and the Farmer..... 63
The Coxey Crusade..... 63
Distribution of Wealth in the United States..... 67
Who Will Pay the Bills of Socialism?..... 68
The Future of Socialism in England..... 69
How to Reform the Tramp..... 70
Municipal Government in England and the United States Compared..... 70
Municipal Housekeeping in Germany..... 71
With view of the Hamburg Filter Basin.
How America is Governed..... 74
Origin of Standing Committees..... 75
An Interview with ex-Speaker Reed..... 76
Popular Election of Postmasters..... 77
Ought Consular Appointments to be Political?..... 78
The Future Locomotive..... 78
Are French Railway Rates Too High?..... 79
The Pope as an International Arbitrator..... 79
The Arrest of Armaments..... 80
Religion in the Schools..... 81
The Church of England and the Nonconformists 81
"The Last of the Prophets"..... 82
Catholicism in Germany..... 82
The Married and Unmarried Women of America. 83
Did a Chinaman Discover America?..... 83
The Scotch-Irish in America..... 85
The Boom of Cripple Creek..... 87
Our Sister Republic Bolivia..... 88
Education in the Argentine Republic..... 89
Australia for Young Men..... 90
The Future of the Wounded in War..... 90
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing..... 91
Diplomatists of the Third Republic..... 92
Mr. Fletcher..... 92
A Disciple of Emile Zola..... 93
The Birds and Beasts of Shakespeare..... 93
Woman's Work in Merry England..... 94
A Student Life-Saving Crew..... 95
Is Man Losing One of His Senses?..... 95

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 96

The New Books—

Our London Letter about Books..... 105
The Love Story of the World..... 107
With portrait of Professor Henry Drummond.
Recent American Publications..... 111

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 117

Index to Periodicals..... 125

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CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN, U. S. N., LL.D.

This distinguished officer of our American navy has within the past month received at Cambridge, England, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his great historical work entitled "The Sea Power in History." His enthusiastic reception in England has constituted an international event of agreeable character and considerable significance.

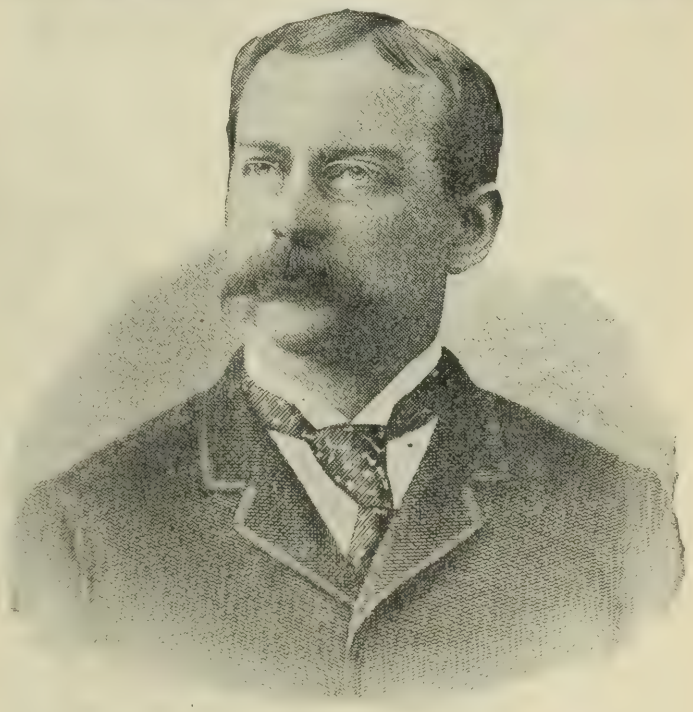
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X. NEW YORK, JULY, 1894. NO. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Vanishing Hosts of the Unemployed.

We are inclined to accept certain evidences that have come to our notice which indicate that a turn of the tide of business affairs will soon be apparent in all quarters. A return of industrial prosperity after a period of depression almost always comes without observation. The good times are upon us even while we are still imagining ourselves in the midst of bad times. Our readers will remember that, with perhaps more care and thoroughness than any other journal in the country, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in the winter and spring took occasion to ascertain to what extent men were out of employment in the principal American centres of population and industry, and what measures had been devised for the relief of the unemployed. We have now, just before sending this number to press, again received direct and authoritative information from nearly all the cities mentioned in our discussion of relief measures early in the present year. We shall not attempt to report in detail, but we are glad to be able to state that almost everywhere it was found possible several weeks ago to abandon all special relief measures, and to disband the Citizens' Committees under which relief was administered in most of the large towns. Our Philadelphia informant, Mr. McWade of the *Public Ledger*, who is one of the officers of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee, assures us that after expending over $143,000, the committee has closed its work with a balance on hand amounting to more than $12,000. Mr. McWade gives us the very striking information that the recent opening of mills, factories, furnaces and manufacturing establishments in general, has given employment to more than 80,000 persons, the greater part of whom had been dependent upon the relief committee for help. He declares that "the committee's work would have been kept up during the summer months had there been any necessity for it; but matters have improved in almost every direction." From the New England towns, where important relief measures were necessary, we have received very encouraging reports. This is particularly true as regards such manufacturing places as Lynn, Cambridge, Springfield and Providence. The numbers of the unemployed in Boston last winter were variously estimated, as our readers will remember, but all reports made the total very great indeed. In response to our inquiry as to the existing condition, we have received the following terse and satisfactory answer from Mayor Matthews: "In reply to your letter I would say that the relief work is all ended, as well as the necessity for it." This short sentence speaks volumes as to the capacity of American industry to absorb labor temporarily out of employment.



MAYOR NATHAN MATTHEWS, OF BOSTON.

Good Reports from Many Centres.

The greatest relief work of all, in some respects, was that instituted by the citizens' committee at Pittsburg. It expended more than a quarter of a million dollars, half of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed. The committee gave total or partial support to more than 14,000 men, representing 47,000 persons dependent upon their labor. The relief operations have been wound up; and while we are informed that there are still a good many men in need of work, the exceptional stress has wholly disappeared. The Cincinnati situation, which, though severe, was admirably met

by the rally of business men and municipal authorities around the Associated Charities as a centre, is quite normal again; and one-third of the special municipal relief fund that was appropriated remains unexpended. Many men are employed only on part time, and from Cincinnati's workers in charity, as well as from those in many cities, come to us expressions of anxiety lest next winter should bring a return of enforced idleness, with less ability on the part of workingmen to bear the strain. The Baltimore measures of relief were notably successful, and the emergency already appears a matter of history. The brilliantly conceived relief plans of the Indianapolis Commercial Club have also been brought to a successful conclusion, and the labor conditions there are normal once more, cases of need being easily dealt with by the usual agencies of charity. Favorable reports come also from St. Paul and Minneapolis. At Chicago, even in the short period that has elapsed since the closing of the Fair, which left the labor market so abnormally congested, there seems to have been accomplished a very remarkable adjustment and assimilation, and we are told that there is no prospect that there will be left a residue of chronic seekers for aid or claimants upon public support. In Milwaukee and Toledo, in Cleveland and Columbus, greatly improved conditions are visible. Mayor Major of Toledo reports the recent demand for work of a body of several hundred men, who were all, however, with a few individual exceptions, members of the Polish colony. Our report from Kansas City begins with this sentence: "All necessity for special relief of the unemployed has disappeared in this community." Denver's situation has been disturbed again by the great Colorado mining strikes and the flocking of miners to the chief city; but apart from these disquieting events, the situation is quite transformed. In May, for example, the demand for labor in Colorado was very great. The adjustment of the strikes and the resumption of mining activity gives Colorado the assurance of a very busy autumn. A direct report from San Francisco has not reached us; but from general sources of information, we may conclude that such improvement as is visible elsewhere has been experienced in like measure on the Pacific coast. It can be said for New York City and Brooklyn that the most of the men and women who were seeking work in the winter and spring have found employment.

No Further Excuse for "Coxeyites."

Thus, curiously enough, even while several "industrial armies" are still on their tedious and adventurous line of march to Washington to report to Congress the state of the country and demand immediate legislation to give relief to the unemployed, the chief excuse for the rally has already disappeared. There is every reason to believe that if Congress will but pass the tariff bill and adjourn, the quickened wheels of manufacturing industry and the call for men to harvest ripening crops and to supply the demand for coal and lumber and other materials, will at once afford a chance for every able-bodied man in the United States to work. It is reasonable to estimate that fully nine-tenths of the unemployed labor of three or four months ago has already been absorbed, and a very little quickening of the industrial life will provide for those remaining. Coxeyites will then melt away like magic, except as they are supported by the mistaken sympathy and hospitality of those who cannot resist the temptation to feed any applicant who professes hunger. In ordinary times in the United States, the existence of tramps is due simply to the amiability and kindness of the country folk, who subsidize that species of vagrancy. But let it not for a moment be thought that the Coxeyites are tramps. For the most part they are a very decent class of workingmen. They belong especially to the mechanical trades. The difficulty of an exact analysis of these bodies lies in the fact that there has been so much going and coming that their character has not been always just the same.

An Inspection of the Camps.

Thus the writer made some personal inspection, about the middle of June, of the "industrials" encamped at Bladensburg, near Washington. In "General" Galvin's camp there were about 200 men, most of whom had come through from the Pacific Coast. Mr. Galvin explained that some hundreds who began the journey had dropped off at various points because they had found work. They were very largely carpenters and members of the building trades. Those who remained and were in camp were nearly all quite young. They were very stalwart, pleasant, well-spoken fellows, for whose presence in Washington no real reason could be given except that which we gave last month—namely, that being temporarily out of work, and being restless and high-spirited, they had taken quite congenially to the idea of such an adventure as this trip to the nation's capital. They had not tramped, but had made their way on railroad trains, their fares being in part paid by the communities through which they passed. They were, quite largely, young fellows who had gone to the Pacific Coast from points further East, and had not acquired a very fixed domicile. They were ready enough to say,—as they had been taught to say,—that Congress ought to give work by proceeding to irrigate and improve the arid lands of the great West, and ought to shut down upon the importation of further foreign labor. But they were evidently ready for a good excuse to give up the mission and strike out for their own individual fortunes. In the Coxey camp nearby, there were about 400 men, of whom, perhaps, one in ten claimed to be a "married man." A little further inquiry generally revealed the fact that these so-called "married men" were widowers without children, rather than men who had left hungry families behind them and had gone forth in sadness and despair to seek relief for those who were dear to them. From some slight knowledge of communistic experiments and Utopian colonies, the writer was strongly

reminded by the Coxey camp of certain romantic characteristics that pertained to some of the attempts many years ago in the West to establish phalansteries on the Fourier plan, and that have marked other detached projects in the line of communism. The Coxeyites had pitched their tents around three-and-a-half sides of a nearly square field, the middle of which had been converted into an excellent baseball ground. Good ball players were numerous among them, and spirited match games seemed to be a part of each afternoon's diversion. In the stream hard by were plenty of fish ; and Chief-Marshal Carl Browne had procured seines with which it was proposed to obtain an abundant supply of that kind of food. The various squads of commonwealers were vying with each other in the decoration of their tents and booths. They were laying out ornamental flower beds, and making much ingenious preparation of a festive nature in view of the approach of the 4th of July. They were all comfortable, and, so far as one could learn, were nearly all of them members of skilled trades. Most of them appeared to be from twenty to twenty-five years old. Inasmuch as the times were dull at home and they were out of work when they started for Washington, and inasmuch, furthermore, as they were not obliged to give support to dependent women or children, they felt at liberty to prolong somewhat indefinitely their quixotic sojourn at Washington. They were intelligent enough to enjoy the great notoriety they had attained. There was not a sick man in the entire camp, and not a particle of evidence of grief or distress or crushed spirits. The leaders were probably perplexed ; but as for the men in the ranks, they were well aware that when the times improved, or the Coxey business was played out, they could find work at their trades. A good many of these men were from the industrial towns of Rhode Island and Connecticut, while Philadelphia was also well represented.

Trying to Save Appearances.

The great object of the leaders was to save something of the prestige of the movement by organizing a 4th of July demonstration which should give evidence of a most excellent patriotic feeling. Every effort was being made to get the much-delayed Kelly forces to Washington to participate in the parade on the Nation's birthday. It was also proposed by Marshal Carl Browne to bring into the line of march a good many thousands of the colored people of the District of Columbia. It was evident enough that so far as anything serious was concerned, the movement had fallen completely flat. Among the plain people of the District of Columbia, especially the working people, one discovered that great sympathy was felt for Coxey and the "industrials." It was well nigh the unanimous opinion of the people that the reception of the Coxey army by the Washington police had been stupid and brutal in the extreme, and highly uncalled for by the facts of the situation. It was also held that the incarceration of Messrs. Coxey, Browne and Jones for twenty days, for the sole offense of having trodden upon the grass in the Capitol grounds, was an unmerited and extreme punishment. There was no sign of any policy on the part of Mr. Coxey except to endeavor to collect food enough to maintain the camp for some time to come, and thus to wait for something to turn up that would lessen the appearance of complete fiasco.

The Serious Aspect of Coxeyism.

But although it seems to us evident that the improved conditions of employment are taking away the immediate occasion of this particular movement called Coxeyism, we have no desire to belittle that movement unduly or to refuse recognition of the fact that there are deeply serious conditions out of which it has in part come forth. The return of a brief season of prosperity may obscure those conditions somewhat, but may not remove them. It is the business of the statesman, the journalist, and the intelligent citizen to face these conditions frankly and earnestly in order that Coxeyism may not return to plague us in some more dangerous form. It is gratifying to believe that there is not so much distress throughout the country as there was three months ago. But we ought not lightly to forget how widespread and how painful that distress was through a period of about half a year. We cannot count forever upon the buoyancy of American conditions. Elsewhere we are glad to publish an article on Coxeyism from the pen of Mr. Stead. He prepared it primarily for the readers of his English *Review of Reviews*, and it was based of necessity upon newspaper reports. But it seems to us not only a more graphic and picturesque account of the rallying and marching of the "industrials" than anything that has appeared on our own side of the water, but it also approaches the subject with a better estimate of the significance of Coxeyism than most of our American writers have given in their disquisitions. We do not agree with all of Mr. Stead's inferences in detail, but with the general spirit and purport of his discussion we most heartily coincide.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

The revised tariff bill has been making its way through the Senate, and its schedules have undergone considerable further change, chiefly in the nature of increased protection. It seems to be the belief in well-informed political circles in Washington that the bill will be passed through all stages and become a law before the end of July. It is expected that the conference committee of the two houses will not very greatly alter the results of the closely contested work of the Senate, and that the whole measure, including the income tax, will be promptly accepted by both chambers in the form agreed upon by the conferrees ; nor is there any question as to the President's prompt signature. The innovation of the income tax must be regarded as the most dubious feature of the programme. As for the tariff part of the measure, it remains strongly protective ; but with duties that average perhaps twenty

per cent. lower than those of the McKinley act. It seems to be settled that wool is to be upon the free list, while the manufacturers of woolen goods are to be well protected. The result of the contest in the Senate over the sugar schedule was to restore all grades of sugar to a considerable ad valorem tax, with a differential in favor of refined sugar for the benefit of the American Refiners' Trust. It should be explained that the discrimination in favor of refined sugar is less than that of the existing law, which admits raw sugar free, taxes refined foreign sugar, and gives a bounty to the home producers. But the dates upon which the new system is to go into operation according to the Senate's action would seem to operate most improperly in favor of the Trust and against the public treasury.

Scandals and Investigations.

The battle in committee over the sugar schedule was a long and fierce one, and during its pendency there was an enormous amount of speculation on the New York market in the stocks of the Sugar Trust. It was charged by several newspapers that Senators were taking advantage of their knowledge of affairs in the Finance Committee room to speculate on their own account or to give "tips" to friends. It was also charged that improper means had been used by representatives of the Sugar Trust to gain the support of Democratic Senators. The result of these charges was an investigation committee which held many sittings in June behind closed doors, and which, at the time this record is written, had accomplished very little except to create the impression that the scandal was at bottom a much worse one than the public would ever know. Another investigation meanwhile had been in progress. It grew out of the discovery that imperfect armor plates for some of the ships of the new navy had been furnished by the Carnegie company. It appeared some time ago, when the discovery was first made, that the frauds had been perpetrated without the knowledge of any responsible member of the Carnegie company; and a considerable penalty was paid, the amount being fixed by Secretary Herbert and accepted by the company in fault. But it has seemed necessary to probe the whole subject more deeply and to hold a Congressional inquest upon the methods of inspection employed by the Navy Department in its dealings with the great firms that supply materials. It is too early as yet to make any statement of the results of this investigation, although enough has been disclosed to show that inquiry was needed and that its results are likely to be salutary.

A Respite from Tariff Legislation.

There is one consoling reflection for those who see little to admire in the tariff work of the present Congress; and that reflection is that whatever result may be arrived at now is likely to remain undisturbed for several years. Even if the Republicans should be successful in a majority of the Congressional districts next November, it holds true that Mr. Cleveland is to remain in the White House until the end of the period for which the next Congress will be elected. And it is not for a moment to be supposed that either the Senate or the President would acquiesce in any important tariff changes that might be proposed by the Fifty-fourth House of Representatives whose term will end March 4, 1897. The situation of the parties is such that there promises to be something like a deadlock which will make it impossible for either the Republicans or the Democrats, however much they might wish it, to accomplish any sweeping tariff legislation for four or five years from the end of the present session. If the Senate had refused to accept the Wilson bill in any form in the present session, it is altogether likely that the McKinley law would have remained in force for several years longer.

A Stable Equilibrium Wanted.

The business interests of the country taken as a whole have now got quite beyond any very marked interest in the particular form of the tariff, and are only asking politicians to do one thing or another, and then allow the country a period of peace. Even high protectionists in business circles have begun to take a different view of the subject, because they preceive that high duties are more liable to political attack and that the country needs to find a position of stable equilibrium far more than it needs great and stimulating drafts of protectionism. Business men have been following the tariff discussion of late with a view chiefly of finding out what is the worst solution that they need anticipate or fear, and have been making their plans with reference to the least advantageous rather than the most advantageous tariff conditions. Consequently, so far as business shows signs of revival, it is upon a basis of extreme caution and sobriety. In some quarters it is expected that the adjournment of Congress and the opening of the season of fall trade will usher in a period of revived business activity that will embrace every line of industry and astonish the whole country.

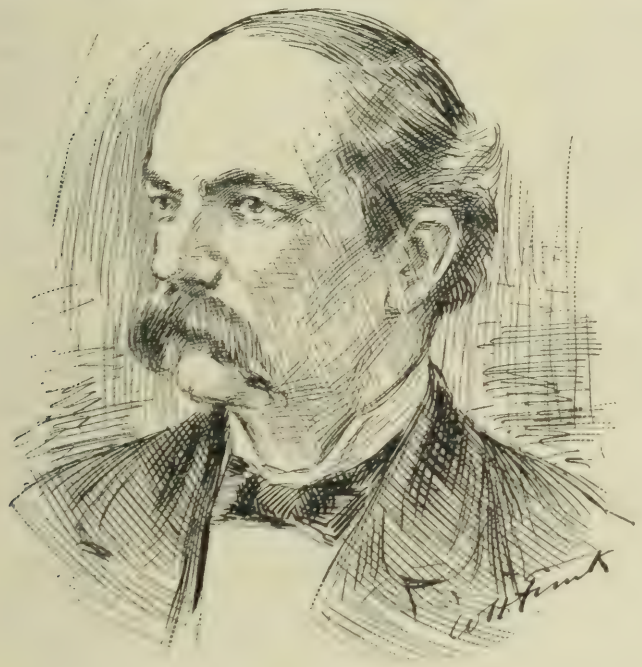
Republican Gains.

The success of the Republicans in the Oregon elections on June 4, when Mr. William Paine Lord was elected governor by a plurality of fifteen thousand, will undoubtedly be regarded as a reaction against Populist tendencies and the eccentricities of Governor Pennoyer's administration. There is a pretty strong feeling that this is a Republican year, and that both Populists and Democrats will at least temporarily lose some of the ground which they had wrested away from the party that was once so generally in power throughout the Western States.

The Populists in Congress.

The prestige of a third party group in a legislative body is never high until there begins to be some prospect that it may hold the balance of power. Between the regular and dominant parties, in spite of the frequent show of bitter animosity, there is always a certain measure of amenity and good understanding. The third party, on the other hand, with no great newspapers to champion its members and with no patronage to be

stow, finds scant respect shown to it. Its views and arguments are too often misrepresented by the press, its members held up to ridicule, and its position misinterpreted and misunderstood. The Populists in Washington have found themselves in some such a situation. Of late, however, they have been less neglected and their prestige has seemed to show distinct gains. This may be due to the exigencies of party strife in the Senate. The Democratic party has found it so difficult to hold its own members together in its long and tedious effort to pass a revised tariff bill, that it has been glad to welcome from time to time the support that one or more of the four Populist Senators might choose to give; while on the other hand the Republicans have if possible been even more anxious to win the Populist support for their view of the wool tariff, of the sugar bounty or of some other controverted schedule. Meanwhile, the little Populist group



GOV.-ELECT WILLIAM PAINE LORD, OF OREGON.

in each house has pursued its even course, and by sheer industry and attention to business has accomplished far more than might have been expected, with the odds of numbers so overwhelmingly against it. There has been an impression quite general throughout the East that the Populist party is fanatical in the extreme; that its doctrines are those of advanced socialism, and that its principal motive is the virtual repudiation of public and private indebtedness, the confiscation of the property of railway and other corporations, and the plunging of the country into a cheap-money debauch. Along with this opinion of Populism there is an impression common, if not altogether prevalent, that the Populists who have come to the front as leaders in several Western and Southern States, and those who have been sent to Washington as Senators and Representatives, are either fanatics and cranks of limited intelligence and exceedingly pernicious ideas, or else are ambitious demagogues who are Populists at this particular moment for their own interest and advancement.

The New Sectionalism.

So far as Populism stands represented at Washington, it is only right that it should be fairly and truthfully reported. We are hearing much of a new sectionalism which is said to be arraying the West and Southwest against the East, and to be instigated and propagated by the Populist party. We have even heard threats of the secession from the Union of a portion of the United States unless certain legislation should be accomplished. From Kansas, Colorado and other Western commonwealths have come to the Eastern press many extravagant reports of extreme political and social unrest, mingled with warnings calculated to alarm the timid Eastern mind and to deepen the conviction already existing among the untraveled residents on the Atlantic seaboard that the West is rabid and terrible, and that its views and sentiments must of necessity be treated with sharp suspicion. It is extremely unfortunate that this sectional spirit should have been so disagreeably awakened. The blame is perhaps to be about evenly divided. The East might well have ascertained that a few noisy and extreme men do not make up the West nor express its sentiments. The West, on the other hand, as represented by some of its chosen leaders, might well have spoken with more discrimination and sobriety regarding the moneyed classes and interests of the East. The Populists declare that their party is not a transient movement but that it has come to stay permanently and to prevail. The leaders of all the third-party movements that have preceded the Populist party since the war have held the same view. They have declared that the old parties, one or both, were doomed to speedy disintegration and that the new party was destined to rise to a period of dominance, just as the Republican party, seizing upon new issues, had made itself the party of progress and had at length triumphed in 1860. But the third-party movements of the past twenty-five years have all been transient, so far as the structure was concerned. That they have exercised a wide-spread and important leavening influence is not to be denied.

Populism as a Leaven.

Whether the Populist party is to prove itself capable of amalgamating a great national political organization, or whether its work is to be done through a leavening of the old parties to a more or less extent with its doctrines and ideas, remains to be seen. At present its influence evidently is that of a leavening ingredient. The Democratic party, now in full nominal power at Washington, was brought into authority upon a very distinct platform, that declared its monetary views and principles. The chief part of its revenue programme was a tariff so prepared as to be highly productive of revenue, and not arranged for purposes of protection. Now it is perfectly obvious that the value and volume of our

national imports are such as to make the production of a sufficient revenue by customs duties a feasible undertaking, especially when the amount necessary from the custom houses is diminished by the proceeds of an internal revenue tax upon whisky and tobacco. The Democrats were therefore under no necessity to change the main outlines of their revenue programme. Yet they have proceeded to construct a tariff with a view mainly to the protection of American industries, rather than to the production of public revenue ; and they have incorporated in their measure an income-tax system that is wholly foreign to any hint or suggestion in the Chicago platform, or any expression or understanding upon which they were placed in power. The Populist platform adopted at Omaha on the 4th of July, 1892, had expressly demanded an income tax. The adoption therefore by the Democrats of this Populist plank, dealing with a matter of such cardinal importance, may justly be called a mighty manifestation of the working of the Populist leaven. So great a third-party triumph as the acceptance by the dominant party of this income-tax demand, is almost without a parallel. It lifts the Populist party to a position of dignity and prestige that had not been previously accorded to it.

Another Instance.

In the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago there was no plank more specific or unequivocal than the one which demanded the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon issues of state banks. Before the adoption of the national banking laws in the war period, the paper money in circulation in the United States was issued by banks chartered under various state laws, some of which were not well guarded. The consequence was that much of this paper money was discredited, and that the lack of a uniformly guaranteed currency led to harmful speculation on one hand, and to the depression and discouragement of legitimate business on the other. Congress cleared the country of these issues of state-bank money thirty years ago by the simple device of levying a heavy tax upon banks issuing such notes. The Democratic demand for a repeal of this tax in their last national platform was in effect a demand for the re-establishment of paper money issued under authority of state laws. The Populist platform on the other hand declared : " We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations." It so happens that the Democrats in Congress, possessing a sweeping majority with which to enforce their doctrines, have now distinctly and deliberately voted down the proposition to repeal the state-bank tax. This demand for the repeal of the state-bank tax was the only allusion in the Democratic platform to issues of paper money, excepting for the demand, in the plank upon silver, that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in the coin of the country. The Democratic majority of the Committee on Banking and Currency under Mr. Springer's chairmanship have of late been industriously at work upon some plan of national paper money to be issued by the general government. They would have it find its way into circulation through the medium of a new banking system that shall be so devised as to swallow up the existing national and state banks. The defeat of the proposal to repeal the 10 per cent. tax may be claimed by the Republicans as well as the Populists as a triumph for their position ; but in the course to be pursued in consequence of that defeat, it seems likely that the Populist leaven is destined to work more effectively upon the Democratic majority than the Republican doctrine of the maintenance of the present national banking system with an increase of its facilities for the issue of notes.

The Populist Leaven and the Coinage.

Of the three parties the Populists alone demanded in their platform the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. The Democratic and Republican platforms, as regards the coinage question, were so much alike that one might have been substituted for the other without affecting in the slightest degree the position that was taken. Both parties declared against the free coinage of silver unless by international agreement or by home legislation such a ratio could be agreed upon as would unquestionably maintain the parity of all of the different kinds of dollars, metallic and paper, that enter into our monetary circulation. The position of the Populists and that of the two great parties was widely different. The Populists demanded immediate and unconditional free coinage of silver, while the other two parties demanded the maintenance of the gold standard, with no suggestion of a change except possibly that there might be an agreement among the leading nations to rehabilitate silver. It is too early to declare that the working of the Populist leaven is soon to make itself manifest in the passage by Congress of a free-silver law. Yet those who know the minds of the men who sit in legislative halls at Washington, are perfectly aware that the silver question is regarded by them as a far more pressing and important one than the tariff question, and that the disposition to try the experiment of free coinage at 16 to 1 is becoming almost irrepressible. It is hardly too much to declare that the only effective restraint against so bold and possibly so violent and destructive an experiment lies in the certainty of a Presidential veto. As to the almost complete inoculation of the Democratic Senators and Representatives with the virus of the Populist free-coinage doctrine, there can be no doubt. The extent to which the importance of the silver question and the desirability of free silver coinage have begun to make themselves felt among Eastern Republican leaders has been sufficiently shown by Senator Lodge's serious proposition to embark upon free coinage under the idea that we can compel other nations

to join us in this policy by threats of tariff legislation against them. Ex-Speaker Reed, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, has committed himself at least tentatively to this same plan through an interview published in the *Fortnightly Review*. Let it be clearly understood that this means a tremendous departure from the position taken by the Republicans in their Minneapolis platform. Free coinage under amicable international agreement and a policy of national free coinage coupled with a tariff war against nations that decline to open their mints to silver as a money of equal authority with gold, are widely different propositions. If Senator Lodge and Speaker Reed are ready, deliberately and in good faith, to maintain this new position, it must at least be admitted that the Populistic leaven has wrought mightily upon their monetary views. For now the only points remaining at issue between them and the Populists would be first the extent of the reprisals our commercial policy should undertake to pursue against England, and second, the question of the coinage ratio. The first question ought not to afford great difficulties to experienced negotiators, and as to the second matter, we can hardly think that if Mr. Lodge, Mr. Reed and their friends are really going to uphold free silver coinage, they can stand out against the arguments for the existing ratio of 16 to 1. Nobody can deny the working of the Populist leaven as regards the Income Tax, and the question of national *versus* state issues of paper money. But in our judgment the Populist leaven in the direction of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is working yet more deeply and ominously.

Populism and the Tariff.

The Populist party adopted no tariff plank whatsoever in its Omaha platform. It believed that there were other questions more fundamental than the tariff, and that the purification of politics and the adjustment of some other issues would make it more possible to deal with the tariff question upon its merits, and in the interests of the nation at large. Its criticism of the tariff struggle between the two great parties was embodied in the following language:

"We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the people. We charge that the controlling interests dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without a serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one; they propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of."

This denunciation of the two parties seemed to the country at the time of its promulgation quite too dis-





From photographs by Bell, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVE JERRY SIMPSON, OF KANSAS. SENATOR KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.





From photographs by Bell, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DAVIS, OF KANSAS.

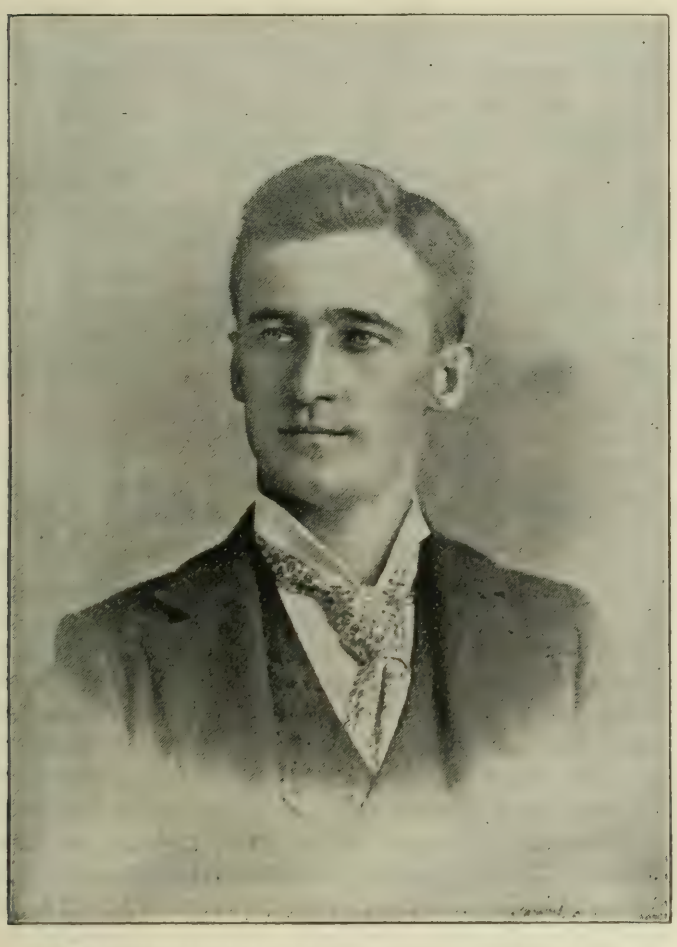
SENATOR PEFFER, OF KANSAS.

mal and overdrawn; but in view of what has actually happened, and of the existing state of pending tariff legislation, there are many citizens who vote with one or the other of the old parties who will feel inclined to sympathize somewhat with the view that the Populists recorded in their platform two years ago. It has no doubt been somewhat of a sham battle, this long fight over the tariff. The ruling party in the Senate has made no disinterested attempt to serve the interests of the whole country, but has indulged in an unseemly scramble for the protection of this locality or interest or trust or combination, and for the corresponding punishment of some other locality or interest or combination. The outcome is much what the Populists had predicted, and appears to be viewed by them with more equanimity and less concern than by anybody else. Here again, it seems to us, the Populists have scored something; although in a less definite way. Their prediction was that this Democratic victory—won on a pretense of settling the tariff question and on a claim that their settlement of that question would bring about the most far-reaching and beneficent results,—would prove a disappointment. Furthermore, the Populist declaration that the solution of these questions would require a statesmanship more free from improper influence, has seemed to be shamefully verified by the circumstances under which the tariff measure has been handled in the Senate.

A Faithful Group.

Thus it would appear that upon the conclusion of the present session of Congress, the Populist members may fairly return to their Western constituencies with the claim that their views have gained ground; that whether Populism under that name as a recognized movement stands or falls, its impress for better or for worse will have been left upon the statute books, and upon the sentiments and attitudes of leading statesmen in the other parties. These Populists at Washington may also make some fair claim as to their personal fidelity. In a session when absenteeism has been most scandalous, and when the party in power, despite its overwhelming majority, has for weeks together found it well-nigh impossible to secure a quorum, the little band of Populists have been in their seats, and have attended to the best of their ability and knowledge to the legitimate interests of the nation and of their constituents. They have not been found among groups of idlers and carousers in cloak rooms, and they have not been known as spoilsmen or office jobbers. They have followed the debates with close attention and have participated studiously and earnestly. If on the one hand they have shown no transcendent ability as statesmen, orators or parliamentarians, they have on the other hand maintained an exceedingly good average in these regards. Very few of them could by any possibility be regarded as belonging to the politician class. Speaking generally, they may be

said to be fair representatives of the honest, well-intentioned citizenship of the States from which they come. Senator Peffer is doubtless somewhat dreary and tedious as a debater, and he does not make the impression of a very powerful personality; but he seems to have won the respect and esteem of his colleagues, and to have convinced them that he represents a high standard of citizenship. Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is still a young man, of fine presence and agreeable manners,—a well-educated Congregational minister, of wide Western experience, and of the most unblemished reputation. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is a veteran in public life, whose transfer from the Republican column to the Populist squad



REPRESENTATIVE LAFE PENCE, OF COLORADO.

has been due to his convictions on the silver question. No one will deny his right to speak as a great expert in monetary science. Of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, whose appearance is still more recent, we write at length elsewhere in this number. In the House of Representatives the Populists number about a dozen, five of whom are from Kansas. Mr. Jerry Simpson, and Mr. John Davis are the most prominent of the Kansas delegation. The other three are Benjamin H. Clover, John G. Otis and William Baker. Mr. Simpson, who has sustained an immense amount of rather superfluous newspaper badinage, is a public speaker of unusual directness and force, and as a man he seems strong in the esteem of those who know him well. He is unfortunately ill and for some time has been unable to attend to his Congressional duties. Mr. John Davis is a man of natural conservatism, who makes the impression of firmness and of intelligence. Besides Mr. Allen in the Senate, Nebraska has two Populists in the House, namely, William A. McKeighan and Omer M. Kem. Mr. McKeighan is a farmer who served in an Illinois cavalry regiment through the war, and who has for perhaps thirty years taken a very active part in farmers' organizations and movements. He is serving his second term in Congress, and while somewhat unprepossessing in appearance and unpretentious in manner, he has gained the respect of his fellow Congressmen through his analytic mind, his readiness of speech and his manifest sincerity. Mr. Kem is also serving his second term, is thirty-eight years of age and began Nebraska life as a homesteader in Custer County in 1882. Colorado's two Representatives, Messrs. Lafe Pence, of Denver, and John C. Bell, of Mont Rose, are both Populists.

The Lexow Investigation.

The subject that has engrossed more attention than any other in the press of New York City during the past few weeks has been the revelations of blackmail and corruption in the police department, as brought to light by the investigating committee of the State Senate under Senator Lexow's chairmanship. There have been legislative inquests upon corrupt administration in New York City in former years. But they have been comparatively superficial. The present inquiry was looked upon with much skepticism in its opening days, and was treated with some satire even by Dr. Parkhurst himself. But it has proved to be an ally of seemingly irresistible resources; and Dr. Parkhurst has gone to Switzerland for his needed and regular vacation of mountain climbing, with a serene confidence that the work initiated by him will not suffer through neglect in his absence. At first it was difficult for the Lexow Committee to get evidence. But as its work proceeded and its prestige grew, there began to be a feeling that it was quite as safe to trust in the Committee as to trust in tottering Tammany, and there began to be a prospect of something like a stampede of witnesses. The task of the Committee's chief counsel, Mr. Goff, and his able legal associates, began to be that of culling out the most typical cases where an embarrassing wealth of testimony was available, rather than that of searching for bits of evidence here and there. Mr. Goff has exhibited a knowledge of the facts and conditions, and an ability to extract the truth from reluctant witnesses, that have far outstripped the most sanguine hopes. There has been revealed a widespread system of police blackmail levied upon almost every conceivable form of vice and crime. The beginning that has thus been made so impressively, and that has won so complete a support from the metropolitan press, affords leverage for further inquiry that ought by all means to be followed up even if the Committee should need to be kept alive by action of the next legislature. Its work should not end until the whole administration of New York City is laid bare in all its iniquity.



MR. JOHN W. GOFF.

The Redemption of New York.

Meanwhile there is to be an election in November, and it is evident that Tammany can be defeated if its opponents will but unite their forces. The obtrusion of mere party politics into this election, which affords an opportunity for the overthrow of corrupt municipal domination, should be sharply rebuked by every thoughtful citizen. The best plan of action would perhaps be the selection and announcement of candidates by a non-partisan conference of municipal reform elements, with the hope that all parties and elements that are opposed to Tammany Hall would indorse the reform ticket. It is not yet known what action the New York Constitutional Convention may take with reference to the government of cities, but it is hoped that it may see fit to provide for a liberal measure of home rule, and for the organization of large cities under the government of councils elected upon a general ticket, with at least permissive authority to employ a plan of minority or proportional representation. With such a system, New York could have as good a government as its people wish and as it deserves, while under the existing conditions, that is well-nigh impossible.

British Miners at Berlin.

The season abroad has been very important in the practical demonstration it has afforded of the steady onward progress of the cause of labor. It is less evident in America. Of the somewhat grotesque, but very significant, manifestations of the uneasiness and of the bewilderment of the blind giant afforded by Coxeyism, we have said enough elsewhere. The prolonged coal strike, with its savage episodes of murder—as, for instance, when the strikers blew eleven "blacklegs" into eternity by exploding giant powder in the mine in which they were working; and of semi-insurrection, as when 2,000 miners armed themselves with rifles and defied the authorities to dislodge them from their mountain camp,—affords a melancholy contrast to the deliberations of the miners of Europe at the International Conference at Berlin. That Conference was somewhat turbulent in its debates, but it expressed itself in debate, not in giant powder. The English miners at Berlin displayed both the capacity and the arrogance natural to their race. It is a curious thing to find even in the depths of the mine the self-same calm consciousness of a kind of divine right of practical common-sense, which used to irritate continental statesmen so much in Lord Palmerston. And to judge from Berlin, the proletariat dislike the insufferable arrogance of the Briton quite as much as the diplomatists and the sovereigns.

The Eight-Hours Day.

The European miners passed a resolution in favor of the eight-hours day, but their resolution tells less strongly for that next step in the conquest of leisure that the remarkable letter in which Mr. Mather has disposed of the objections taken to the experiment at the Salford Iron Works. That experiment, it will be remembered, was held to have conclusively established the economic advantages of the eight-hours day. Replying to those who question the accuracy of this conclusion, Mr. Mather says that it is the unanimous conviction of his staff that the eight-hours day contributes to an increase of the efficiency of the workman, chiefly because it enables him to start work fresh after breakfast and a good night's rest, instead of compelling him to begin work before breakfast. Mr. Mather says:

> The 48-hours week holds the field as the best arrangement of working time and as affording the best conditions for the production of the best work to secure the best interests of the great engineering and machine making industry of the country.

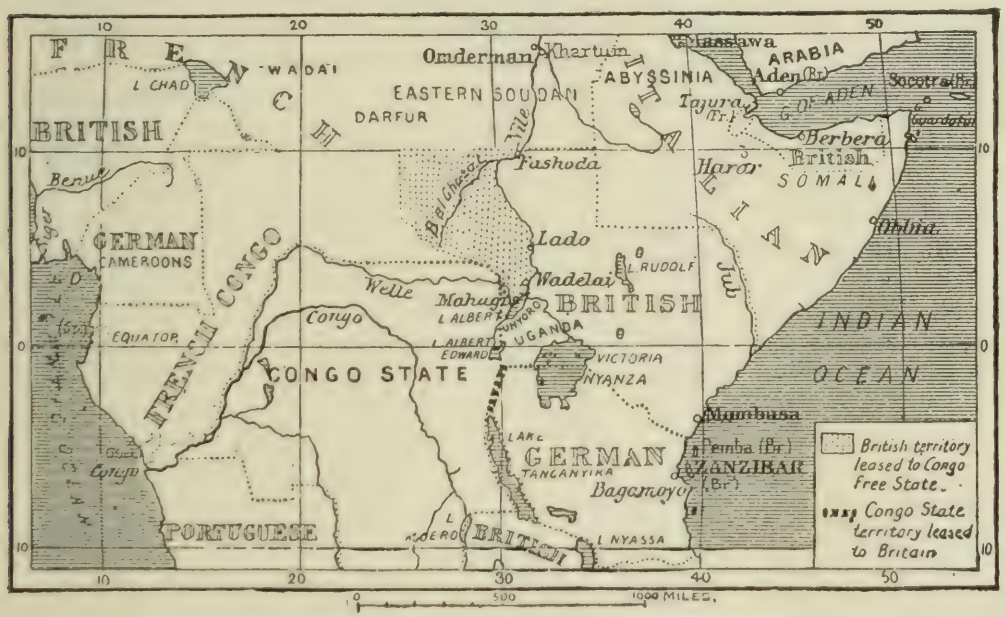
If we add to this Mr. Allen's testimony as to the moral and social advantages of allowing the father to take his breakfast at home among his children, we seem to be within measurable distance of the time when the promotion of the eight hours day will be recognized as one of the objects commanding the united support of the Christian Church.

The Fall of M. Casimir-Perier.

The most sensational European tribute to the power of labor in the political sphere was supplied by the overthrow of the Casimir-Perier administration because it refused to allow the employees of the State,—railway servants for instance,—to become members of trades unions. The crisis arose out of a refusal on the part of the railway companies to allow their employees to attend a congress of railway men held recently in Paris. The Ministry, instead of condemning the companies, supported them by asserting that the right to join a trades union was properly denied to all who were employed on the State railways. Thereupon the Chamber incontinently revolted and flung out M. Casimir-Perier by a majority of 265 to 225. After the usual game of hide-and-seek, M. Dupuy—a youngster of forty-two—succeeded in forming a Cabinet, composed largely of men under forty. France has one ministry the more, and the official class has received a lesson in Labor politics which it will not soon forget.

The Anglo-Belgian Agreement.

M. Casimir-Perier was a peaceful, honest, overworked Minister. If he could he would have muzzled his Jingoes; but as they were too strong for him, he had to bark in unison with the Colonial pack. His last act was to protest against the Anglo-Belgian Agreement, by which England made over the Equatorial province of Bahr el Ghazel to the Congo Free State for the lifetime of King Leopold, in return for a lease to her of a strip of territory fifteen miles wide, from the north of Lake Tanganyika to the south of Lake Albert Edward, and a right of way for a telegraph line through the Congo State, from the Zambesi to the Nile. The Bahr el Ghazel is one of the abandoned provinces of the Soudan which King Leopold was urged to take as long ago as 1884. At that time the King would not hear of it. A good deal has happened since then, and, among other things, the King has changed his mind. A Congo captain is now in command at Lado, and Belgian ambition will not be contented with anything but the right to occupy and administer the whole of the Bahr el Ghazel.



MAP ILLUSTRATING NEW AFRICAN AGREEMENTS.

The Objections of France.

England has quite recently reoccupied Wadelai from Uganda, which makes her supreme at the other end of the Nile. It was, therefore, obviously well to come to terms with the Belgians. This she has done in the agreement by which she leaves the Bahr el Ghazel to them, and they leave the Tanganyika strip to her, the leases to run as long as the Congo State remains independent, or is a Belgian Colony. France has a right of pre-emption over the Congo State if the Belgians get tired of it. This pre-emption does not extend to the leased portion of the Egyptian province of Bahr el Ghazel. The agreement therefore shuts France out from the headwaters of the Nile, and the French are mad accordingly. They are the more mad because they say that the agreement England has made with Italy is one in which she agrees to recognize as Italian various regions in the neighborhood of Abyssinia which she undertook in 1888 to regard as French, or at least to be beyond her action or intervention. The formal protest of M. Deloncle, the chief of the French Jingoes, reads unpleasantly. France is not likely to go to war to enforce reversionary claims in places which she cannot occupy, even if they were recognized to-morrow; but she dislikes being formally and publicly shut out of territories which she had marked for her own.

Securities for Peace.

The French will probably refuse to recognize the agreement. It is not probable that the German government will make any objections, although the German papers are protesting against the lease which makes England their neighbor instead of the Congo State, for the Tanganyika strip. England has just entered into an agreement with the Germans for a common customs tariff on the west coast, for Togo and the Gold Coast territory. They will certainly not object to the Italian agreement. France therefore will only sulk, and add the two agreements to the long list of grudges which she is cherishing against the British. Fortunately, however, for the peace of the world, the Czar insists upon the peace being kept; and France, besides, has a very solid reason for not wishing to push matters to an extremity. In 1900 she is to inaugurate the twentieth century by an exhibition of unprecedented magnificence in Paris. Until then she will not force a rupture with anybody, and may possibly assent to a proposal to keep her military and naval expenditure at their present limits.

Cloth-Proof Armor.

It is possible that the invention of the German journeyman tailor Dowe of an impenetrable breastplate, made apparently of cloth and asbestos, may also tend to postpone the much-dreaded war. Dowe has discovered how to manufacture a material which stops rifle-bullets in a fashion that recalls the stories of the knight of romance who wore enchanted armor. Not only does his cloth plate stop rifle-bullets fired at it point-blank, but the wearer scarcely feels the impact of the shot. If the military authorities decide that their soldiers must be cloth plated, there will be no war until the men have got their new suits. Even then somebody else may discover something else, and the war may again be put off. M. Turpin, for instance, is announcing the invention of a new engine of destruction which the Germans have snapped up. The invention and science of chemists and journeyman tailors may in the long run be more efficacious in postponing war than the exhortations of the churches or the efforts of the diplomatists.

Exit Stambuloff.

At present everything seems set fair. The Czar, true to his pacific mission, is even making up to the Emperor of Austria, and the calm in the East is so profound that neither the *coup d'état* restoring limited suffrage and open voting in Servia, nor the resignation of Stambuloff in Bulgaria, disturbs the tranquillity of Europe. The Balkan States are to be left alone to stew in their own juice. Nothing that happens in Belgrade or Sofia is to be allowed to disturb the composure of St. Petersburg or Vienna. The fall of Stambuloff, the masterful autocrat who has governed Bulgaria in the name of Prince Ferdinand, is, however, an event of sufficient magnitude to occasion some uneasiness. Ferdinand the Coburger will never be recognized by Russia, and it remains to be seen whether there is another man except Stambuloff who can rule Bulgaria without Russian support.

Various Problems Abroad.

France has her financial difficulties to dispose her to keep the peace. It is curious to note how similar are the problems which confront all the nations. France, confronted like America and England with a deficit, is attempting, just as they are, to choke it by throwing an additional share of taxation on the rich. One of the last sayings attributed to M. Casimir-Perier might have fallen from the lips of Sir W. Harcourt:

> We must reform our morals at the same time as our laws. Those who enjoy a superfluity must form a larger idea of these social obligations and resign themselves to assuming a somewhat heavier portion of the public charges in order to relieve those who buy bread for their families with a daily wage.

In Austria-Hungary the defeat of the Civil Marriage bill by the Roman Catholic clergy in the Upper House compelled the Ministry to face a conflict with their House of Lords which they are trying to solve *à la* Labouchere. The Emperor King hesitated, and then shrunk from the Hungarian equivalent to the ennobling of Mr. Labouchere's five hundred chimney sweeps. As a consequence the Wekerle Ministry resigned, and crisis reigned at Pesth.

Those Peers of England.

In England they are in a kind of political doldrums. There is no wind blowing in any direction, and every one is dreadfully bored. There is to be a conference of the Liberal Caucus in Ascot week to discuss what is to be done with the Lords. It will probably cheer speeches declaring that the Peers should be thrown into the Thames, it will pass resolutions demanding the abolition of their veto, and then everything will go on pretty much the same as before. No one has any plan either for mending or ending the Peers except Mr. Labouchere, and the country is by no means ripe for the advent of the five hundred Chimney Sweep Dukes. It will be necessary to get up a great deal more steam than has been generated thus far before the Radical Engine can throw that obstruction off the rails.

Liberals Making No Headway.

Hackney Election, where Mr. Moulton was elected in place of Sir Charles Russell, who is now enjoying his judicial retreat as Lord Justice of Appeal, showed how very far the Liberals are from sweeping the country. Two years ago the Home Rule majority in Hackney was 1,052. Last month it had sunk to 192. It can be explained, they say. Everything can be explained, but the fact remains, and a disagreeable fact it is. In the House of Commons Ministers monopolize all the sittings, but they no longer pretend to hope to be able to pass anything but their Budget. The Local Option bill is not even to be introduced, the Welsh Disestablishment bill cannot possibly be passed, and the Registration bill excites a very chastened enthusiasm among the rank and file. It is a kind of stalemate. Neither party can move, and the only resource is to sweep the board and begin a new game. Neither side is in any hurry to appeal to the country; but, for all that, it is extremely doubtful whether a dissolution will not be seen to be inevitable before our next issue. Lord Rosebery made two good speeches in the country, one at Manchester, the other at Birmingham, and a capital speech chiefly directed against that hideous plague of liver-pill and soap advertisements which are reducing the English landscape to the state of the American. Later, at Eton, he defended his horse-racing. Finally, he attracted to himself measureless enthusiasm and sharp criticism by winning the Derby with his favorite "Ladas." Mr. Morley spoke sturdily at Newcastle, where he sought and obtained fresh courage from the enthusiasm of his constituents. Mr. Fowler also spoke lucidly and well on the Parish Councils Bill; but this whistling for wind on the platform in the country does not expedite business in the House. The Irish members are behaving with splendid loyalty for the most part, but Mr. Healey is threatening to make more mischief than Mr. Redmond was ever capable of effecting.



MR. JOHN FLETCHER MOULTON, Q.C., M.P.
Sir Charles Russell's successor in the Commons.



SIR JOHN RIGBY, Q.C. M.P.,
The New Attorney-General.



MR. ROBERT REID, Q.C., M.P.,
The New Solicitor-General.

Mr. Mundella's Resignation.

English politics have been beclouded by the financial scandal which led to the resignation of Mr. Mundella from the cabinet. The judicial investigation into the affairs of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company proved that the Company had 1, issued debentures on representations which deceived the public as to the nature of their security; 2, kept the shareholders in the dark as to the real state of the concern, which was concealed by crooked balance-sheets, and, 3, sanctioned shady transactions between the Loan Company and the Land Company. The judge commented in strong terms upon the dishonesty with which the affairs of the company had been conducted. Mr. Mundella, although probably innocent of all personal knowledge of what had been done, was one of the directors. As President of the Board of Trade, it was his duty to officially inquire into his own conduct, and that of his fellow-directors. The position was obviously untenable, and he retired amid the universal regret of all those who have known and appreciated his lifelong labors in the cause of the people.

Ministerial Readjustments.

Mr. James Bryce took Mundella's place at the Board of Trade, and Lord Tweedmouth became Chancellor of the Duchy. Sir John Rigby was appointed Attorney-General in place of Sir Charles Russell, and Mr. Robert Reid was made Solicitor-General. Mr. Bryce, Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Reid are all Scotchmen. These changes were unavoidable, and the appointments were the best possible; but it can hardly be contended that a Ministry minus Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mundella and Sir Charles Russell is as strong as when these three Ministers sat on the Front Bench.

New Knights in England.

The Queen's birthday honors call for little remark except in three cases. The knighthoods bestowed upon George Williams, Isaac Pitman and T. Wemyss Reid were well deserved. Sir Isaac Pitman, the leading representative of a singularly gifted family of stainless character and adamantine rigidity of principle, is best known to the world as the inventor of the system of stenography by the aid of which almost every important speech now finds its way into print. Sir T. Wemyss Reid is the latest and not the least distinguished journalist who has been singled out for knighthood. Mr. Reid is now manager of Cassell's immense publishing business, and the biographer of Mr. W. E. Forster. He won his spurs long since as Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and is at this moment occupying



SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

his scanty leisure by editing the *Speaker*. He has always been a stanch, level-headed, stalwart party man, with enough salt of independence in him to make him felt and respected. Mr. Milner, who has reissued his book on Egypt, has received a C. B., and Mr. E. Hamilton is Knight Commander of the Bath.

Mr. Gladstone's Cataract.

Mr. Gladstone underwent the operation for cataract with characteristic intrepidity and his usual good fortune. The operation was successful, and the hale octogenarian hopes soon to be able to see as well as ever. Down to the day of the operation, he continued to write with little difficulty. It was the reading that troubled him. When Richard is himself again, he will return with fresh zest to his books, but not to his old place in politics. That door has been closed, and closed forever.

The Queen at Manchester.

Her Majesty, who continues to enjoy excellent health, delighted her Lancashire subjects by opening in person the Manchester Canal, and knighting the Mayors of Manchester and Salford in the open air on the deck of her yacht. The delight of the five millions in the Royal pageant,



SIR ANTHONY MARSHALL,
Lord Mayor of Manchester.

which was as usual devoid of pageantry, was a striking comment upon the changes of fifty years. Half a century ago Manchester was simmering in sullen insurrectionary discontent. To-day—but there is no need to emphasize the contrast. As might have been expected, the success of the Manchester Canal is giving birth to other schemes of like nature. The talk now is of a canal to cost £6,000,000, which will enable transatlantic liners to load and discharge in the heart of the West Riding. That is mere talk, at least as yet. More serious seems to be the proposal which the Dutch have adopted to drain the Zuyder Zee. It is odd there should be such a craving for land on one side of the German Ocean that they will pump a sea dry in order to obtain it, while on the other side Essex is black with derelict farms which no one will till, even rent free.

The London Cab Strike.

London last month experienced the novel sensation of discovering how easily it can get along without cabs. The cabmen, finding that the public prefer the top of an omnibus at a penny to the expense of a hansom at a shilling, declared that they were no longer able to pay the 18s. or 19s. per day hire demanded by the owners of the cabs. The telephone and the messenger boy have both cut into their earnings, as well as the omnibuses. They asked, therefore, that the cab rent per day should be reduced to 14s. This the majority of the owners declared did not leave them sufficient margin of profit. Five thousand cabmen therefore struck, and the struggle still continues. There has been some attempt at intimidation, but it has been sternly repressed. Some of the smaller owners gave in, and their cabs, together with those of the men who owned and drove their own vehicles, have supplied the more urgent needs of the public. The cab horses have had a holiday in the fields, and the citizens have saved their shillings. The cabmen and the cab proprietors have been the sole sufferers. In future, the Home Secretary should refuse to issue licenses to any cabs or cab-drivers, except on condition that in cases of dispute they agree to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, one nominated by each side, with an umpire appointed by the Home Office.

Co-operation in Ireland.

One of the most hopeful and commendable enterprises set on foot in distressful Ireland is the Irish Agricultural Association. It is not tainted either by the plague of parties or the pestilent gangrene of class hatred. It is an attempt to introduce co-operative self-help as an agency for redeeming the Irish agricultural community, which sorely stands in need of redemption. If the Association could but disestablish the gombeen man in every village by a people's bank, set up a creamery in every parish, and accustom all classes to co-operate for mutual service, they would do more for the country and its inhabitants than all the Land Acts that can be imagined. The Association is in need of funds, which it is to be hoped will speedily be forthcoming.

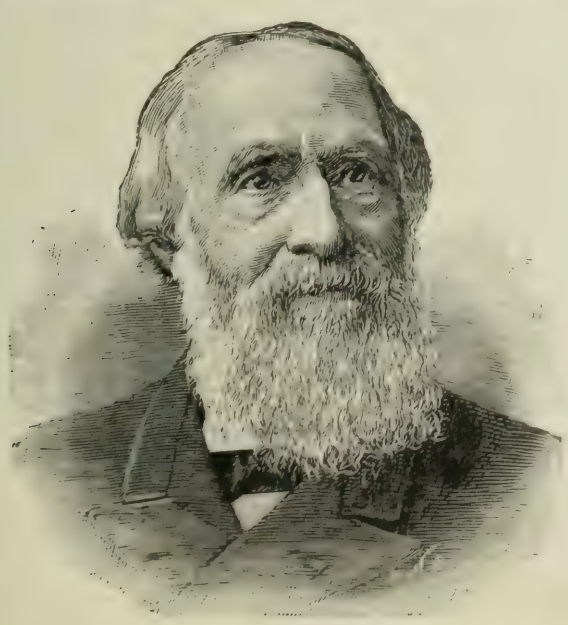
The Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa.

An important sign of the times is the gathering at Ottawa of an Intercolonial Conference for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Colonies and the Empire of which they form a part. South Africa is represented by the strongest team she could send to such an intercolonial Parliament: Mr. Hofmeyer, Sir H. de Villiers, and Sir Charles Mills. After Mr. Rhodes there are no worthies more competent than these to speak for South Africa. The Australian colonies will be adequately represented. Lord Jersey will be delegated for Downing Street. Canada, of course, as the host, will have her best man on the spot. The immediate object of the Conference is to

discuss questions of intercolonial trade and treaties, and the facilitation of mail and cable communication. But in the minds of most of the delegates there are ideas as to a British Zollverein which it is possible they will try to construct—at least on the astral plane.

The Y. M. C. A. and Its Jubilee.

Much attention has deservedly been drawn to the great gathering at London in the past month that has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association movement. The father of that movement was Mr. George Williams, and he has now been knighted by the Queen as one of the pleasant incidents of the jubilee, so that henceforth he must be known as Sir George Williams. He is a London business man whose life has been full of philanthropic activities, although his work in the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association has been the most important of all his public and religious enterprises. The Young Men's Christian Association has taken root especially in the English-speaking countries, and the United States has proved its most congenial field. In nearly all the large towns of this country the Y. M. C. A. has secured its commodious central hall, open every day and every evening to hosts of young men. The work has developed from a purely religious one into a many-sided mission of practical education and of the gospel of wholesome recreation. Every Y. M. C. A. building has its well-equipped gymnasium with a competent teacher. The reading room, stocked with magazines and newspapers, is a universal feature. Libraries of greater or less value are always to be



SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.

found, and night classes, affording instruction in a great variety of useful and interesting subjects, are provided in connection with all the larger associations. The principle upon which the associations are conducted is that of the encouragement of a rounded manhood, morally, spiritually, intellectually and physically. It is plain that there is room for a great extension of this kind of work, and especially that institutions upon a similar model might well be planted in those districts of our great towns where young men of the working classes are most numerous. At present the Y. M. C. A. movement is chiefly directed to the needs of young men who hold clerical positions or who, at least, are not engaged in manual labor. The hand-



MR. JAMES STOKES.

workers are not excluded, but in effect the movement reaches the class of young men who attend the Evangelical Protestant churches, and youth of the mechanical and manual crafts are included only in a very small degree. The Y. M. C. A. movement has gained a very important footing in our American colleges, and has also made a hopeful beginning among the student class in the universities of the European continent. One of the most important of its recent advances across the water has been the completion and opening of a great building for young Frenchmen in Paris. Several New York citizens have for many years taken a keen interest in the progress of the Y. M. C. A. work in the French capital, and most conspicuous among these has been Mr. James Stokes, of New York. The French government has now recognized the importance of the Young Men's Christian Association, and also the international good-will that prompted Mr. Stokes' large gifts, by bestowing upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Stokes was invested with this new dignity under very agreeable circumstances on the occasion of the formal opening of the new building, June 18.

The Late Wm. Walter Phelps.

The death of the Hon. William Walter Phelps has called out a series of eulogies from the press and the political leaders of all parties that breathe a rare tone of sincerity. Mr. Phelps was an ideal American citizen. Descended from an old and honorable American family, he inherited great wealth, which he used in so public-spirited a way as to excite no envy but rather to

make it plain that rich men of the right spirit are eminently desirable in our present stage of social and economic development. Mr. Phelps possessed in the highest degree a sense of patriotic obligation. He



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

THE LATE HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

served his New Jersey neighbors for numerous terms in the House of Representatives, and won high honors in diplomatic posts abroad. He had shown great talent and industry in the early part of his career as a practicing lawyer, and his public life was ended as a member of the Court of Appeals of New Jersey. It was desired to reform judicial methods in that State, and Mr. Phelps some time ago accepted an appointment to the bench because it seemed to him a public duty, although the position could bring him no added honors, and its salary was of no consequence to a man of his great wealth. He took the place with its necessary limitations upon his leisure and his freedom to travel and to indulge his own refined tastes, simply as a matter of public service. He was through all his career a strong devotee of the principles and fortunes of the Republican party, and it is therefore gratifying to observe that the independent press and the public men of the Democratic party have been no less ardent in praise of his high character as a public man than his own party associates. Mr. Phelps cannot be said to have gained a strong hold upon the country at large, but it is significant that where he was best known he was most highly esteemed. Such a career has its timely lessons for the country. There are other men of inherited wealth who are in like fashion giving their cultivated talents to the disinterested service of the country; but the number ought greatly to be multiplied.

Professor Whitney's Death.

In the obituary list of the month,—which includes others of honorable fame and valuable services to their fellow-men,—is the name of William Dwight Whitney, of Yale University. Professor Whitney's profound scholarship as a Sanskritist and comparative philologist might seem to have kept his life and career somewhat remote from that of his countrymen at large. But his was too great and broad a mind to be isolated as a result of recondite study. He did much to make knowledge popular and to advance the general standard of intelligence. Among the truly great achievements for which his name will be remembered, he will perhaps be best known to Americans eventually as the scholar whose name appears on the title pages of the six noble volumes that comprise the "Century Dictionary." To have superintended so vast and so splendid an undertaking as this was enough in itself to have brought permanent fame. It is because we



THE LATE WILLIAM D. WHITNEY.

have produced such men as Professor Whitney that we feel best entitled to respect ourselves as a nation. A list of American *savants* composed of names like Professor Whitney's is the best evidence we can find of richness and maturity in our new-world civilization.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

May 21.—Swollen rivers in Pennsylvania and New York do great damage ; the railroads are heavy sufferers.... Coxey, Browne and Jones are sentenced at Washington to twenty days in jail....The King of Servia suspends the constitution in order to restore that of 1869....Further political arrests throughout Russia....Emile Henry, the French anarchist, is guillotined in Paris ; six anarchists are shot at Barcelona....Two thousand coal porters at Port Said strike....Violent shocks of earthquake are felt in New Zealand....The Italian Chamber votes a grant of 12,000,000 lire for extraordinary war office expenditure. ....The Cape legislature agrees to Mr. Cecil Rhodes' motion for the annexation of Pondoland....Queen Victoria formally opens the Manchester Ship Canal.

May 22.—The item for salaries of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and its employees is striken out of the General Appropriation bill in committee of the whole House (afterwards restored)....Congressman Oates is nominated by the Democrats of Alabama for Governor....The French Cabinet resigns, having been defeated by a majority of forty in the Chamber of Deputies on the Premier's demand for the order of the day....Mr. Bryce succeeds Mr. Mundella as President ofthe British Board of Trade ; Baron Tweedmouth succeeds Mr. Bryce as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster....The Paris police arrest the organizer of an international association of anarchists.

May 23.—General Daniel H. Hastings is nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Pennsylvania....Five intercollegiate records are broken at the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association meeting at Worcester, Mass....President Carnot summons M. Bourgeois to form a new French Cabinet; he declines....A reign of terror exists in Servia ; wholesale arrests are being made....The Belgian Chamber of Representatives rejects a scheme of proportional representation.

May 24.—Five strikers are killed in an attack on a coke plant in Pennsylvania....A party of New York coal dealers are imprisoned in a shaft 1,000 feet deep at Wilkesbarre, Penn., by the explosion of a boiler....The Queen's seventy-fifth birthday is celebrated in England. ....The leader of the Servian radicals is arrested and taken to Belgrade.

May 25.—The New Jersey legislature passes many bills over the vetoes of Governor Werts....Conflict between striking miners and deputy sheriffs at Cripple Creek, Col.; militia ordered out in Illinois to prevent rioting....President Carnot requests M. Brisson to form a new French Cabinet....Cholera is raging in Russian Poland....Plot to blow up the Parliament buildings and Bourse in Buenos Ayres discovered....Terrific explosion occurs in the depot of the military aëronautic department near Berlin, causing immense damage but injuring nobody....A decree increasing the customs duties on Spanish imports into Germany approved and promulgated.... An agitation reported among the Roumanian population of Transylvania....Twenty members of the Executive Committee of the Roumanian National Party in Hungary convicted of treason and sentenced to imprisonment.

May 26.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Saratoga, convicts Professor H. P. Smith of heresy by a vote of 396 to 101 ; it is recommended that Lane Seminary be reorganized....Governor Pattison addresses the striking miners at Houtzdale, Penn ...M. Brisson having failed to form a new French Cabinet, M. Dupuy undertakes the task....Dr. Lasker wins the world's championship at chess, the contest with Mr. Steinitz ending at Montreal....An Imperial ukase published in St. Petersburg, bringing the whole patronage and control of subordinate posts in the public service under the immediate supervision of the Czar....The report of the finances of the Congo State shows a vast deficit....Welsh coal arriving in New York—100,000 tons having been ordered in view of the scarcity caused by the



HON. GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE,
U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

strikes....The French government begins a suit against the Chicago World's Fair executive for $1,000,000, as damages for losses of French exhibits in the fire at the exhibition last year.

May 27.—Engineer and fireman killed in a wreck on the B. & O....Heavy storm in the English Channel ; two vessels wrecked....Brazil accepts England's offer of mediation in her quarrel with Portugal.

May 28.—A federal injunction is issued prohibiting strikers in Indiana from interfering with coal trains ; in Illinois, more troops are ordered out to preserve order; the Pennsylvania operators decide to resume by force....Disastrous flood reported from the Punjaub ; several villages destroyed and 200 lives lost....Suez Canal Company's report shows a profit for one year of $8,000,000, and proposes certain provisions for M. de Lesseps and his family....Life-size statue of Apollo discovered at Delphi....Princess Josephine, daughter of the Count and Countess of Flanders, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen married at Brussels.

May 29.—Striking miners in various places attempt to wreck trains and close mines ; there are two fights with deputies ; the strikers at Cripple Creek plunder the shops ; the Governors of coal-producing States are asked to act as a committee of arbitration on the strike....The

names of the members of the new French Cabinet formed by M. Dupuy are announced....The Stambuloff Cabinet in Bulgaria resigns....A Royal Commission to inquire into the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland is announced....Disastrous floods reported on the Fraser River, British Columbia.

May 30.—The investigation of the Elmira Reformatory is resumed....Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, issues a warning proclamation to the rioters of the coke regions; Governor McKinley, of Ohio, orders out the militia to prevent strikers from interfering with coal trains.... Five lives are lost in a wreck on the Wisconsin Central. ....The observance of Memorial Day is general throughout the United States....One person killed and more than fifty wounded in a riot at Sofia, Bulgaria, precipitated by the resignation of the Stambuloff Ministry.... Lord Hopetoun opens the Victorian Parliament.

May 31.—Floods in Colorado cause loss of life and damage to property; railway traffic is stopped.....Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister of Hungary, tenders his resignation to Emperor Francis Joseph....M. Dupuy announces the policy of the new French Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies, and a vote of confidence is passed by a large majority....M. Paul Bourget, the novelist, is elected a member of the French Academy....Three elected members for St. Johns, Newfoundland, are unseated for bribery.

June 1.—An official statement of Secretary Carlisle's connection with the sugar schedule of the tariff bill is issued....Four thousand Tennessee miners quit work for the second time since the general strike began....A bloody conflict occurs in Sofia between the police and military as a result of the resignation of the Stambouloff Cabinet; rioting in the provinces....Rebels have captured the chief province of Corea, and the lives of foreigners are thought to be in danger....Emperor Francis Joseph instructs Count Khuen Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, to form a new Hungarian Ministry....Rioting in Palermo by Deputy de Felice's sympathizers, and demonstrations in several Italian cities.



M. CASIMIR-PERIER,
President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

June 2.—Orders are sent from Washington to the warship *Baltimore* to proceed to Corea to protect American residents there....M. Casimir-Perier is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies....The British war-



M. CHARLES DUPUY,
Premier of France.

ship *Champion* sails from Honolulu to seize Neckar Island; the Provisional Government dispatches a steamer which reaches the island first and raises the Hawaiian flag over it.

June 3.—Coal trains in Indiana are moved under the protection of the militia....Fire does $225,000 damage in Ottumwa, Iowa....Car works worth $100,000 burned in Laconia, N. H.....Government forces of Salvador are defeated, General Ezeta and 600 troops being killed; President Ezeta resigns.

June 4.—Republicans carry the Oregon elections, choosing Wm. Paine Lord Governor by 15,000 plurality, and a large majority of the legislature....Great damage is done by the floods at Portland, Ore., and much of the business portion of the city is under water....Striking coal miners burn bri ges and interfere with coal trains in West Virginia and Ohio....Prominent men at Cripple Creek are held as hostages by the striking miners ... President Ezeta, of Salvador, is aboard a German warship.

June 5.—Strikers in Indiana burn bridges and try to blow up a train load of troops; two regiments start from Baltimore for the Cumberland coal region; an agreement is reached between the Colorado miners and the operators....A mob composed of striking employees of the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Penn., their wives and children, seizes the plant and maltreats non-union men ..The Republicans of Maine renominate Governor Cleaves....The Italian ministry resigns.

June 6.—Twelve hundred troops are ordered out by Governor McKinley, of Ohio, to prevent interference with coal trains; in a coal miners' riot at Wesley, Ill., one man is killed and a dozen seriously injured ...The Ohio Republican Convention nominates a State ticket....The golden jubilee of the Y. M. C. A. is celebrated in London .....A new Cabinet is finally formed by Dr. Wekerle in

Hungary....The Belgian Chamber passes the Electoral Reform bill by a vote of 70 to 44....Many deaths from cholera are reported in Poland....The Newfoundland legislature is prorogued to July 5....Lord Rosebery's colt Ladas wins the Derby.

June 7.—The cruiser *Minneapolis* on her preliminary trial trip develops a speed of 21.75 knots an hour....Coal trains are moved in Ohio under protection of militia.... French troops are sent to the Congo region.

June 8.—President Cleveland signs the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill....Fifteen Coxeyites are drowned in the Platte river, near Brighton, Col....The United States makes a claim on Spain for reimbursement of a large sum collected as duties in Cuba....Dr. Lieber, leader of the German Clerical party, resigns from the Reichstag. ....General Gutierrez, leader of the Revolutionary party, is proclaimed President of Salvador.

June 9.—Troops are sent to Pana, Ill., to prevent acts of lawlessness by striking coal miners....Native troops mutiny at Kingston, Jamaica, wrecking police stations and terrorizing the town....A proposal for inserting in the Swiss constitution a paragraph affirming the right of every male citizen to employment is defeated on a referendum.

June 10.—One coke striker killed and two fatally wounded in a battle with deputies at Lemont, Penn.... Troops on both sides the Ohio river near Wheeling are harassed by strikers; an attempt is made to blow up a coal train near Massillon, Ohio....An express train goes through a burned trestle in Manitoba; one passenger is drowned and an express messenger is missing.

June 11.—The conference of miners and operators at Columbus, Ohio, agrees on a compromise wage scale of 60 cents a ton in Ohio and 69 cents in Pennsylvania; strikers continue their destruction of railroad property in Ohio and Alabama....An entire village is destroyed by forest fires in Michigan....Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, having died, his son Mulai Abdul is proclaimed his successor....An outline of the proposed Hawaiian constitution is made public.

June 12.—Soft coal miners object to the terms of the settlement made by their officers at Columbus....George Peabody Wetmore is elected by the Rhode Island Legislature to succeed Nathan Dixon in the United States Senate....Spain, France, Italy and Germany are sending warships to Morocco, where civil war is thought to be inevitable....Deaths from the plague at Hong Kong average 100 a day.

June 13.—The American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor effect a coalition....Kansas Populists renominate Governor Lewelling by acclamation....The Naval War College is opened at Newport, R. I....The new Sultan of Morocco is preparing to march on Fez, where his uncle disputes his title to the throne....Fire in Panama destroys much valuable property....The plague at Hong Kong gets among the British soldiers stationed there.

June 14.—At Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson the cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the planning of the Yorktown campaign by Washington and Rochambeau is laid....France and Italy consent to act with Spain in averting civil war in Morocco.

June 15.—Two hundred train-stealing Coxeyites are captured by U. S. marshals at Big Springs, Col....Erastus Wiman is found guilty of forgery in the second degree; the jury makes a strong recommendation to mercy.... Members of the Senate Sugar Investigation Committee begin calling before them all Senators and asking what they know of the efforts of the Sugar Trust to obtain a satisfactory schedule....Two hundred miners are killed by explosives in pits at Karwin, Austrian Silesia.... Whitewayites try to seize bonded warehouses in St. Johns, N. F., and engage in a fight with the police.

June 16.—Miners' conventions vote on the acceptance of the Columbus compromise; many decide to stay out. ....Premier Crispi is shot at by an anarchist.

June 17.—It is estimated that the losses due to the soft coal strike aggregate $20,000,000....Baccalaureate sermons are preached at many American colleges....The North German steamer *Stuttgart* goes ashore in a fog near Start Point, on the Devonshire coast, but gets off without damage.

June 18.—Soft-coal miners very generally resume work at the compromise scale adopted by the Cleveland conference; Central Pennsylvania employees reject the compromise made by their committee; Alabama miners also continue on strike....Cambridge University confers the degree of LL.D. on Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the U. S. cruiser *Chicago*.

June 19.—Miners in Western Pennsylvania resort to violence; many Ohio mines are reopened....Forty-five people drowned by the sinking of a ferry boat in the River Jak, Russia....A fishing schooner bound from Newfoundland to Labrador is sunk by an iceberg and twelve people are drowned.

OBITUARY.

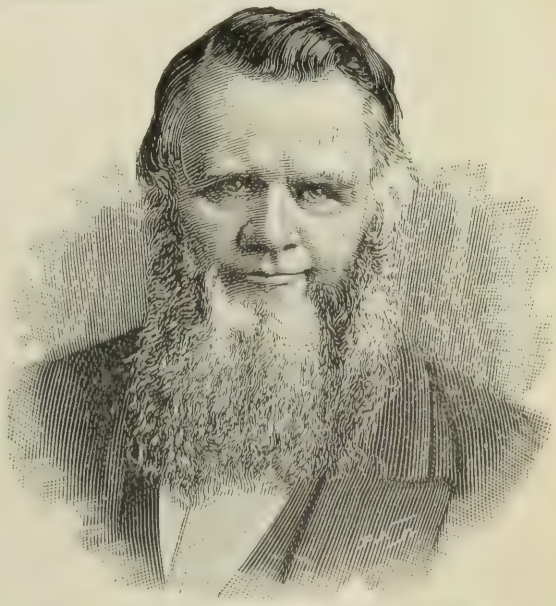
May 21.—Gen. Phil. Cook, Secretary of State of Georgia.

May 22.—August Kundt, Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, University of Berlin.

May 23.—Professor George John Romanes, of Oxford.

May 24.—Dr. Maximilian Ferdinand Bonzano, a prominent Republican of New Orleans... Rev. Barton W. Johnson, of St. Louis, editor of the *Christian Evangelist*.

May 25.—Brian Houghton Hodgson, F.R.S., D.C.L., the Asiatic scholar.



THE LATE PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY.

May 26.—Jerome Allen, writer of school text-books.... Ernest Otto William Mildner, Professor of German at Princeton....Valentine Blatz, a well-known Milwaukee brewer....George Gibson Carey, a Baltimore teacher.

May 27.—Vice-Admiral May, of the British Navy.

May 28.—Cornelius Cauldwell Colgate, the New York merchant....Dr. Isaiah Dowling, of Baltimore, a retired naval surgeon.

May 29.—Col. S. M. Lair, a leading Republican politician of South Dakota.

May 30.—Vice-Admiral Wm. Preedy, of the British Navy....Joseph Abrams, a well-known Mississippi river captain.

June 1.—Dr. Henry Van Aernam, of Western New York, a prominent member of Congress in the reconstruction era and Commissioner of Pensions under President Grant.

June 3.—Dr. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the founder of many hospitals and other charitable enterprises....Hon. Hugh Fraser, British Minister to Japan.

June 4.—William Roscher, the noted German economist, one of the founders of the "historical school".... Ex-Gov. Charles Collins Van Zandt, of Rhode Island.

June 5.—Major Robert T. Walker, a well-known retired army officer.

June 6.—Miss Mary P. Thompson, of Durham, N. H., a writer for magazines.

June 7.—Prof. William Dwight Whitney, the philologist, of Yale University....Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey....Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco.

June 9.—Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells....Cyrus W. Field, Jr., of New York City.

June 10.—Prof. David Burnet Scott, of the College of the City of New York.

June 11.—Don Frederico Madrazo, the distinguished Spanish painter....Hon. John T. Andrews, of Dundee, N. Y., a member of Congress in 1837.

June 12.—Rev. Edwin P. Walters, of Lafayette, Ind., a prominent writer and theologian of the Catholic Church.

June 13.—Baron Giovanni Nicotera, ex-Minister of the Interior of Italy....Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, a Canadian railway financier....Major Robert Hall, of Baltimore, for many years identified with the Maryland militia.

June 14.—John Duke Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England....Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, ex-President of Brown University.



THE LATE MR. EDMUND YATES.

June 16.—Ex-Congressman Thomas M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania....Judge H. B. Kelley, of the Louisiana Court of Appeals.

June 17.—Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany....William Hart, the landscape painter.

June 19.—A. S. Prosser, a prominent lawyer of Knoxville, Tenn.

FORTHCOMING JULY EVENTS.

A GENERAL conference of associations interested in road improvement has been called by the National League for Good Roads, and will be held at Asbury Park, N. J., in connection with the annual convention of the National Editorial Association, July 2–6.

At the same place, the National Educational Association will hold its annual meeting, July 6–13.

The American Institute of Instruction, the oldest teachers' convention in the country, will assemble at Bethlehem, N. H., July 9–12.

The University Convocation of the tate of New York will be opened at Albany July 5, continuing its sessions three days. As usual, many universities and colleges, in and out of the State, will be represented in this conference, at which questions pertaining to higher and secondary education will be discussed.

The thirteenth International Convention of the Societies of Christian Endeavor is to be held at Cleveland, July 11–15.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America, an organization similar to the Y. P. S. C. E., announces that its third annual convention will be held at Toronto, July 19–22.

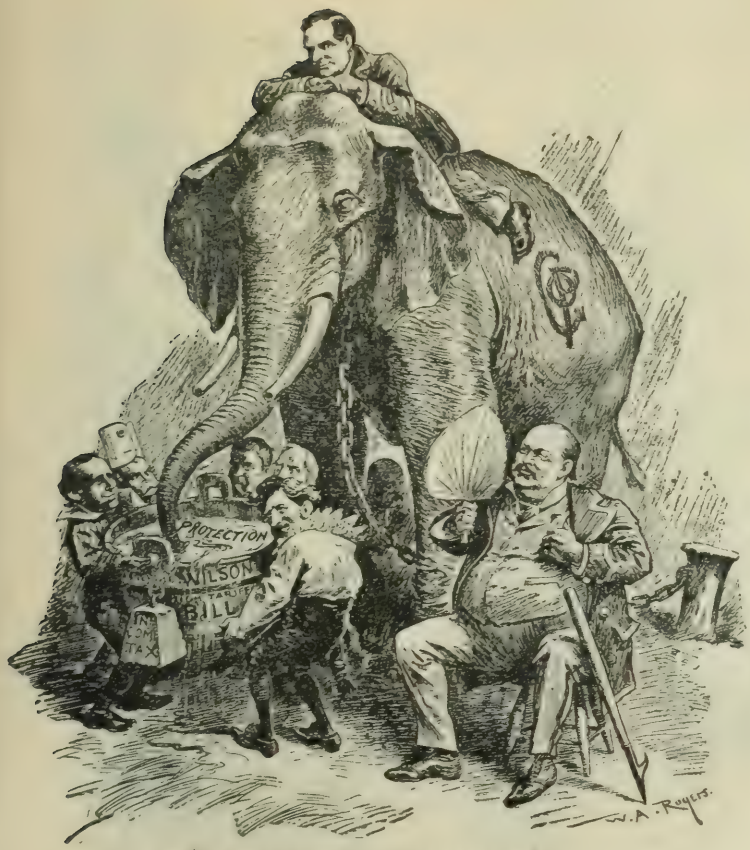
The American Institute of Christian Sociology will hold its Chautauqua session July 6–26.

The American Institute of Christian Philosophy will also hold its summer school at Chautauqua, July 5–12.

Mr. Moody's Young Men's School for Bible Study will be in session at Northfield, Mass., June 30–July 12.

Summer Bible schools directed by the American Institute of Sacred Literature will be held in connection with the various "assemblies," of which announcements were made in our May number.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



WHAT DO THE BOYS EXPECT?

EX-SPEAKER REED: "Fill him up, boys, and we will see that you are let in on the ground floor."

From *Harper's Weekly*, June 9.



THE BABES IN THE SENATORIAL WOODS.

"Oh, dear! will we ever get out alive?"

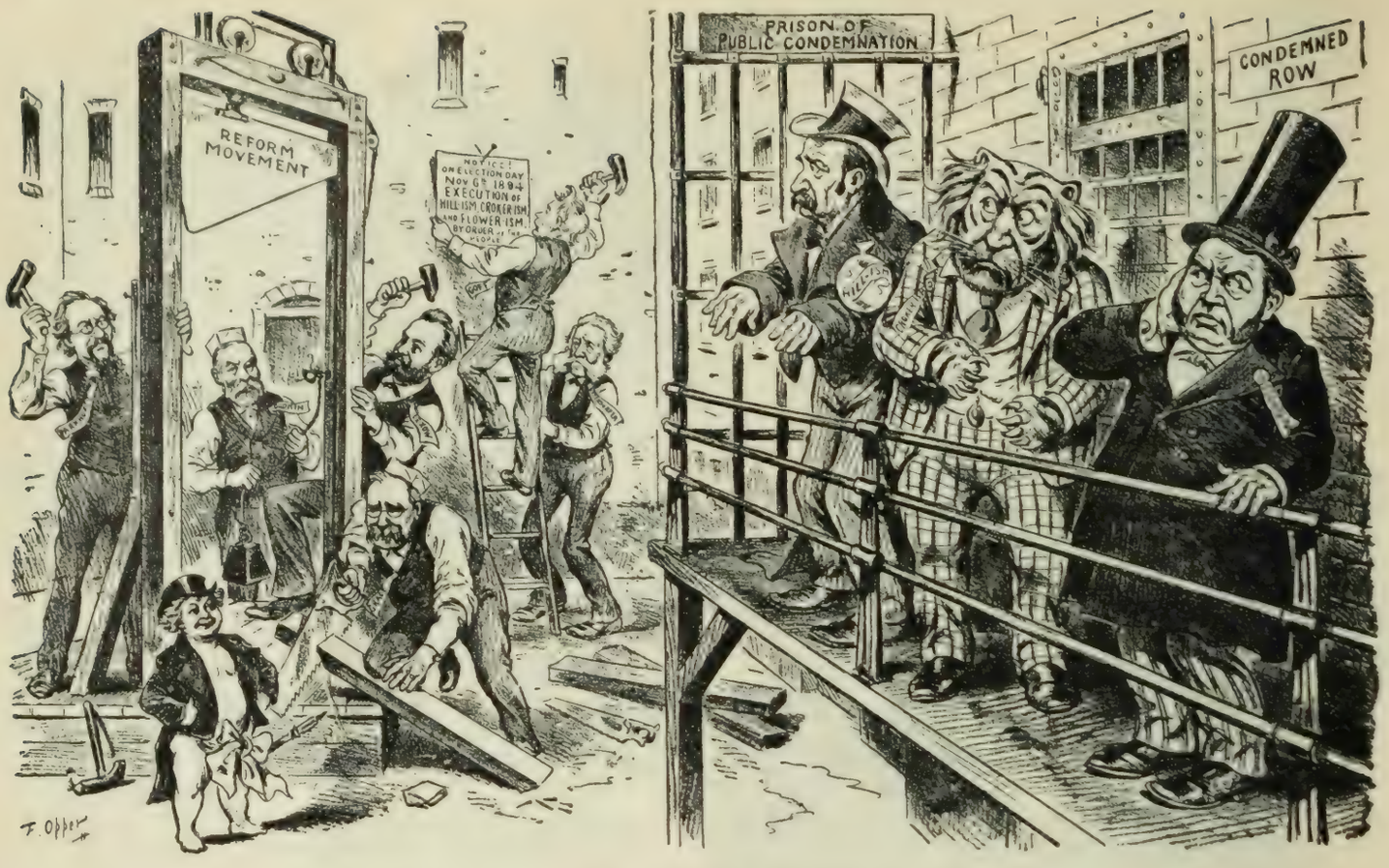
From *Judge*, June 2.



AFTER THE HOLD-UP.

"Gee whiz! And it's a wonder they left that!"

From *Puck*, June 6.



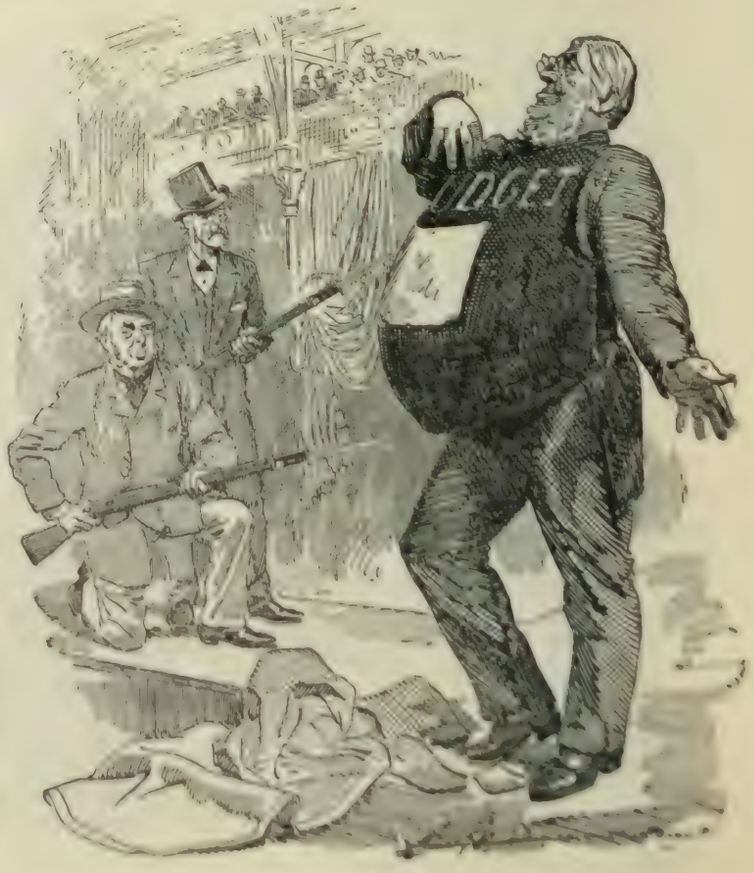
CONDEMNED TO DIE.—THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK
From *Puck*, June 13.



THE KNOWING CANINES, LAURIER AND TUPPER.

TEMPERANCE: "Wonderful! But how is it they obey you, while they don't mind me a bit?"

LIQUOR: "'Cause they understand the difference between this club and that switch."—From *Grip* (Toronto).



THE BUDGET BULLET PROOF CUIRASS.

HERR HARCOURT (exhibiting his new invention): "Shoot away, gentlemen! It makes no impression on me."

From *Punch* (London), June 9.



THE LEGACY OF DESTRUCTION.—ASQUITH TAKES IT OVER.

From *Moonshine* (London).



THE PREMIER STAKES.

SALISBURY TO JOE CHAMBERLAIN: "You've no chance on that thing. Try a Tory mount, my little man!"

From the *Birmingham Dart.*



EMPEROR WILLIAM AS LEADER OF THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Undoubtedly it was to learn to conduct the European concert better that the Emperor of Germany lately disguised himself as an orchestral conductor.—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



LOVE SORROW.

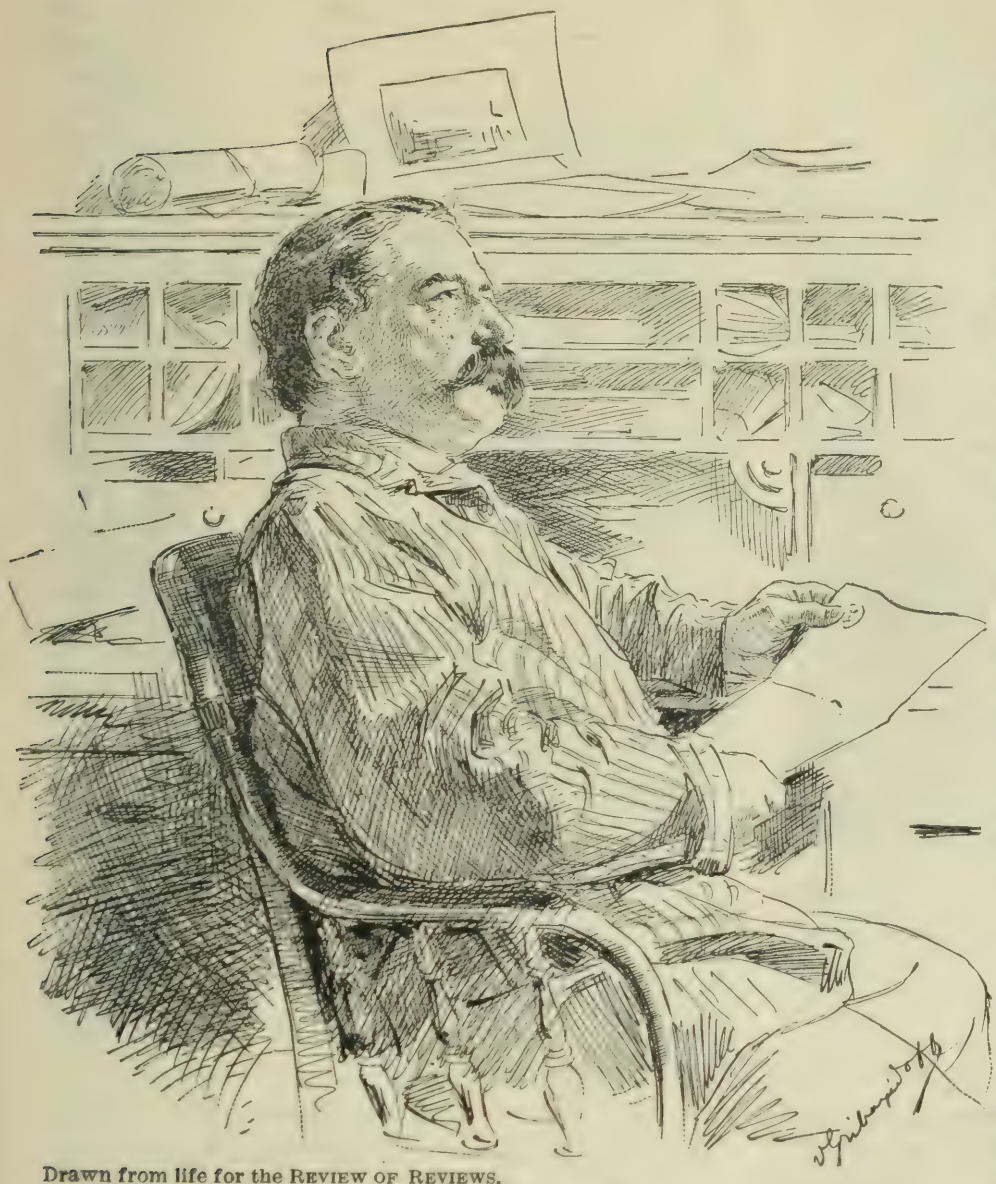
FRANCE: "I am forsaken—forsaken!"—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



WHAT IS HAPPENING TO SAMOA?

Remarkable! The dish is too much for the three big ones, so this little one will manage it.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A TALK WITH MR. GOMPERS.



Drawn from life for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

IN Clinton Place, New York, a few doors west of Broadway and a few minutes' walk from the offices of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, one finds on the lintel of an old house, once a residence but now an office building, a modest sign that reads: "The American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, President." The halls are rather dark and dingy, and one climbs two flights to find the rooms of the Federation. But the journey will be worth while if the caller is fortunate enough to find Mr. Gompers at his desk. He is not prone to careless absence from his place of work, but the manifold duties of his position frequently take him to distant parts of the country. The quarters of the American Federation are unadorned enough to allay any suspicion that the chief officers of this great combination of the trades unions of the country are disposed to revel in luxurious appointments. Everything is as severely plain as it can be; and the stiff common chairs invite no loiterers. Order and system are evident at a glance, and the experienced observer is quickly satisfied that the affairs of the Federation are in methodical and competent hands.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has been heard by many audiences besides those composed of workingmen and members of the constituent orders of the Federation. He is a short but massively framed man of perhaps forty-five years, with a strong and handsome face and suave manner, a business-like yet not too abrupt deportment, and a diction as discriminating and clear as one is taught to expect from a college professor. Mr. Gompers certainly exhibits great gifts of lucid expression, whether on the platform or in private conversation. He possesses a singularly well balanced temperament, the key to which seems to be a cheerful optimism tempered by natural caution and held in bounds, though not repressed, by experience and responsibility.

AN APOSTLE OF TRADES UNIONISM.

Mr. Gompers represents trades unionism upon its best established lines. He was born in London forty-four years ago and at ten years of age was put at work in a factory, continuing his elementary studies at a night school. He left the shoemaker's trade, which he did not like, and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a cigar maker. At thirteen he was brought to the United States and became a member of the International Cigar Makers' Union. He assumed activity in that body, and as a delegate to the early conventions of the American Federation of Labor was recognized as a natural leader and intrusted with various offices, and soon with the presidency. As an editor of labor papers, he has earned the right to rank with the successful journalists of the country. At present Mr. Gompers' journalistic labors are confined to the editing of the *American Federationist*, a monthly magazine that is the official organ of the Federation of Labor. Its first number appeared in March, 1894. It is intelligently and broadly edited. Its articles are short, but pithy, and from good sources. For example, the opening contribution in the June number is from Tom Mann, the English labor leader; Grace H. Dodge writes of working girls' clubs; Alice L. Woodbridge of women's labor;

Edward Thimme of child labor, and there are many other admirable bits of contribution, correspondence and editorial comment. Miss Frances Willard sends the *Federationist* a hearty greeting, and every page of this June number indicates breadth of view on the part of the editor and a desire to bring the labor movement into the intelligent sympathy of right-minded men and women everywhere.

It is for the peaceful and lawful evolution of industrial conditions that Mr. Gompers has always stood. He has never for a moment swerved from the doctrine that the policy of the labor movement, as represented by trades unionism, should aim always to secure high wages and a reduction in the hours of labor, these two things meaning improved conditions and surroundings that must have far-reaching and beneficent results. The competitive industrial system seeks to conquer the markets of the world by selling cheap, Mr. Gompers would declare; and hitherto the burden of this competition has been placed chiefly upon the shoulders of labor. The combination of workmen in trades unions is for the purpose of throwing back part of this burden upon the shoulders of the capitalist class, who in order to still compete must be content with smaller profits. He has been described in a labor paper as "an eminently practical man, belonging to that school of unionists who believe in high dues, thorough organization, perfect discipline, sick benefits, death benefits, out-of-work benefits, traveling benefits, and maintaining an aggressive position at all times for higher wages and shorter hours of labor."

The editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS made Mr. Gompers a neighborly call the other day to exchange views with him upon the coal strike and upon various questions of the day that have to do with the prevailing social unrest.

HIS VIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

"I see no immediate or early possibility," said Mr. Gompers, "of a complete agreement, in settlement of the coal dispute, that shall include all the States and mining districts that are involved. The effect of the uncontrolled competition of the Southern Illinois district with those that lie beyond it, north, south, west and east, is such that for the present a settlement all along the line seems to be out of the question. There is nothing to do but to close the strike by separate agreements in the different coal-mining territories involved, and then proceed to bring the Southern Illinois miners into a state of more perfect organization so that in future their district may not be a source of disturbance to the coal-mining interests of the entire country.

"But," Mr. Gompers continued, "although this year's coal strike is not to be terminated upon principles as sweeping in their application as one could desire, I wish to say emphatically that I regard this great strike, in spite of its numerous unfortunate incidents, as an essentially fortunate thing, not only for the cause of organized labor but also for the general economic and industrial interests of the United States. The financial panic of last year, with its attendant industrial depression, led to a general attempt on the part of capital engaged in the employment of labor to sharply curtail the consuming power of the masses of the people by diminishing their ability to purchase—that is, by a general reduction of wages. This movement against labor made its way through various great fields of employment. In the railroad world it was resisted by the strikers on the Great Northern system, whose final success in arbitration has helped to check the downward tendency. But the most typical instance of the aggressive movement among the employing class against the workers was in the mining field and especially in that of bituminous coal mining. The great strike was a notice served upon capital that the whole world of organized labor had determined to take a stand, to face about, and not only to resist further aggression but to endeavor to gain back some of the ground that had been lost. With the success of this stand,—for the miners have in most of the districts concerned gained all or a considerable part of their demands,—it is evident that there is a turn in the tide. Wages in general are not to decline any further, but on the contrary are to tend upwards. And with better pay the people will require larger supplies of standard commodities and the wheels of industry will be quickened in many directions. It is not true," Mr. Gompers further continued, "that the miners have really suffered anything in the loss of wages during the weeks of enforced closing down of the mines. They will gain back all the time apparently lost by more steady employment hereafter. It is only approximately a certain volume of output that the country can consume in any case, and if through a strike the miners can secure a higher wage per ton it is clear that their total wages upon a year's output will be increased by so much."

VOUCHES FOR JOHN M'BRIDE.

Being asked to give some account of the quality and character of Mr. John McBride, the leader of the coal miners in their recent noteworthy conflict, Mr. Gompers spoke substantially as follows:

"I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. McBride is not only a strong man and an intrepid leader, but also a man who should be held free from the charge of rashness or undue excitability. He understands mining in every particular, and is as widely and minutely conversant with the mining interests of this country as any man who could be named. Personally he is urbane, courteous, and of gentlemanly, even polished, manners. He is fully deserving of the confidence of the great organization of miners over which he has been chosen to preside. Mr. McBride, in his circular accompanying the agreement, expresses his opinion that one of the reasons why the effort for the full restoration of former wages was not successful was that in a few districts some of the men had forgotten or failed to abide by his urgent request not to resort to violence or violation of law. The strike itself, and the just grounds upon which it was ordered by the Miners' Convention, ought cer-

tainly by every fair-minded man to be distinguished from certain deplorable incidents that grew out of it in some mining districts where great bodies of non-English-speaking workmen have been imported by the mine operators to the detriment of those miners who were earlier on the ground.

"Mr. McBride, it should further be remembered, is not to be saddled with the responsibility for the fact that there was a strike. It was ordered instituted on the demand of the great majority of the representatives of the miners; and it then became Mr. McBride's duty to lead it as best he could. His conduct will bear the test of scrutiny."

THE SCOPE OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. Gompers was asked to express himself as to arbitration in industrial disputes, and especially as to the possibility of some form of compulsory arbitration. He replied that he was most assuredly in favor of arbitration. "As for 'compulsory arbitration,' however," he continued, "the two words seem to me antithetical. Arbitration always involves a compromise. The conditions under which it usually comes about are those which have led each of the parties in dispute somewhat to fear and somewhat to respect the other. The employing interest is usually the stronger. But when, through careful organization, the employees attain a position which commands the respectful attention of the representatives of capital, it becomes possible to confer together successfully and to secure a reference of disputes for the desired settlement by arbitration. I see no means by which legal compulsion to arbitrate could be made really beneficial to the party that is usually the weaker. It would be an instrumentality that might react dangerously against the progress of organized labor. The labor movement has too much at stake and has too slender means at its command to indulge in dubious experiments. The weapons that it now uses have been tested by long experience, and their use is understood and also their limitations."

Against the idea that an occasional outbreak or scene of disorder in connection with a strike was the essence of the labor movement, Mr. Gompers protested earnestly. "The real labor movement," said he, "goes on unnoticed by the newspapers and unwitnessed by the public. At this moment, while we discuss the question, there are probably thousands of committees of trades unions and labor organizations in conference with employers in the shops and counting rooms of the country. For every strike that occurs, scores of questions are settled by quiet conference between groups of organized workingmen and their employers. The strikes are unfortunate and to be regretted, but they are a part of the existing industrial order and serve their purpose. They should not be indulged in without great caution, but sometimes they are necessary, and their general result is beneficial upon the whole. It is always to be noticed that employers fight most stubbornly and ruthlessly in their first experience of a strike. They are much more disposed to negotiate and compromise when subsequent disputes arise."

FOR FREE SILVER, INCOME TAX, SHORT HOURS.

With regard to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor upon public questions Mr. Gompers stated that the order is committed to the doctrine of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of one to sixteen regardless of the success of attempts to secure international agreement. He regarded Coxeyism and the industrial army movements rather as evidences of social unrest and incidental phenomena than as occurrences having any primary or vital significance in themselves. With Mr. Coxey's doctrine of non-interest-bearing bonds Mr. Gompers could find no theoretical fault. In fact his words were friendly rather than otherwise for the financial propositions that Mr. Coxey has advocated. As a practical matter, however, he did not consider that proposals to deal radically with the currency and the national debt are timely or advisable. In a general way, the American Federation has for some years been committed to the doctrine of an income tax. Mr. Gompers expressed himself as personally adverse to the exemption line in the pending bill, and as in favor of a tax that should reach all incomes of self-supporting men, no matter how small. He would, however, employ the principle of a graduated tax, increasing the rate as incomes increased and were therefore better able to contribute to the public treasury.

The interview was ended by the following statement regarding the aims of the Federation: "The American Federation of Labor actively participates in every effort made by thinking men to secure amelioration in their condition, economically, socially and politically, and often initiates movements tending towards those purposes. But the organization, as such, is particularly committed to the shorter hours movement, or what is more popularly known as the Eight-Hour movement, the leaders all agreeing that the movement which gives the workers more leisure brings more intelligence and consequently more independence, more sterling qualities of character and truer progress. The Federation has accomplished wonders in this movement for a shorter work-day, and millions of workers now enjoy countless golden hours of rest, leisure, and opportunity as the result of the concentrated efforts of 1886 and 1890."

The American Federation of Labor dates from about 1880, and is therefore some fourteen years old. It includes about seventy-five distinct trades unions, with an aggregate membership of from six hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand individuals. Some of these unions, like those of the carpenters, bricklayers, cigar makers, coal miners, iron moulders, steel workers and printers, are very large and strong; while others, owing to the nature of the craft which they represent, are small in membership, though often very complete and effective in organization.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN: POPULIST.

A CHARACTER SKETCH AND INTERVIEW.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

CERTAIN good and substantial citizens of States in which the Populist party has of late acquired the ruling influence have felt it needful to make some kind of apology to the East and to the world at large. They have been zealous to disown the new men who have superseded the old-time political leaders in senatorial and congressional seats at Washington, and in gubernatorial and other official places at home. Now, this REVIEW has taken no brief for Populism as a creed, nor do we feel it in the slightest degree incumbent upon us to laud its leaders or to defend them against the rather superior tone with which some of their own fellow citizens have been so eager to disavow any responsibility for them. Populism, with all its formulated claims, and all the unformulated sentiment of political and social change that lies in solution behind the word, may be rank heresy and nothing else. Yet this despised and abhorred infection of Populism, that we are assured has spread so noxiously and banefully throughout the West and South, seems to be producing some unexpected results. For the profession of its tenets has brought to the front some men who measure so well by normal and old-fashioned standards,—such standards as were used in an earlier period of the Republic,—that it is hard to find room for those disparagements that their Populistic heresies would seem to require. It has always been something of a disappointment for the rigid Churchman to meet in the host of the ranting sectaries some specimen of moral and religious character and of mental poise so far above reproach that the utmost prejudice could discover no fault. And to the trammeled, the conventional and the truly orthodox, whether in religion or in politics, it has always been rather disconcerting to find among dissentients and come-outers some man of perfectly balanced and calm judgment, so free from extravagance or eccentricity that he could by no possibility be patronized or disparaged or apologized for.

NEBRASKA'S JUNIOR SENATOR.

The Populists of the West may hold in reserve a good many such men. How many they may have sent to Washington we will not venture to judge. It is enough here to assert that they have sent at least one such man to Washington, and that he is the last comer of the little band of some sixteen Populists who hold seats in the two houses of Congress. We would seriously advise the people of Nebraska, regardless of party affiliations, not to apologize to anybody for Senator William V. Allen. If Populism can produce men of Senator Allen's mould, and lift them into positions of the highest responsibility, one might be tempted to suggest that an epidemic of this Western malady would prove beneficial to some Eastern communities and have salutary results for the nation at large.

William V. Allen made his first appearance at Washington last August, when President Cleveland



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

called a special session of this Fifty-third Congress for the express purpose of repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase act. But for the special session, he would have been sworn in as a member of the Senate at the beginning of the regular session in December. He will hold his position as a member of the United States Senate until the closing year of the present century, whether or not the Populist party should continue to rule the destinies of Nebraska. Senator Allen is not sanguine about the election of a Populist president in 1896, but he believes in the permanence of the new party and in its complete and irresistible

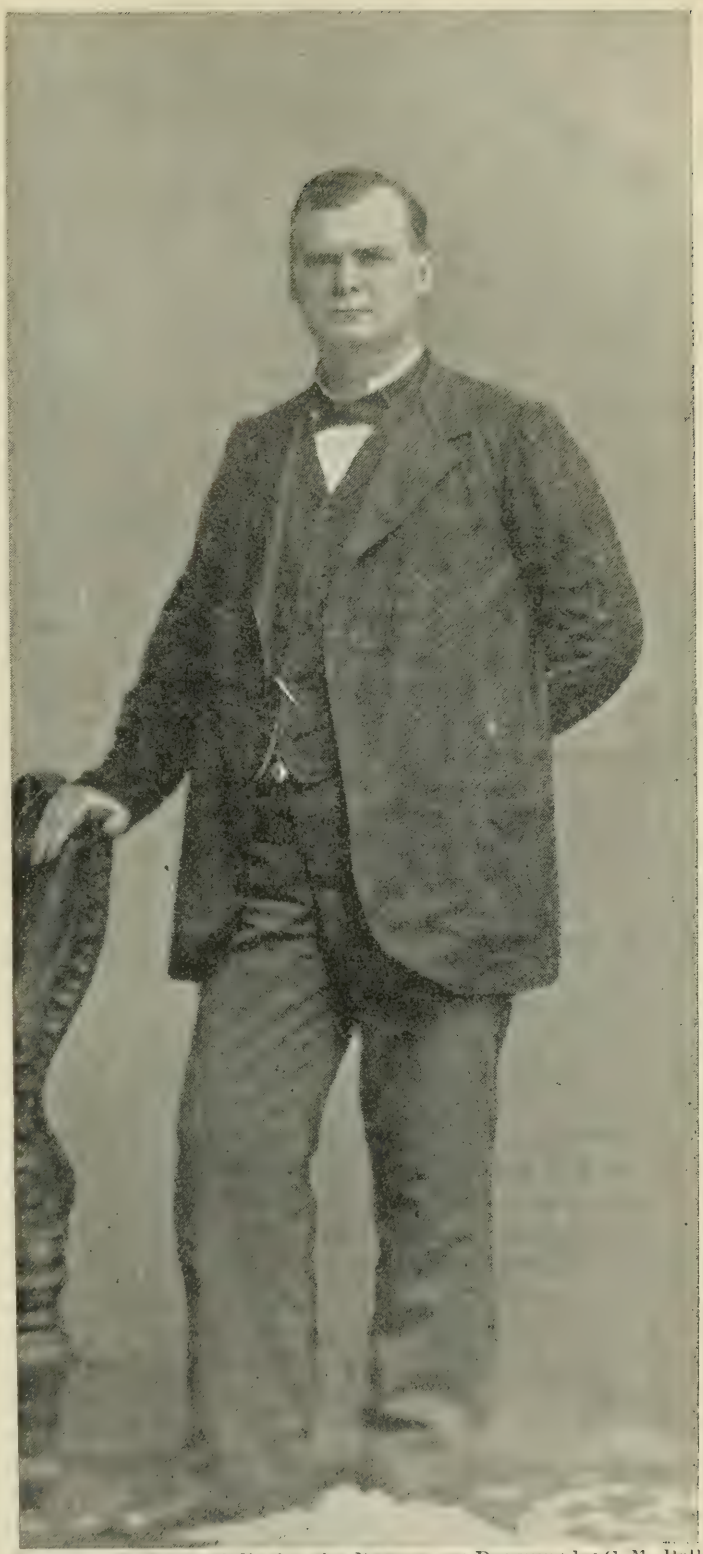
triumph in the presidential election of the year 1900. Predictions of what will happen six years hence do not cost anything; and we shall therefore—to round out Senator Allen's prediction and to make it more pointed and interesting—suggest that if the Populists should indeed elect a president in the year 1900 Senator Allen, who will have completed his six-year term as Senator, will himself enter the White House.

A NEW MAN WHO HAS WON HIS SPURS.

Long before the year 1900, however, we believe that the people of Nebraska will have discovered that their Populist Senator stands in pure patriotism, natural dignity, honest manhood and intellectual power so far above the perplexing and ill-defined bounds that mark the present limits of party programmes, that they will acquire a genuine pride in him as a public man of the first rank, intent upon the performance of duty and guided by a broad intelligence and a fixed habit of unshrinking application to the task in hand. Many members of the Senate have had previous experience in the popular chamber at the other end of the Capitol building. Others have seen much legislative service as members of the law-making bodies of their States, while others have become experienced in public affairs through one or more terms as State governor. It is not often that a member comes to the United States Senate without some such experience. It may be observed, however, that the exceptions to this rule tend to become more numerous, and that it is by no means certain that a new class of public men who reach the Senate upon grounds of high personal merit rather than by virtue of their long experience in party manipulation, are the less useful and effective. Senator Allen had not been a politician and had held no political office. The circumstances which necessitated an extra session to discuss the silver question, and that have prolonged the regular session with a well-nigh endless sham battle over the tariff, have made Mr. Allen's first year as a Senator an exceedingly full and heavy one. No new man at Washington since the opening years of the government has ever entered more completely than Mr. Allen has done into the thick of the legislative combat; and no man coming without reputation and as a perfect stranger both to men and to methods at Washington has ever won his spurs more valiantly, or gained the respect of his colleagues more purely and strictly upon the grounds of merit.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF GREATNESS.

Mr. Allen is fortunate in being endowed most abundantly with what Western college boys are wont to call the "physical basis of greatness." There are a number of fine-looking men in public life at Washington, and it is a mistake to declare that our political arena no longer gains recruits from men of marked personality and distinct, individual power. Perhaps it would be an error to assert that Senator Allen possesses the finest physique of any man in Congress. The anthropological experts of the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution, whose tape measures have been so busy with the four or five hundred members of the Coxey encampment of the Commonweal of Christ, have not yet ventured to perform a like service upon the almost equal number of gentlemen who make up the two houses of Congress. It would be exceedingly interesting and instructive to compare measurements of the two bodies. Certainly there are some very fine specimens of physical manhood among the Coxey contingent. Abnormal types do not appear to be very frequent either under the roof of the



Photographed especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR ALLEN.

Capitol building or under the thatched booths of Carl Browne's miniature Utopia at Bladensburg. Senator Allen is not the tallest man in Congress, but he is tall enough. He measures about six feet and three inches, and weighs two hundred and thirty pounds, not an ounce of which appears superfluous. He has a broad and massive frame that supports a large Websterian head, and he stands as straight as a pine tree. His smooth-shaven face reveals strong but kindly features, and his straight mouth and firm chin betray some of his most striking qualities. His spectacles add somewhat of a benign, professorial aspect to a countenance that otherwise might seem severe when in repose.

A SENATOR WHO NEVER SAW NEW YORK.

In reply to a question I asked him the other day, he confessed that he had not seen New York or Philadelphia or Boston. His public duties had now brought him to Washington, but he had never been further East. He lives in Madison, Nebraska, a village of 1,500 people, and finds full contentment in his Western life. He has no craving for the pleasures or excitements of metropolitan existence. There are actually a great many grown-up men in the excessively provincial city of New York, and some even in Boston and Philadelphia, who would be disposed to regard with curiosity a public man who has spent his life west of the Mississippi river and has assumed a position of much prominence at Washington, without ever having seen a great town of the Eastern seaboard. But how many of these Eastern people there are who have never seen the Mississippi river! And how many thousands more of them there are who do not in the least realize that the dominant forces of the United States in our generation lie in the great valley between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains! One would suppose that the entire Eastern rim of the continent ought by this time to have formed a correct idea of the region that produced the Lincolns and Grants,—the men that took the leadership of political and military affairs more than thirty years ago. But if Ohio, Indiana and Illinois remain in the Eastern estimation a provincial and crudely civilized region, it is quite too much to hope that the good people of New England, New York and Pennsylvania should as yet have come to any intimate knowledge of the people of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota.

A WORD ON WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

It is particularly difficult for a New York man or a Bostonian to understand that there are many thousands of soundly educated and well-equipped men and women in the great agricultural tract west of the Mississippi river, who have grown up and received all their schooling in that region and are well qualified to take high position in any desirable sphere of life. For the Harvard man to understand that there are colleges beyond the Mississippi which are doing as good work for their students as the oldest college on the Atlantic seaboard, seems quite impossible. The twenty fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of Nebraska and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incumbency of President Eliot of Harvard have both been celebrated within the past few weeks. The Chancellor of the University of Nebraska has offered to our readers in this number of the REVIEW some informal but lucid and truthful words concerning the situation and general point of view of the agricultural population of the States where he has spent most of his life. Chancellor Canfield, it is true, graduated from one of the smaller Eastern colleges, but the most of his life—and certainly the formative and eventful portions of it—has been spent beyond the Mississippi. He has lived in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. Every friend of educational progress will hope that President Eliot's brilliant service may continue beyond the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary. But if anything in the climate of the New England coast, with its dampness and chill, should prove injurious to his health, we would venture to suggest an exchange of offices with the Nebraska Chancellor. President Eliot would be at home in Nebraska because he likes genuine manhood; and Harvard would find in the Nebraska Chancellor a man fully qualified for any great executive educational post.

The West, far from asserting its claims too vociferously, has paid too much deference to the East. Life is simpler in the West than in the East. Outside of a few large Western cities, the absorption in money-getting is far greater on the Atlantic seaboard than in the Mississippi Valley. The Western people have more time to read and to think, and they devote themselves much more generally than their Eastern brothers or cousins to a consideration of public questions. There is really no reason, therefore, why Senator Allen of Nebraska should not be supposed to bring as complete qualifications to his task at Washington as, for instance, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. But none the less the East must be indulged in its inability to look upon an untried Western man with other than skeptical and curious eyes. The country has, however, at length become aware that in this junior senator from Nebraska there has appeared a new personality, full of vigor and power, and with the promise of a future that may be very considerable indeed in our world of federal affairs.

BOYHOOD ON THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

So far as I am aware, Senator Allen's personal history has not been told. It is a simple story as I drew it from him, and he told it with perfect frankness yet with a slight possible show of the reluctance that strong men of action who are totally devoid of egotism and vanity feel when asked to talk about themselves. Senator Allen was an Ohio boy. He was born in Madison county forty-six years ago. His father died in his infancy, and his mother was married again to a Methodist minister who was also a farmer. The family were abolitionists of the most pronounced type, and their house was one of the stations on the "underground railroad," as the route through Indiana and Ohio to Canada over which runaway slaves were passed was always called in those days. Young

Allen was ten years old when with the family he removed to Iowa in 1857, but he has a distinct recollection of some of the thrilling adventures connected with the hiding and forwarding of fugitive slaves. On one occasion, small boy though he was, he himself drove for ten miles or more the old Pennsylvania wagon in which a number of slaves were hidden in wool sacks. He heard the talk of the men about the fireplace at night. He saw at one time as many as thirty fugitives together. He was too young to understand all the machinery that the bold abolitionists like his stepfather were operating, but the impression made upon his mind was a very vivid one, and it doubtless had to do with his first great step in life. It seems that his stepfather did not live very long after the removal of the family to Iowa. Anyhow, William Allen was his mother's boy. She was a woman of strong character and great capacity. The lad attended the public schools in Fayette county, and had his measure of the farming experience that fell to all Iowa boys of those pioneer days. Four years after the removal to Iowa, when young Allen was fourteen years old, the war broke out. His early experience as a helper on the underground railroad had given his mind a strong political bent and had prepared him to take a keen interest in the great struggle that had befallen the country. He managed to get away from home and to reach the recruiting station of Camp McClellan at Davenport, where he promptly offered himself for enlistment.

A SOLDIER AT FIFTEEN.

The adjutant-general was exceedingly gruff, however, and the lad became so flustered that he confessed his age. Eighteen was the limit, and of course he was not accepted. The next year, 1862, he was determined to try again. His mother became convinced that nothing could keep him away from the front, and decided that it would be better to have him go with his own friends and neighbors than to run away and take his chances with strangers. He was allowed, accordingly, to enroll himself with a company of his own Fayette neighbors. He was only fifteen, but rather tall and mature for his years. He managed somehow to avoid the signing of the descriptive list in which his age was given as eighteen. Probably the first lieutenant of his company signed it. When the company fell into line to be mustered in, the place was sandy and young Allen used his feet to scrape together a small pile of sand upon which to place his heels with a view to enhancing his appearance of height. The recruiting officer saw the little device, smiled and remarked: "I guess you will pass all right, young man." The whole incident is thoroughly American, and above all Western-American. There were drummer boys, of course, in the war who were much younger than William V. Allen; but there were certainly few if any boys on the Northern side who shouldered a heavy musket and marched to the front at the early age of fifteen. In the South with its smaller reserve population, it became necessary toward the end of the war to enlist a great number of half-grown lads; but such instances were rare in the Northern armies. For some three years young Allen carried his musket and did valiant service on many fields. Toward the end of the war he was attached to the staff of General James I. Gilbert as a headquarters guard and courier. It was a strange experience for a growing boy,—this every-day familiarity with battle and bloodshed, and this constant exposure to the bullets of a desperate enemy whose states were under invasion and who were fighting for everything they held dear. Fond mothers nowadays are accustomed to keep their hopeful sons in knickerbockers at the age when William V. Allen put on his heavy blue uniform and learned his musket drill.

WAR VETERAN AND STUDENT.

Fortunately, he escaped without any serious wounds or any illness that sapped his vitality. He had inherited a magnificent physique, and brought it out of the army developed and hardened. He returned to Fayette county and undertook to do something with books. It was desperately hard for him, after this experience of intense activity in practical directions, to acquire knowledge through the medium of the printed page. It will be a fortunate day, let it be said in passing, when the professional schoolmasters all learn how to appreciate properly the value of knowledge attained in actual contact with things, and learn to deal intelligently with the lad who comes suddenly from an out-of-door existence to the bondage of the school room and to the pale, reflected wisdom of paper and ink. A little pioneer Methodist college had been founded at Fayette; and in anticipation of a greatness which was confidently expected in the future, it was called the Upper Iowa University. Young Allen entered this institution. His intention was to become a lawyer. His interest lay chiefly in grammar, rhetoric, and the studies which led toward a better knowledge of the English language and toward a better facility in its use for purposes of logical and argumentative expression. For two or three terms his attempts to study were almost a total failure, so completely had his army experience unfitted him for the routine and humdrum work of the school room. But gradually his war-attuned nature grew calmer, and the books became better and more intelligible friends. He did not graduate at the Fayette college, but varied his experience with some terms of district school teaching. This is what nearly all Western college students up to 1880 or later were accustomed to do.

WHY HE BECAME A LAWYER.

While teaching school Allen was reading law, and he entered a law office in Fayette instead of continuing the rather dull curriculum of the little college. I was interested enough to ask the Senator what gave him his professional bent. In this country, and particularly in the West, the ease with which the average boy of character and intelligence may find his way into any calling that pleases him best, gives in-

terest as a psychological query to the circumstances which guide the unfettered youth to make his choice. Senator Allen replied that his leading into the profession of the law had been due to an incident so trivial that he was ashamed to tell about it. He consented, however, to explain that when he was a very small boy, perhaps no more than six years old, his particular friend and playmate and chief hero was his neighbor Billy Hughes, who was ten years old. Billy's father was a carpenter with a little shop in the corner of the yard where he lived. Mr. Hughes was also a justice of the peace. Upon one occasion the six-year-old lad saw a great number of people going into the shop, and under Billy's escort he ventured in also. The proceedings that ensued excited his great curiosity. Mr. Hughes sat as judge, some of the neighbors constituting a jury, while certain strangers of great eloquence contended for the legal rights of their clients. This was nothing more nor less than a lawsuit. "It was simply fascinating," said the Senator. "It entranced me more than anything I had ever seen, and after that I began to make inquiries as to how one man could make another man do this or that, and what right he had to make rules and enforce them upon others. This little circumstance so shaped my mind and kept it in that channel that as I grew up to manhood my whole idea was to be a lawyer. What little education I obtained was for that definite purpose. If I could ever obtain education enough to permit me to practice law successfully, it seemed to me that my cup would be full."

PROMOTION TO THE BENCH.

Mr. Allen remained for some years in the town of Fayette, where he was admitted to the bar in 1869, and where also he was married. It was hardly a field in which a young lawyer of great ambition could hope to carve out a brilliant professional career. But I have not been able to discover evidences, at any point in Mr. Allen's life, of the existence of any of that restless seeking after pre-eminence among his fellows that we commonly term ambition. After a few years' law practice at Fayette, he removed to Ackley in Hardin county, Iowa; and just ten years ago he cast in his lot with the citizens of a younger commonwealth. He removed to the town of Madison, which is the capital of Madison county, Nebraska, and there he located with the expectation of remaining permanently. A lawyer of keener desire for a conspicuous place at the bar would have gone to Des Moines, Sioux City, Omaha, or Lincoln.

But there is always one line of promotion that is within the reach of the really meritorious lawyer who contents himself with practicing in a small county seat. He may be elected to the bench by his fellow-citizens. In 1891 Mr. Allen received the Populist nomination for district judge, and was elected by a good majority. His district embraced a circuit of five counties. It is impossible to talk with Mr. Allen for an hour without discovering that he possesses the judicial quality of mind to a remarkable extent. Elevation to the bench was precisely in the direction of his tastes and natural bents. He was satisfied with his new office, and his services as judge were eminently satisfactory to his neighbors,—not less to the Democrats and Republicans of his district than to the Populists.

ESPOUSING THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

He had never held any office nor been active in politics. Until 1890 he had remained in allegiance to the Republican party. In answer to a question or two he replied: "My people were all strong Republicans and of course I naturally fell into the Republican party, but I was never a radical party man and am not to-day. I have always looked upon a political party since I have grown to manhood simply as a means to an end. I think a party should be held no more sacred than a man's shoes or garments, and that whenever it fails to subserve the purposes of good government a man should abandon it as cheerfully as he dispenses with his worn-out clothes. I am a member of a political party simply because I believe that through the triumph of that party the government will be made better; and so a political party has no charms for me outside of what it can accomplish conducive to good government. I was a lawyer and was interested in my profession. My business was the trying of cases until I was elected judge of the courts of my district. Several times I was asked to be a candidate for the State legislature, but always refused. I took very little part in politics, and never any part in my own behalf.

"It was in the campaign of 1890 that I left the Republican party. It was a State campaign with us in Nebraska, but the prominent issues were all of a national character and were based upon the Farmers' Alliance demands known as the Ocala platform. The convention of political and agricultural reform elements had met at Ocala, Florida, a year or two before that time. I had with many of my neighbors espoused the general views of the Farmers' Alliance; and while the Alliance is by no means identical with the Populist party, it is usually the case that it proves to be a doorway through which a man logically advances into this Populist organization. There was a great transfer of strength from the old parties to the new one in the Nebraska campaign of 1890, and our young party cast seventy odd thousand votes in that first year of its formation, changing the political complexion of the State from a Republican majority to a Populist plurality. We have held our strength and pushed it up to probably about eighty thousand votes. That in round figures was the number we cast in the last presidential election, and we have every reason to feel that as a party we are a fixture."

HIS RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

Upon Mr. Allen's interpretation of the meaning and aims of the People's party I shall speak at some length in subsequent paragraphs, or rather shall allow Mr. Allen to speak for himself. Meanwhile, something further may be said of his very interesting and attractive personality. It is not the habit of the practical American man of affairs to speak often or with

much freedom about his religious views, and there is something to be said for the instinctive reserve which holds one's religious opinions and sentiments to be a strictly private matter. Mr. Allen came of a Methodist family, and by virtue of inheritance and association he might be regarded as an adherent in a general way of that branch of Christendom. But personally he has always found it difficult to accept creeds that go into the formulation of detail. "I always encourage," he said, "the churches in my little town as best I can; and while I cannot believe everything they preach I hold that all their effort is in the right direction and that the world is the better off for it. Our churches have been a saving and wholesome influence in making the world as good as it is, and my sympathies by tradition and by deliberate choice are with them. Some years ago I became greatly interested in questions concerning the nature and immortality of the soul, and devoted an entire summer to reading everything I could find that bore in any way upon these great themes. I sent to England for some books that were not procurable in America. The result of it all was to confirm my belief in a future life. Everything that I have experienced and read conduces to that opinion. Practically, I settled down to the belief that man is accountable for his acts on earth; that there is a future conscious existence for the soul, and that in the final estimate a man's responsibility will be measured by his capacity."

GENUINENESS OF NEBRASKA LIFE.

In his "American Commonwealth," Mr. Bryce writes very charmingly and very truly of what he calls "the pleasantness of life" in the United States. This faithful English observer discovered, in his wide travels through the Mississippi Valley and the Western States as well as through the East, the existence of certain qualities and characteristics of our society that are the surest and best safeguards of our institutions. For the benefit of those Eastern readers who imagine that Nebraska, Kansas and that whole region is in a state of unrest and discontent that borders upon anarchy and revolution, I cannot resist the temptation to give in Mr. Allen's own language a little picture of his Nebraska life.

"I was at home," he said, "a great deal of the time. I am a great lover of home, and my life was as pleasant as I could expect it to be. I never had the slightest desire to go to Congress, and when I came here, I tell you I was homesick. I have very strong personal friendships, I like my neighbors and friends, and they seem to like me. In our little town of fifteen hundred people, we are crowded between two hills, near a creek. Everybody knows all his neighbors. The only test of society in that little town is good character. If my neighbor is a hod carrier and an honest man, I treat him with as much cordiality as any other man, and he is just as welcome in my house as anybody else. If the baker's wife is a respectable woman, she stands on a plane of equality with my wife. If one of our neighbors is sick, no matter who he may be, we all go promptly to offer our services. In case of distress there is a hearty desire to help; not a farcical attempt, but a genuine feeling of friendship. A man comes in and says 'What can I do for you?' and he means it to the extent of all he has got. My own personal habits are perhaps somewhat peculiar. In Nebraska I was either at home reading or else in my law office, or sitting down on the edge of the sidewalk talking with some fellow. Here in Washington I am either at my boarding-place, in this room which I have hired for an office, in my seat in the Senate Chamber, or else attending the session of a Senate committee.

COUNTRY VERSUS CITY.

"I like my colleagues regardless of party, and they have received me kindly enough. But I am not of the convivial sort, and stick closely to my little routine, just as I did when at home. I think I have not been down Pennsylvania avenue, for instance, for more than two weeks [the Senator's boarding-place and office are both within a stone's throw of the Senate wing of the Capitol building]. I should not like to live in a large city. There seems to be a disregard of life and of the moral rights of manhood in a crowded city, to an extent at least that does not exist in our little country villages. I am sorry to say that I have never had the pleasure of visiting New York or Philadelphia or Boston. I have intended to visit these places, but have never had any business there. I never go any place where I have no business. It is possible that I have always looked upon this metropolitan life in the wrong light, but I have very frequently said to myself when considering certain men or certain types that have come to my notice, 'Here is a man who struggles for money and power at the sacrifice of his manhood, stunts his moral growth, stifles his moral sensibility, and loses his feeling of duty and responsibility toward his fellow-man.' Now in our little town I can say we have none of this. We have good neighbors, and they are worth more than money. It makes you feel after all that life is worth the living."

OUR AMERICAN CINCINNATUS TYPE.

It was in about these words, and more to the same effect, that Mr. Allen made his confession of calm content in his Nebraska life; and it was easy to see that he was longing for a breath of the fresh prairie breezes. He had been shut up all day behind the closed doors of the committee that was investigating the Sugar Trust scandals, and had been putting searching questions to certain reluctant millionaire witnesses who had acknowledged large payments of money to political campaign funds. Nothing could be plainer than that Mr. Allen had no desire to exchange the life of his Nebraska village for the lot of any millionaire that ever set foot on Wall street or Fifth avenue. Now if these sentiments had come from the lips of a weak man, or a timid man, unfit to survive in the competitive struggle for existence, and

adapted by physical and mental limitations to the less strenuous and more kindly conditions of life that prevail in remote villages, their moral force would not be so great. But let no one suppose that William V. Allen would make an awkward or bewildered figure in any metropolitan situation that requires courage, poise, self-possession and quick adjustment to exceptional conditions. Possibly some of his strongest traits were developed in his army life. However that may be, it is obvious that he possesses a perfect intrepidity and a natural dignity that would suffer no disturbance under any novel surroundings whatsoever. There is a certain completeness in the character of the simple American citizen at his best that one finds less frequently in other countries. Mr. Allen is farmer as well as lawyer, and belongs to that type of country-bred, farm-taught man that has given us most of our presidents. Another Nebraska man, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, has very interestingly described this type of rural statesman and typical farmer-American in an article in the June *Forum*. It is our abundance of these men of the Cincinnatus type, endowed with the qualities of courage, self-reliance and natural dignity, and possessed with the unfaltering and never-questioned conviction that every American is the equal of any nobleman or any king, that has prevented our speedier abandonment of the plan of rotation in office, and has made it impracticable to develop a professional diplomatic service or to make statesmanship a distinct career.

WAR AS A CHARACTER BUILDER.

A Nebraska man who has never mingled in diplomatic society at Washington, never visited the great cities of his own country, and never taken a trip to Europe, might seem at some slight disadvantage if he were unexpectedly called to fill the post of Ambassador at London, Paris or Berlin. But the sort of Western man of whom Mr. Allen is an especially strong type would promptly undertake such a mission if it seemed in the line of his duty, and would succeed in it because he would take with him his genuine manhood, his quality of self-reliance and his habit of finding a way to do the necessary thing. In the case of many Americans of this generation it is doubtless true that the experience gained in the civil war had much to do with the development of sturdy and reliant manhood. Iowa, Nebraska and other Western States have literally been created by the young fellows who came out of the Northern armies in 1865 and threw their splendid energy into the pioneer work of building up commonwealths west of the Mississippi. In answer to a question touching the effect of army experience upon character, Senator Allen confessed: "My experience in the army is the better part of my education. I learned to estimate men by what they are, not by what they profess to be. Without any boasting or bravado, I can say that no man inspires in me any fear or awe. The fact that he may make this or that pretense or profession never affects me in the least, and this quality of self possession and sense of being ready for an emergency is undoubtedly due to my army experience. Before the war was ended the weaklings were sifted out, and I was in contact with men who were serious and who were virile. It was great experience for a boy."

IN THE SENATE FOR BUSINESS.

It is not customary for new Senators to participate prominently in debates. There is an unwritten rule which requires that the new-comer shall listen rather than talk. But Senator Allen had come with a fresh mandate from the people of a great State, who had sent him to Congress to represent their ideas upon the money question rather than for any other reason; and since the special session was called expressly to enact monetary legislation, Mr. Allen was right in considering it his duty to enter seriously into the business at hand. Members of new parties with scant representation cannot afford to sit mutely in their seats for a year or two, out of deference to any tradition that is designed to suppress novices. To the bill proposing the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act, Mr. Allen immediately offered an amendment for the opening of the mints for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for the coinage at that ratio of all silver owned by the government. During the fight that ensued, he participated with great earnestness on the side of the free-silver men. Indeed, the most memorable oratorical feat of the session was performed by this new Populist member from Nebraska.

A FIFTEEN-HOUR SPEECH.

The Senate has no closure rules, and if a minority chooses to protract debate and hold out against the final vote upon a pending proposition, a test of physical endurance may be required before the end is reached. All readers of current politics will remember the extraordinary stand made by the silver men in the Senate last October, before the Sherman act came to the final roll-call which pronounced its doom. In the course of that debate Senator Allen made a speech in behalf of his proposition for the remonetization of silver that occupied a little more than fifteen consecutive hours. He began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of October 11, and pronounced the closing sentences of his peroration at a little after 8 o'clock on the following morning. It is not to be inferred that Senator Allen is a mere talking machine, or that it is his habit uselessly to multiply words. The occasion was one upon which the adopted tactics were those of holding the floor against time, and when physical endurance was the quality chiefly demanded upon the silver side. Whatever else he may have demonstrated, Senator Allen easily showed that he had physical power to stand on his feet and present his views in connected and logical form for a greater number of consecutive hours than anybody else in the Senate. The speech, as far as we know, measured by the test of continuous delivery, is the longest on record. As reprinted from the Congressional Record in condensed form, it makes a considerable book.

THE QUESTION OF BONDS.

In the present session Mr. Allen has spoken upon several questions, but has attracted the attention of the country chiefly through the vigorous stand he took against the issue of bonds by Secretary Carlisle, and later by reason of his attitude toward the Coxey movement. Upon the subject of the bond issue, Mr. Allen held that the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority under any existing acts to issue a new series of interest-bearing bonds. He was opposed to the policy of an increase of the bonded debt; but his argument was confined chiefly to the legal question of the Secretary's authority. He found himself face to face with the oldest and most experienced members of the Finance and Judiciary Committees, and whether he was right or wrong in his contention, it must be granted that he acquitted himself with extraordinary ability and added greatly to his reputation by the legal knowledge and acumen displayed in his arguments. Certainly by most of the citizens of the United States it was supposed that the authority granted to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for refunding purposes, and for the accumulation of a stock of gold with which to accomplish resumption of specie payments fifteen years ago, had expired with the actual success of the resumption policy in 1879. The discovery that by virtue of legislation nearly twenty years ago there remained in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury a power at any time, upon his own discretion and without the consent of Congress, to increase to any extent the bonded indebtedness of the United States, was to most citizens a considerable surprise. Senator Allen's speeches on this subject were lucid, and to the layman they seemed strong, if not conclusive.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF COXEY.

As to the approach of the Coxey contingent, Mr. Allen held that these people were peaceful citizens coming to the Capitol upon a lawful errand, and that as petitioners they were entitled to a hearing upon the grievances they had come so far to declare. He favored the resolution of Senator Peffer that a select committee of the Senate should be appointed to receive and to listen to Mr. Coxey and his followers, and he made a sharp protest against the police preparations that were called into requisition in the District of Columbia on account of the so-called invasion of the industrial armies. Senator Allen disclaimed any connection with the Coxey movement, or any sympathy whatsoever with its methods; but his argument was based upon the constitutional rights under which, as he asserted, the men wearing the Coxey badge had a perfect right to visit the District of Columbia and to enter the corridors and galleries of the Capitol building itself. We shall neither commend nor criticise Senator Allen's doctrine on this subject. It put him in a position easily liable to misconception, and provoked against him very much diverse newspaper comment. Under all the circumstances, therefore, his stand was indicative of courage, and his speeches have none of the false ring of the demagogue. From all his personal instincts and predilections, the whole movement of the bands known as Coxey Armies was undoubtedly as distasteful to him as to any man in public life at Washington. His opinion was that men should be heard at Washington by their duly qualified representatives, and that they had their remedy at the polls in their own districts. He saw no reason why the Coxeyites should come to Washington, and every reason why they should remain in their own neighborhoods. But he was equally of opinion that as American citizens it was their right to come, and that as petitioners there was no good end to be served by the refusal of Congress to accord them a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

POPULISM AND SECTIONALISM.

I asked Mr. Allen what he had to say against the reproach that the Populist party is a fomenter of sectionalism. He replied:

"On the contrary, the People's party movement is the very reverse of sectional. The two old parties might better be called sectional parties, for they keep distinct the old line of cleavage. But nothing has occurred in the history of this country designed so completely to obliterate all sectional strife between the North and South as the rise of the Populist party. It may be true that in New York the Populists are looked upon as a Western party and as arrayed against the East, but in fact there is not a Populist living who does not realize that ours must be a complete government and that the rights of individuals in every section of the country must be taken into account in the rendering of justice. Moreover, besides some hold that we are gaining upon the farmers of the East, I think I may say that we can reckon upon the organized workingmen of that section,—at least upon their sympathy. How far we may be able to command their votes I do not know, for I cannot say to what extent they may be restricted by circumstances and prevented from acting freely in the line of their natural affiliations. In the West it is true that the Populists are largely an agricultural party, but of course in those states the larger part of the voters live on the farms. The Republicans in my state still retain a large portion of the business men's vote in the towns, but the proportions are changing, and the townspeople are coming more and more commonly into the new party. This, of course, is particularly true of the mechanics and working people in the towns. They are not so dependent upon factories for their positions as the working people of the East, and the alternative of a resort to the independence of agriculture is easier for them. It seems clear to me that the Populist party is the logical political abiding-place of the working classes in all parts of the country, and I am hoping in the near future to see a complete alliance between our Western and Southern Populism and the Eastern labor organizations."

PURITY OF POLITICS FIRST.

I asked Mr. Allen what he would have his party do to improve the condition of the country if it were

placed in full power and held to responsibility. His programme was not a very startling one; and if the advanced socialists, the dreamers of Utopian dreams and the fabricators of government-made paradises had heard the Nebraska Senator express himself, they would have been painfully disappointed at what would have seemed to them the barrenness and meagreness of his proposals.

"In the first place," he said, "if my views could be enforced in this country I would purify state and national legislation. I would not suffer a man to become a member of either branch of Congress or of any state law-making body who had pecuniary interests which might be materially affected by legislation. If he wanted to become a member of Congress he would have to put aside his own pecuniary interests for the time, so that he might be said to stand as an impartial judge in the determination of any case that came before him. This is foreshadowed, you will see, by the bill I introduced the other day entitled 'A Bill to Preserve the Purity of National Legislation, and for other Purposes.' The bill is imperfectly drawn, but I shall hereafter redraft it with more care. I do not suppose it will get through this Congress, and perhaps it will never get through."

"I suppose your experience in this investigation of the sugar scandal would quite strengthen your conviction that something should be done?"

"Yes," answered the Senator, "its tendency is certainly in that direction. My idea is that all temptation should be removed if possible. Human nature is naturally weak. It is difficult to find a man who is willing to give up his own individual interest for the betterment of the public interest. I would have every man understand that his first duty is to the people of his country; that they should have as large a portion of liberty as is consistent with the permanence and safety of the government, and that every avenue of life should be kept open to them,—not closed by any legislation, nor closed by any circumstance which legislation could remove. I look upon the right to labor and earn a livelihood as property of the highest kind."

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

"But do you believe that a man has a 'right to labor' which the state should distinctly recognize, so that the man might in the absence of employment go to the state and demand it?"

"By no means. I am in no sense a socialist. I would have the government, so far as it can do so consistently and properly, expend money in the erection of needful public buildings and pursue a liberal policy with regard to waterways and various improvements. But I deem it the primary duty of the government so to protect the conditions that surround industry that public employment would not be necessary to furnish relief to labor. I would have a monetary system so adjusted and regulated that enterprise would not be checked and that laboring men would receive the full benefit of their labor. At present it seems that Congress, whether consciously or unconsciously, is under the domination of baneful influences which prevent the kind of financial legislation under which prosperity would be generally and widely distributed without further governmental intervention. I repeat, therefore, that if I were able to carry out my own ideas of what should be done, I should wish to undertake nothing whatsoever until I had assured myself of the disinterestedness of the representative law-making body. I should not expect wise legislation to flow from an unpurified source. With Congress intent wholly and simply upon the welfare of the country in the broadest sense, and freed from the corrupting influence of trusts or special interests, —such as the banking and monetary interest and the interest of certain tariff-favored lines of manufacture, —I should feel no uneasiness about subsequent proceedings."

THE MONEY QUESTION FUNDAMENTAL.

"Under these conditions of personal disinterestedness and of patriotic public spirit, what legislative steps would you next propose?"

"If the Populist party were in power it would unquestionably propose first of all to settle the money question. By degrees it would take away from national banks the power to issue any national money. It would transfer that power to the government, where it belongs. The power to issue money is a sovereign power. The government should therefore control it. No bank, state or national, should be allowed to issue money. I further believe in the free coinage of gold and silver at the established American ratio of sixteen to one, although I should have no insuperable objection to the French, or Latin-Union, ratio of fifteen and a half to one."

"But what effect would free coinage at one of these ratios have upon the commercial ratio, that is, upon the market price of bullion?"

"I am sure that the bullion market in Europe would at once adjust itself to the American coinage ratio. The value of silver and gold, like anything else, must always be measured by the surplus. If you have a limited coinage of silver and there is a surplus of bullion from the mines seeking a market, the value of that bullion of course fixes the commercial value of the bullion that enters the coinage. But with our mints open to receive freely and to pass into our monetary circulation all the silver that we produce or that offers itself, it is obvious there would be no surplus to hold down the price below the coinage ratio. For where, outside of the American product, are the silver mines of the world? I have heard in the Senate over and over again the warning that our country would become the dumping ground of the world's silver. But where is the refuse silver to come from? I have never been able to discover it.

NO DANGER OF TOO MUCH SILVER.

"India and China are always yearning for more silver than they receive, and the great mysterious Orient seems to be the burying-ground of limitless quantities of the white metal. France and the European countries are beginning to demand larger quantities of silver for money, and the present and prospective

demand for that metal in all parts of the world would so inevitably exhaust the surplus product of Mexican, South American and other silver mines, that if our own mints were open to the coinage of our own surplus it need not matter to us what policy England or Germany might choose to pursue.

"One thing ought to be clear. The people of Europe are not going to take the great quantity of silver already in use there at the ratio of 15½ to one, and bring it over to this country to dump it upon the American people at the ratio of sixteen to one. We certainly need fear nothing from that source. But through the international relationship of banks and of money-lending and bond-holding interests, there exists a very real and distinct combination of those who are deeply interested in maintaining the present dependence upon a too limited stock of gold; and this combination has for a long time controlled the policy of the British Government, while more recently it has also been dominant in the councils of Germany and of the United States, without regard to political parties. These and other great commercial countries will never in my judgment re-establish silver until the menace to our civilization is so strong that they are absolutely compelled to do so. I have no doubt that at least seven-tenths of the evils that afflict this country are traceable in a greater or less degree to a vicious monetary system.

NEED OF A STABLE MONEY.

"As to the paper money that I would have the government issue, I would by all means have its interchangeability maintained, and have it kept as good as gold and silver. I would not start off with fiat money, as you people in New York call it. The Western men do not want a period of wild inflation either now or in the future, and we would regulate the volume of money upon some sound principles which would recognize the growth of population, the assessed wealth of the country and the volume of production and of commercial transactions. What we want to accomplish is very simple and easily explained. We believe it possible by legislation so to regulate the issue of money as to make it of approximately the same value at all times. The value of money ought to bear as nearly as possible a fixed relation to the value of commodities. If a man should borrow a thousand dollars on five years' time to-day, when it would take two bushels of wheat to pay each dollar, it is clear that it ought not to take any more wheat to pay that debt at the time of its maturity, except for the accrued interest. In other words, a dollar ought to have the same command, and no greater command, over the products of the farm and the factory at one time than at another. In the little town where I live, in 1892 wheat just after the harvest was selling for fifty-two cents per bushel. In 1893 it was selling at forty-two cents. This year it is selling, I believe, at from thirty-five to thirty-seven cents. Now if the farmer happens to be in debt, it is plain that since his yield per acre and the cost of tilling an acre remain practically the same, he is compelled to give more and more of his crop to pay yearly interest, and that it becomes more and more painfully difficult to save up the dollars that will be needed to pay off the principal when it comes due. The Western people are in very great debt on account of having borrowed money to build homes and improve their farms. They are extremely industrious, and are always at work, and in many cases the boys and girls are compelled to neglect education and social opportunities in order to help at manual labor on the farms. It is true that all this rapid decline in the price of wheat may not be due to the scarcity of money and the appreciation of gold, yet we Western people believe that the money question has a great deal to do with it."

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM A FARCE.

"What do you think of Senator Lodge's proposition to adopt a discriminating tariff against England unless that country should join in an international agreement for the free coinage of silver money?"

"To be frank, I think that it is simply a piece of Yankee ingenuity. This whole talk of international bimetallism is a subterfuge by which the Republican party hopes to deceive the people in 1896, and to stave off an independent settlement of the money question by our own government. We have seen several of these international monetary conferences, and nothing has come of them. I have reason to believe that the last conference was not expected to amount to anything at all, but was suggested and carried through in order to hold up an elusive hope to the American people that something would be done toward the re-establishment of silver, and thus keep them in the party lines, fighting sham battles on the question of the tariff. The only interest we Populists take in international bimetallism lies in the confession of its advocates that a single gold standard is disastrous, and that free coinage of silver ought somehow to be brought about."

GRADUAL TARIFF REDUCTION.

"What are your views, Mr. Allen, on the tariff question?"

"I am not a radical on that subject. I am not taking the keenest and deepest interest in the present measure. I believe, however, in a reform of the tariff, and only wish that we might have the subject dealt with in a broad and disinterested, rather than in a log-rolling fashion. Under certain peculiar circumstances in the defense and development of our commerce, I should hold that, under the Constitution, the taxing power might be used discriminately for purposes of protection; but to tax in this fashion seems to me to be like the use of the war power,—something to be considered as exceptional and temporary. Circumstances do not now require that we should make use of the taxing powers of the government for other purposes that the procuring of a revenue. But I would not sweep away the protective tariff at a blow. I would do it cautiously and gradually. Just as a man comes down from the top of a house on a ladder, step by step, so I would have

the tariff reduced. I am ready to say in behalf of the pending tariff measure that while I do not like it in all respects, I believe it to be an improvement over the McKinley bill. I consider that it makes an average reduction in tariff rates of about 20 per cent."

DEFENSE OF THE INCOME TAX.

"What have you to say about the income tax? Its adoption by the Democratic party must be a source of some gratification to you Populists."

"In my opinion the income tax is absolutely just. The arguments against it do not appeal to me as reasonable. As to the exemption clause, please remember that in our present system of direct taxes on assessed property, every state has its exemption laws. The theory of these laws is, not that a man of small property is to be favored and a man of larger means to be discriminated against, but that the family is to be guarded and encouraged up to a certain point. It is the intention of our laws that a man should have the right to use, up to a certain point,—I do not pretend to know exactly where the point should be fixed,—all that he owns or earns toward the support of his family, and the education of his children. The best thing that he can do for the country and for the general social well-being is to maintain that little primary institution, the family. When he passes beyond a certain minimum point of wealth, he may be considered able to help support the government. I am not responsible for the income tax in its present form, and would personally prefer to have it graduated. The fixing of the exemption line at $4,000 is not my choice. I am not disposed to make any argument in favor of that arrangement; but taking the bill just as it stands, I should be very glad to see it become a law, in lieu of a measure the details of which would be nearer my own views."

PAY OFF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

"But what have you to say to the argument that the income tax will produce surplus revenue and is therefore not justified by any public necessity?"

"My answer to that question is, first, that I favor a reduction both of taxation on imports and of internal revenue imposts; but, second, I also favor the maintenance of a large revenue for the purpose of the complete extinction of our national indebtedness. There has evidently arisen among the bankers and financial men of the East a theory that a permanent national debt would be a good thing rather than the reverse. I am totally opposed to that idea. I think a wise nation, like a wise business man, gets out of debt as soon as it can, and when it gets out, stays there. I would not tax our people excessively to wipe out the bonded debt, but I should act in this matter of national financiering like a prudent business man, who would take every surplus dollar that he could raise in order to discharge his interest-bearing obligations as soon as possible. I would do this as a wise financial policy, because I do not like interest-bearing debts; but I would also do it on deeper moral grounds, because we have seen in this country how the relationship between the government and the holders of its bonds has tended to subject legislation unduly to the influence of those who would keep up the purchasing power of money, to the detriment of those who produce commodities and who have future obligations to meet in terms of money payments."

HOW TO NATIONALIZE TELEGRAPHY.

"It is supposed that the Populists believe in the national operation of the telegraph system, and ultimately of the railroad system. What are your views upon those questions?"

"As to the telegraph, I think the general view of the Populists is that since telegraphy affords means of public communication that are perfectly analogous to those supplied by the Post Office department, it also ought to be in the hands of the government, and for the same reasons of common interest. But I would by no means favor a sudden or sweeping acquisition of the entire telegraph system of the United States. I should favor a very gradual beginning. I am credibly informed that the government still owns the old line that was originally established as an experiment between Washington and Baltimore. Let the postal department begin to operate that line, for instance, and then let postal telegraphy feel its way and make limited, gradual extensions. Ultimately, if the governmental system should approve itself, after due experience, it might grow to the extent of buying out and superseding existing corporations. I have in mind no policy by which the government would either directly or indirectly appropriate private property without making due compensation. But as to the rights of the government there can be no question."

AS TO GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

"How about the governmental operation of railroads?"

"I am not certain how it would work in this country. I am not very sanguine, nor especially eager for any large venture into the field of governmental railroading. I think I would apply to the railroad system just about the same course of action as I would to the telegraph system. The courts of this country have always maintained that the railroads are public highways. From the very beginning, the law has upheld the theory of a very large measure of public control over railroad corporations. Their full acquisition as public institutions would be legally justifiable, and might seem in the line of a logical evolution. But I should certainly go about the reduction of railroad property to government ownership with extreme caution, and would take a long series of years in which to accomplish any sweeping change. In view of the large financial interests that the government already holds in the transcontinental lines, it might seem feasible to take one of the Pacific roads, bring it under direct government operation and then make a study of the results. Such experience would throw a great deal of light upon the question how much further it might be safe or desirable to go. If government operation should prove favorable, it would be possible to advance in

that direction by degrees. The right of the government, whether legal or moral, to assume control of a railroad upon payment of a proper price to its owners, is hardly a question for argument. I do not see why the government cannot say, if it should appear to be for the public interest to do so, 'Here is your money; we take your road.'"

POPULISM AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"But what is to be the attitude of the Populist party toward the reform of the civil service? Is it not clear that it would be impossible to assume public operation of our telegraph and railroad systems, without a full understanding that the men employed should be totally removed from the danger of dependence upon a political party for their livelihood?"

"I would enlist men for these services just as they are enlisted for the army or navy. For that matter, I don't see why it would not be wise to adopt some such system for postal employees. I have not the slightest doubt but that a progressive, intelligent civil-service reform system would be received with the greatest favor by the Populist party. But it would have to be a reform that is a reform. I am inclined to believe that the present civil-service system is a humbug. It appears to be evaded in the interest of party spoils on almost every hand. Certainly the addition to the government pay-roll of great bodies of railway and telegraph employees would make an improved system for the removal of the public service from the domain of politics an absolute necessity."

SIGNIFICANCE OF COXEYISM.

"You are supposed, from your speeches in the Senate, to stand somewhat as a sponsor for the Coxey movement. Is this impression a just one?"

"Not in the least. I disapprove utterly of the marching of these industrial armies toward Washington, and see nothing to commend in Mr. Coxey's financial proposals. This movement is in no way connected with Populism, and the Populist party is not responsible for it. It might naturally be true that these men should look to the Populist party as the advocate of remedies for the conditions out of which their grievances arise, but that is all. I look upon Coxeyism as I do upon the foam that accumulates upon waters that are lashed by storm. It is simply the lighter part,—the floating evidence that there is commotion in the water beneath, and that something under the surface, rocks perhaps, disturbs the calm. It has no other significance to me. It is like an unsightly eruption on the body politic, that is symptomatic of something wrong in the system. The boil on my hand is not the evil, but merely the evidence that there is impurity in the blood that flows hidden in the veins. So it is with the Coxey movement. Here are a lot of fellows that are out of employment. They know that they want work. They talk more than they reason. One fellow says it is this that will give relief, and another says it is that. There is no particular significance in their demands. Their idea in marching on to Washington is to demand that the government do something to afford relief. But all this is only the logical consequence of those conditions of which I have been speaking. I have never been out to see the Coxey army, and have no sympathy with the movement or with its specific purposes. I had never heard of it until I read the newspaper accounts. I think it wholly visionary; but whether visionary or not, I would make the same arguments for the right of Mr. Vanderbilt in a peaceable manner to present his grievances, if he had any, that I would make, and have already made on the floor of the Senate, for Coxey. In this country men are upon an equality of rights, and they must be treated alike. This is as far as I have ever gone in behalf of the Coxey people."

VARIOUS VIEWS.

Upon several other topics Mr. Allen expressed himself with frankness, but the exigencies of space must be observed. Upon woman suffrage, for example, he took the simple ground that the qualified suffrage in Nebraska, which enables a woman to vote at school elections, is reasonable and seems to work well; while as to the full political franchise, he had always thought that women ought to be allowed to vote if they desired the ballot, while on the other hand it ought not to be forced upon them against their wishes. He maintained with much earnestness his belief that there is to be an entirely new alignment of parties, and that some new party, whether under the Populist name or not, is going to rise in resistless might and rule the destinies of the country. Members of this new party must of necessity come out of the old parties, and Mr. Allen would not venture to say whether the elements that are yet to withdraw from the Republican and Democratic parties would absorb the Populists or go into that camp. From his point of view it would amount to the same thing. The mechanism of the Republican and Democratic parties alike in his opinion is under the rule of the money power, and there is nothing more to be expected from the one party than from the other. The suggestion that there are any strong points of contact between Socialism and Populism was emphatically repudiated by Mr. Allen. He admitted that men of socialistic bent might be more inclined to the ideas of the Populists than to those of the other parties; but the longer I talked with Mr. Allen the more evident it became that he is to the utmost fibre of his nature an individualist rather than a socialist, and that, to use his own expression, "We must come right back to the purity and simplicity of government that our forefathers intended in the formation of our institutions, then we will see wonderful progress, and prosperity will be diffused broadcast throughout the country." Mr. Allen's theory of progress is obviously that of the removal of obstacles that interfere with success through private and individual initiative.

IN CONCLUSION.

For the present administration Mr. Allen had a very fair and considerate word. "Since the Democratic party has charge of the administration and the

affairs of the government," said he, "it ought to be given an opportunity to do the best it can. I am convinced of Mr. Cleveland's good intentions and fair-mindedness. The burdens resting upon a president are very severe. He makes some mistakes, as a matter of course, for no man can be free from error. I have sometimes thought he was governed by influences about him which are not those that would have regard for the best concerns of the people. I mean such influences as emanate from the money power in Wall street. But I do not for a moment suppose that he has any other purpose at heart than the welfare of the country."

I have not quoted Serator Allen's answers to all these questions for the purpose of indorsing his ideas. But I have endeavored to report them faithfully and without bias, wholly regardless of any party predilections or different views upon questions of public policy. It would be quite impossible to converse with Senator Allen without recognizing his sincerity, moderation and intellectual honesty. He thinks for himself, holds fast to his convictions, shows no acerbity or excitability of temper, no haste to arrive at judgments or conclusions, and absolutely no dismay at anything. The opponents of the Western demand for free coinage of silver should distinctly understand that in such a man as Senator Allen they have an opponent who, while thoroughly upright and sincere, is exceedingly resolute and formidable.

A BUNDLE OF WESTERN LETTERS.

SOME TESTIMONY FROM WESTERN MEN ON TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONDITIONS.

[The Coxey movement, the rise of the People's party, the income tax, the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, and the silver question, have led to much discussion of a so-called "new sectionalism" that is arraying the West against the East. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS aims in this number to do its part towards giving publicity to Western views and towards the promotion of the good understanding and mutual respect that ought to exist between all sections of the country. It has asked several men of the West who are good observers and patriotic citizens to contribute letters which would help the East to a clearer view of Western economic conditions and movements. The writers of the letters which follow herewith, join the magazine in a Fourth-of-July greeting to American citizenship and manhood from one ocean to the other.—THE EDITOR.]

Chancellor Canfield of Nebraska:

I am comparatively a newcomer in Nebraska, having lived here but three years. Moreover, during that time I have been so completely absorbed in my work as to be practically blind and deaf to all else. But I knew something of the rise of Populism in Kansas, before leaving that State; and the conditions in Kansas and Nebraska seem quite similar, though I may be in error in this.

I think the Populist movement signifies the general disaffection of the rural community with the administration of public affairs. In an age of combination (not yet intelligent co-operation) the rural people feel weak when pitted against the people of the towns, because the latter can and do combine; and the rural people seek some form of political and economic combination that will secure equality of privilege and of opportunity. Populism appears in connection with "hard times" simply because when times are "easy" the people are easy-going; are not inclined to strike hard at public offenders; find money-getting so easy and so attractive that it costs too much to turn away and participate in public affairs. But I most sincerely believe that Populism would never have been known had there been strict integrity, large intelligence and an earnest seeking after the welfare of the whole people on the part of those who for the past twenty years have practically controlled public affairs in these Western States. When personal and party aggrandizement is the end and purpose of all effort for political power, there is sure to be some form of revolt. Populism is one form of revolt. It is largely due to conditions under which men boast that their party "can elect a yellow dog, if the dog can get a nomination."

As a matter of fact the conditions of the farming classes in Kansas and Nebraska vary as elsewhere. Men who have tried to farm land never intended for anything other than pasturage, or to hold the earth together, are seeing hard times and great suffering. Other men, who have brought neither intelligence nor industry to farming, are suffering. It is a common saying out here that to raise and market a bushel of corn costs a man from ten cents to a dollar—according to the man! There is much philosophy in that. But many who have brought both intelligence and industry to farming are suffering—because of constant shrinkage in values, and because of their utter inability to readjust themselves to new conditions as fast as such conditions are either forming or changing. I do not believe the farmers as a class have been hit harder than business men as a class. But the farmer had less margin to his credit, less reserve power, less real strength with which to stand up under the blow.

The "animus of the West in its demand for silver," as far as such demand exists, is on the whole an honest belief, born of the unequal distribution of money—that more money is needed; the profound conviction that it is impossible to determine how much gold has appreciated, how much silver has naturally depreciated, how much of the depreciation of silver is artificial and intentional; a deep-seated distrust of national legislation and of most

national legislators in their official work and relations, and especially in financial legislation ; and a willingness and desire to "go back and begin over again" with "a new set of men and the two metals" and see what will result.

The demand for an income tax springs largely from a desire to secure revenue in some way from those who now so generally seem to escape taxation.

I think that just at present the financial situation quite overshadows the tariff question in the West.

You will please remember that this is a statement of facts and conditions as I seem to see them ; not of opinions, nor conclusions, nor explanations.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Edward B. Howell of Montana:

The Northwest is not accurately represented by the industrial army movements of this region any more than Coxey represents Ohio. We have sympathized with these under-fed, ill-clad, penniless men. The wild flight of "Hogan's Army" down the Yellowstone on a captured train, their speech-making at stopping-places on the way, their removing of obstructions on the track and their careful replacing of the same after their train had passed, and finally their capture by Federal troops called out by the President of the United States, all these things appealed to our sense of the ludicrous. Perhaps it would have been more respectable from an Eastern point of view if we had been shocked and indignant, but we were not. We have been willing that these men should seek better fortune in the East, and even go to Washington if they can and there make exhibit of the misery which evil legislation has caused, but we have not sent them on so doubtful a mission.

I think the West is in favor of the income tax. The feeling is general that the opposition to it comes from those who are trying to shirk the responsibilities of wealth. It looks as if the rich men were saying to the country, "We don't want it because it makes such desperate liars of us." The country can stand it if they can. It has been not uncommon for Western millionaires to acquire a residence in New York City to escape taxation. The people of the West are willing to see the tax-gatherer invade Wall street.

The West believes in the fostering of American industries, and in the degree of protection necessary to accomplish this end. I think we would be willing to see the whole matter of the tariff left to a permanent commission. We certainly do not believe, however, in the system which has put cheap silver in the hands of British merchants with which to buy cheap wheat in India and cheap cotton in Egypt. By this process we have protected England and done our own industries a disastrous injury.

The West is the debtor section; we want a money standard that does not unfairly double our debts. The money lender is entitled to his principal and interest. He is not entitled to that unearned increment of his capital caused by the appreciating dollar. The West is the region of new enterprises ; we want a currency that will make investment safe, and that will not continually shrink values and prices.

We want, not more money, but a broader money standard. We want no more credit-money issued. There is a billion dollars of this kind of money already in circulation, redeemable in gold at the option of this, that, or the other person, or its parity with gold pledged, which amounts to the same thing, and there is not a dollar of gold to redeem any of it with. Further issues of this kind of money to be measured by gold will give no relief, for every dollar of it appreciates just as fast as the gold dollar itself. The monetary system that has brought us hitherto has been distinctly Eastern. It was devised by Eastern men and has fostered Eastern interests. The East can claim all the credit ; it must bear all the blame.

These are the notes of what is termed "the new sectionalism." It is a revolt against the misrule of the East. The new movement is not organized as yet. The people are ready to secede from both the old parties. The Populist party has a golden opportunity were its leaders only wise enough to improve it, but sensible people of the West will not follow its vagaries of government ownership of railroads, government loans to farmers, fiat money, etc. The new sectionalism is a strong undercurrent, and it only requires skillful leadership to make a solid West. Such a movement would result in the political and intellectual emancipation of the West, and would not be an unmixed evil.

EDWARD B. HOWELL.

Butte City, Montana.

Professor Macy of Iowa:

You ask me to give you in a few sentences a diagnosis as to the significance of Kelly's and Frye's and Coxey's army movements, as to the infliction of Iowa tramps, and as to the reasons that underlie the Populist movement.

I have had no contact with any branch of the industrial army. I believe that a considerable factor in the promotion of the movement is due to the industrious writing on the part of the newspapers. There were large numbers of men who were out of work, and they wanted to get from the West to the East. After the movement was started there were many who availed themselves of the cheap transportation. Some of the men who left Kelly's army and visited our town frankly stated that they joined the army for this purpose. I can with some difficulty believe that there were those in the army who were sincere petitioners for the avowed objects of the movement.

As to the Iowa tramps, they have not been a serious infliction. They have not been more numerous than in some former years. The people of Iowa have afflicted themselves on account of the tramps more than ever before. The fact that there were unusual numbers of honest workingmen thrown out of employment caused multitudes of householders, who had been accustomed to refuse aid to those who asked at the door, to resume or to form the habit of giving. This change of habit has been accompanied with a good deal of mental anguish over the question : "Shall I give and thus run the risk of sharing in the guilt of creating a new army of tramps ; or shall I withhold and thus incur the possible guilt of refusing aid to an honest workingman?" This mental attitude has led to a great deal of discussion about tramps, but, in fact, Iowa has not been greatly afflicted with tramps.

The Populist movement in Iowa is not formidable. It is apparently a continuation of the Greenback and Nationalist party. The present financial distress has not borne heavily upon this section of the country. It is always difficult to promote a new party in the absence of a grievance.

JESSE MACY.

Iowa College, Grinnell.

The Editor of the "Irrigation Age:"

The differences between the people of the North and East, on one hand, and of the West and South, on the other, are wide and deep. While there are numerous minor points of difference, the broad distinctions may be summed up under two heads—material and temperament.

1. On the material side the difference consists in the fact that the older sections have the accumulated wealth of centuries and are therefore financially independent. They are lenders of capital and jealously oppose any proposition which would make money less scarce and therefore less dear. Still further, they are manufacturers and farmers and regard the development of new manufacturing and farming districts as a menace to their supremacy and prosperity. They may be unconscious of this disposition, but their acts—always louder than words—declare its existence in their minds.

The West and South, on the other hand, are rich in natural resources, but poor in capital available for their development. They feel that the older sections, especially New York and New England, have prospered at the expense of the rest of the nation in two ways: (a) because the protective tariff gives them the home market at protection prices, while the prices of Western and Southern products are fixed by the surplus sold in foreign free-trade markets; (b) because the possession of surplus capital gained in these protected industries enables them to become money-loaners and interest-collectors and thus to levy tribute upon the productive energies of the West and South. Upon these material differences there has been built up a fabric of mutual prejudices which has done much to widen the gap.

2. The temperamental difference between the people of the older and newer sections is equally well defined. It is the difference between the provincialist and the imperialist. The New Englander is a man of narrow views, in spite of his stern integrity and intense patriotism. To him the past is everything. The Massachusetts Legislature and the New York Constitutional Convention are dealing to-day with the problems of an old civilization.

On the other hand, the citizen of the West and the newer portions of the South is emphatically a man of the future. For him there is no past. His problems are of the large kind that comprehend the happiness and prosperity of millions yet to be. The New Englander looks back, the Westerner looks forward. The one has reverence, the other scant respect, for old customs, institutions, laws. One has grown up among a homogeneous people and surroundings; the other has brushed against men of all States, sections and countries. The Western mind is essentially imperial in its tendencies and reaches out to grasp new possessions for the country and the race.

Looked at by these two diverse temperaments, the same measures of legislation take on widely different aspects. And yet both exist under the same flag and are bound together in the same destiny.

It is far easier to diagnose the disease than to prescribe the remedy. These vital differences must be harmonized, or there will indeed be "a new sectionalism," or something new of a more startling kind, in time. To harmonize views that are wide apart means concession by somebody—perhaps by both sides. But what have the West and South to concede? All the advantages appear to be on the other side. How can the man who has neither half a loaf, nor a slice, concede even a crumb? Populism, the demand for free coinage and for State banks all mean one thing—the cry for more money. The income tax aims at the same thing by a different path, since it proposes to make those who have the largest means pay the largest share of the nation's expenses. Under Western and Southern unrest lies the insistent demand for more money to meet the multiplying needs of a growing industrial life. There can be no peace unless this demand be met, either by some plan of expanding the currency, or by the distribution of the present surplus through new enterprises in the West and South. Prices for Western and Southern products cannot go lower and permit of human existence.

Now, will the East concede anything? There are some hopeful signs. Reed, Lodge and Chandler of New England apparently concede that gold has appreciated. That is half of the Western and Southern claim. Balfour and the German Emperor are inclined that way. The President of Brown University and the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS conceded as much in the midst of the wild crusade against the Sherman law last summer. These are hopeful indications of growing tolerance and enlightenment. If the best Eastern minds will concede that there can be no enduring prosperity without bimetallism and will unite with Western and Southern men in urging it upon Europe by every possible means, perhaps the West and South will wait patiently for the fundamental remedy of low prices. In the mean time, public or private capital should be put into circulation by investment in needed improvements in the West and South. We need the Nicaragua Canal, an aggressive irrigation policy and many other things that are clearly within the reach of idle capital and idle men.

In the end there can be no doubt of the outcome. The laborer will get his hire. Wheat, corn and cotton will be produced at a profit. The deserts will be made to blossom with the homes of men. All the processes by which civilization advances will go on. Parties and leaders may go down—possibly even institutions and governments—but humanity will triumph. To-morrow will be better than to-day. Whether the cost of what we shall gain in the end be high or low depends much on the spirit of Eastern men, upon their ability to understand their country and their countrymen. One thing is certain: No man is fit to be president of this wide Republic who has never been west of Buffalo.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

Richard B. Hassell of South Dakota:

Your effort to bring the East and West to a better understanding is commendable, and I hasten to comply with your request. Much of the strife that is in the world results from misunderstandings. A false conception of motive and purpose is apt to array one section against another. I am satisfied that there is a much greater unity of thought among men than we commonly suppose. More should be done to bring out and emphasize those principles which the great body of us certainly believe. What the World's Parliament of Religions did much to accomplish in the realm of religious thought and activity last year needs to be done in the realm of political thought. There is a vast amount of political uncharity and bigotry that can be removed. I wish you Godspeed in the work.

We have no Coxeyites in this State. No member of the industrial armies now marching to Washington, so far as I am able to learn, comes from South Dakota. But we have sympathizers with the Coxey movement by the thousand—sympathizers not with the method of it, but with the purpose of it. And this sympathy is not confined to the Populists of the State. The fact that about 50 per cent. of the Kelly wing of the industrial

army, polled when passing through Iowa, proved to be members of the old parties, indicates that the army is not a Populist movement; and we are not surprised to find a general sympathy for it which is not measured by party lines. The widespread sympathy grows out of a general recognition of the very serious national conditions which confront us and the seeming indifference of the law-making power. These sympathizers expect that the Coxey movement will be apparently a dismal failure; but they hope that like a signal of distress it will attract attention and result in a well-considered effort to bring relief. If it fails of such a result, they say, one of two things must follow, a revolution or a "strong government." And they do not lay much stress on the strong government alternative, because they do not believe the world moves backward.

I have been slow to believe that there is a new sectionalism growing up in the land, and that it is now the East against the West. I do not believe that the average Western Populist looks at it in that way.

Just now much is being done to create sectionalism and array the West against the East. Leaders of all political parties are emphasizing the thought that the West is essentially populistic and the East solidly antagonistic. Here is an illustration. One of the Republican leaders of this State the other day asked another leader, "What are we going to do with Pettigrew? What kind of a platform can we frame that will be Republican and yet afford standing-room for these free-silver Congressmen?" You see the leaders themselves recognize that they must reckon with a decidedly populistic tendency in their own party ranks and defer to it, if they would win at the polls; and at the same time they acknowledge that their platform, framed on such lines, will of necessity be out of joint with Eastern Republicanism. Their representatives in Congress have already reckoned with this tendency among their constituency and have refused to stand with the Sherman-Reed supporters of the Cleveland-Carlisle gold policy. If that policy is the well-considered and accepted policy of the East and not of the few who rule its politics, then there can be no question but that a new sectionalism will rapidly define itself, and we shall hear of a "solid West." The great West knows that the business of 65,000,000 of people in a developing country cannot be safely carried on with a currency which is based on a pinch of yellow metal.

You ask me about the "aims of populism." The general aim is undoubtedly the nationalization of those industries and sources of wealth which from their very nature become monopolies. But this general aim is lost sight of in the effort to bring about an era of better prices, to secure an "honest dollar" that will not fluctuate and that is not afraid to enter the channels of trade when most needed, and a transportation rate that is not fixed on the basis of what the shipper and producer can stand, but upon what the service rendered costs. To inaugurate an era of better prices, probably covers the whole present demand of the Western Populist. This is the demand of the American voter generally, and here comes in the hopeful prospect of a future harmony of effort. Ask our voters what regulates price, and without distinction of party they will say, "supply and demand." The Republican and Democratic voters may content themselves with the simple generalization and the statement of the time-honored economic principle, while the Populist insists on adding something about the amount of money in circulation and rates of transportation, but they are beginning to see that there is no occasion for a serious political quarrel. Both are right. Supply and demand do determine prices. Distance from market, expense of getting to market and the volume of money in the hands of would-be purchasers determine both supply and demand and therefore fix prices. There is only one serious difference between these two classes of voters. When one talks supply and demand, he thinks too strongly of the supply part of it and has much to say about overproduction. The Populist possibly errs on the other side and talks of little else but under-consumption. "Too big a crop" is the old party bugaboo. "Moneyless consumers" is the scareword of the Populist. Populism has found its chief strength heretofore among our farming class; but business men are more and more of them coming into line with it and bringing with them a helpful conservatism of expression which will have a tendency to disarm opposition.

The condition of our farming class here has not improved during the past few years, neither has it grown much worse. The farmer toils early and late, on an average about sixteen hours a day, but there is no profit in his labor. Still he has something to eat. He might be content with present conditions and rest easy in political servitude were it not for the fact that he feels that his labor feeds the wealthiest nation on the face of the earth and daily adds vast sums to the already colossal possessions of a small class of his fellow-citizens. The injustice of it galls him. He not only wants enough butter and eggs and bread to eat, but he wants to share in the reasonable market profits of these things; and he believes that when he does so share, a part of his butter and eggs and bread will find its way into the empty cupboards of the hungry thousands in Eastern cities.

R. B. HASSELL.

Redfield, South Dakota.

J. Willis Gleed of Kansas:

For a good many years there has been rolling westward from the Atlantic coast a tidal wave of people. That wave has at last struck the shore, broken, and is receding with a shower of spray. The public lands available for agriculture have all become private property. This must mark the beginning of a new era in this country, an era in which we are to face, to some extent, old-world conditions and difficulties from which, up to this time, we have been exempt because of public domain.

It was to be expected that the beginning of the new era would be signalized by some unusual phenomena, especially in that part of the country where the change was first and most keenly felt. The change is felt first and most keenly in the West; and hence certain demonstrations of unrest in that region. The beginning of the new era does not alone account for those demonstrations, but it does in part.

I doubt whether there is as much real reason for discontent in the West as there is in the East; but the working classes of the West are more courageous than those of the East and their demands are greater; just as the working classes of the East are more courageous than the working classes of Europe and make greater demands. The West has had a great many years of prosperity. It has been easy to live; it has been comparatively easy to make money. It was to be expected, however, that as the public lands became exhausted and as all land lost its virgin fertility, the condition of the people would become gradually less happy and that the struggle for existence would begin.

Of course, the immediate and patent cause for the Pop-

ulist movement was an era of wild speculation followed by a succession of bad crops. The West has grown too fast. It became entirely too easy to borrow money for Western enterprises. It became possible for men, not wise enough, experienced enough, self-controlled enough, to handle money judiciously, to get control of capital by borrowing. There have been too many railroads and too many buildings constructed and too many enterprises started. Too much of the capital of the country has become fixed capital. The truth seems to be that the men are comparatively few who can invest money wisely. Many men, perhaps most men, ought to hesitate a long time before they intrust themselves with any money beyond the amount required for their daily needs.

The result of the era of speculation and the succession of bad crops is that quite a good many reasonably intelligent, well-meaning farmers (and, of course, many foolish and shiftless farmers) have lost their farms under mortgages. The proportion of such loss is, of course, greater the nearer you get to the arid belt. But it is probably true everywhere that the people are not as prosperous as they were some years ago and, of course, they do not like it. With a people as fond of politics as the American people are, it is not altogether strange that many think that legislation is in some way to blame for this, and, of course, there are always politicians about to foster such notions. There has hardly been a time, I presume, since our revolution, that some body of men did not think that they saw in paper money a panacea for all economic ills. Just now free and unlimited coinage of silver takes the place of the old cry for paper money. In either case the agitation is for cheaper money. Some sections of the West think that the tariff has helped manufacturers at the expense of farmers, but candor compels me to say that I do not think the tariff has had very much to do with the Populist uprising.

The Populist movement is still young, but it has passed over a vast amount of territory in two or three years; and he would be a rash man who would undertake to say what its fundamental significance really is. On the one hand, the view is entertained that Populism is purely temporary, the mere product of exceptionally depressing conditions, the mere expression of a discontent which is essentially accidental and temporary. It is probably true that the Populist party contains most of the unthrifty and unsuccessful of the community. It shows a great riff-raff of men whose failure to thrive can, by their neighbors, be directly and clearly attributed to their own indolence, viciousness and folly. It cannot be denied, on the other hand, that the party contains a great many good men, thrifty men, and fairly successful men. How strong this element is, comparatively, it is difficult to say. I am inclined very much to think that this element is thoroughly in earnest, thoroughly alive to the dangers that threaten the country, and is conscientiously seeking to relieve the condition of those less fortunate than themselves. They are misguided, but not vicious. There is no doubt that for ten or fifteen years the idea has been growing that the many do not receive that share out of the annual increase of wealth that they are entitled to. The conservative Populists think and read, and it may be that they think more than they read. They are disposed to act as they think. They may be mistaken in many ideas, but they have in them, after all, a great deal of the old Puritan New England spirit and courage. The idea is abroad that our economic system is not that which the descendants of the Puritans ought to have, that it is unjust and undemocratic and dangerous. This more conservative element does not seem to be at all in control of the Populist party, and it is, I think, much dissatisfied with party management.

I do not myself attach a great deal of significance to Coxeyism. That I take to be purely a temporary thing. We know that we had the commercial crisis and hard times and that men were thrown out of employment. Nothing would probably ever have come of the Coxey movement, but the newspapers took it up, and day after day and week after week we had columns of it in the papers all over the West. Take men who were once boys; let them be without employment, with the time hanging heavy on their hands, and what could you expect but that here and there they should take up the idea and say: "That will be a pleasant way to pass the time. Let's have an excursion to Washington. We have nothing else to do, and why not that?"

You ask what is the real condition of Western farmers. The real condition of the Western farmers is better than that of any people anywhere in the country who labor with their hands. The condition of the farmers from Canada to the Gulf, west of the Mississippi and east of the arid region, is on the whole prosperous and happy compared with the condition of Eastern farmers and factory labor. Of course, as you go nearer to the arid region you find more and more distress prevailing, but it is to be noticed that the Coxey armies have come almost entirely from large cities and mining country.

You ask me what justice there is in the Western demand for coinage legislation and for an income tax. My views on this question would make too long a story. I can only say this much: I do not think the Western people, as a body, have any conscious desire for unjust financial legislation. I think the majority of them want to pay back just as good dollars as they borrowed, but they do not want to pay any better. My own private view is that we need confidence, not coin, and I do not think that any amount of coin would immediately restore confidence. I believe that business had got upon a thoroughly unsound basis; credits had been extended beyond all reason; the country was full of individuals and concerns who were financially bankrupt; the speculative fever had run its course and had made great havoc and there had to be a period of settling down and finding out, and no amount of legislation could have prevented it, even if it could have postponed it. I believe that commercial honor has been at a low tide all over the country and common honesty is the thing which we need everywhere, high and low, a great deal more than we need any kind of money, coin or paper. The commercial value of honesty, the productive power of honesty, taking the country as a unit, is something that is rarely appreciated.

It is often objected, when complaint is made of the widening of the chasm between the rich and the poor, that if all the wealth of the country were divided up evenly it would only be a year or two before the division would have to be made over again. I take it that the theory of the income tax is, not to divide up present wealth, but to check the future growth of inequality in wealth. The West does not seem to be averse to the income tax, although, of course, it is open to the same objection constantly raised to personal property tax. The personal property tax, I think, everywhere is a gigantic failure. It is simply the fecund mother of perjury and fraud.

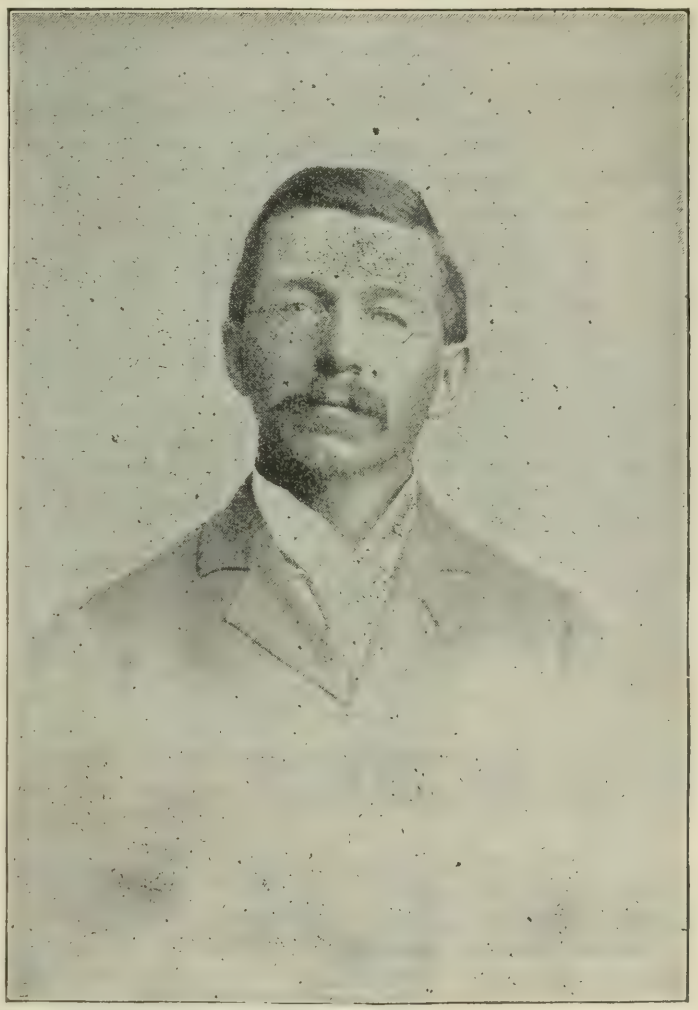
Topeka, Kansas. J. W. Gleed.

"COXEYISM:" A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

CAPITALISM in America, for the most part, is where Capitalism was in the Old Country, when even men as advanced as Bright and Cobden regarded factory legislation as a monstrous invasion of the liberty of the subject. It is like going back to the middle of the century to visit the American Republic. In most matters pertaining to social evolution, in things industrial, and, indeed, in many other things, they are about fifty years behind England. Their trades unions are still regarded with the same suspicion, resentment and distrust that they were looked upon in the Old Country before the repeal of the combination laws. Labor, on its part, relies more upon violence than upon organization, and when a strike occurs, slaughter, on one side or the other, is regarded as an ordinary and unavoidable incident. It is difficult to conceive a more cruel satire upon the simple faith of the Radicalism in which I was brought up than to witness how extraordinarily free education and the penny daily paper have succeeded in helping these millions of English-speaking men to keep step with the vanguard of their race. It seems almost incredible, but let any one who questions it test the truth of it by one very simple experiment. The English in their own land, fifty years ago, by dint of much suffering and sympathy, succeeded in becoming articulate in the verse of two poets. Mrs. Browning's "Cry of the Children" remains on record as the imperishable protest of the mother heart against the massacre of child life beneath the Juggernaut of modern industrialism, while Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn Law rhymer, expressed in ruder, but not less vigorous verse, the sentiments of the passionate indignation which misery, aggravated by class legislation, excited in the mind of the British democrat. Mrs. Browning and Ebenezer Elliott are somewhat out of date in England. Their verse has the same kind of historical interest that is possessed by Longfellow's poems about slavery. But they are both up to date in the United States. The waste of child life and the misery engendered by a fiscal system of monopoly and plunder, which reproduces in the New World many of the evils so familiar to the anti-Corn Law men in the old land, fit only too aptly the description of the sufferings of the English poor half a century since.

And now, as if to point the moral and to emphasize the parallel, we have Coxeyism as a kind of spurious Chartism of the New World to proclaim to the world the need for action other than that of *laissez-faire*, and of a religion more helpful than that of the worship of the almighty dollar. Coxey and his tatterdemalion followers are laughable enough no doubt to those who from the stalls of full-fed comfort can only see the ludicrous side of weltering misery; but to the masses who suffer it is not surprising that they should appear in another and much more serious light. For they are the sandwich-men of poverty, the peripatetic advertisers of social misery. They may be the *avant-couriers* of revolution, maleficent or beneficent, as the case may be. From that point of view they have done their work with notable success, and in that also they resembled their predecessors, the much ridiculed Manchester Insurgents, who killed no one, but merely asserted their grievances and then went



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

"GENERAL" COXEY.

home. Carlyle's vindication of the Manchester insurrection applied without the alteration of a word to the Coxeyism of to-day. "An insurrection that can announce the disease, and then retire with no balance account of grim vengeance opened anywhere, has attained the highest success possible for it. And this is what these four Manchester operatives, with all the darkness that was in them, and round them, did manage to perform. They put their huge inarticulate question, 'What do you mean to do with us?' in a manner audible to every reflective soul in this kingdom, exciting deep pity in all good men, deep

anxiety in all men whatever; and no conflagration or outburst of madness came to cloud that feeling anywhere, but everywhere it operates unclouded. All England heard the question: it is the first practical form of our Sphinx riddle. . . . And truly this first practical form of the Sphinx question, inarticulately and so audibly put there, is one of the most impressive ever asked in the world. 'Behold us here, so many thousand millions, and increasing at the rate of fifty every hour. We are right willing and able to work, and on the planet Earth is plenty of work and wages for a million times as many.' We ask, 'If you mean to lead us towards work—to try to lead us, by ways new never yet heard of till this new, unheard-of Time? If you declare that you cannot lead us, and expect that we are to remain quietly unled, and in a composed manner perish of starvation, what is it you expect of us, what is it you mean to do with us?' This question, I say, has been put in the hearing of all Britain, and will be again put, and even again, till some answer be given it."

That is Coxeyism. The description fifty years old fits the circumstances to-day to a nicety.

I. PETITION IN BOOTS.

There is nothing new in Coxeyism. It is as old as the hills. The only novelty is to find in this respect, as in many others, Russian methods reproduced in the American Republic. Try as one may, one never escapes free from Muscovy in the Western World. Coxeyism in its methods of organizing petitions in boots is an American adoption of a familiar Russian mode of airing grievances and of protesting against abuses. Professor Hourwitch, an able Russian statesman, of the University of Chicago, to whose painstaking researches we are indebted for much authentic information as to the constitution of the Coxeyite armies, has pointed out that in this respect, as in many others, the Americans are but English-speaking Muscovites. He says:

> In Russia it frequently happens that the peasants of some remote village or group of villages, finding no relief for their grievances with the home authorities, send their delegates to bring "petitions in boots" to the seat of the central government. The weary "walkers," as they are called in Russia, march thousands of miles, very often begging "for Christ's sake." That men should come to the adoption of such methods of petitioning in America is a phenomenon so extraordinary that it deserves study from another than a policeman's standpoint.

The petition in boots has at least succeeded in achieving a phenomenal success. This, no doubt, it owed chiefly to the immense publicity which it secured through the newspapers; but the art of converting the Press into a sounding board is one of the most indispensable for all those who would air their grievances, and Coxey by instinct seems to have divined how to do it.

Every one in America knew of the existence of the unemployed. Every newspaper reader had grown weary of the discussion as to what should be done with tramps and out-of-works. It seemed almost impossible to contrive any device by which this grim and worn-out topic could be served up in good salable newspaper articles. But Coxey did the trick. Coxey compelled all the newspapers of the Continent to devote from a column to six columns a day to reporting Coxeyism, that is to say, with echoing the inarticulate clamor for work for the workless. That was a great achievement. To have accomplished it shows that Coxey is not without genius. No millionaire in all America could, without ruining himself, have secured as much space for advertising his wares as Coxey commanded without the outlay of a red cent, by the ingenious device of his petition in boots.

The origin of Coxeyism, the source and secret spring of all its power, is to be found in the existence



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

"MARSHAL" BROWNE.

of an immense number of unemployed men in the United States.

Yet America is very wealthy. It is the land of millionaires. But as in England in 1842, "in the midst of plethoric plenty the people perish; with gold walls and full barns no man feels himself safe or satisfied. Have we actually got enchanted, then—accursed by some god?" To that question Coxey and his penniless pilgrims of industry have compelled all men to make some answer.

Coxey, who has given his name to the movement, is little more than a figure-head. The real man on the

horse is not Coxey, but Browne; and even Browne is without influence or authority outside the Ohio contingent of the Coxeyite forces. The movement is not that of any one man. Coxeyism is as little the handiwork of Coxey as the French Revolution was the work of Mirabeau or of Robespierre. Coxeyism is a kind of sporadic growth—the adoption of petitions in boots by widely scattered groups of miserable men, all of whom have but one idea and one prayer. "Work, give us work," is their cry; and as it is to the government they address their prayer, they set their faces towards Washington. Every newspaper in the country blames the party to which it does not belong for the bad times. Party politicians in the States habitually speak as if prosperity were in the gift of the administration. The Federal government with its tariffs and its subsidies is constantly called upon to play the part of an earthly providence to the classes. Coxeyism only asks that the same *Deus ex machinâ* which has for a whole generation been invoked to fatten millionaires should exert a little of its omnipotence to secure work for the unemployed. As the throng of Parisians led by Demoiselle Theroique poured tumultuous upon Versailles to demand bread, so Coxeyism with its multitudinous ragged regiments bent its steps towards Washington. Versailles is within easy marching distance from the Hotel de Ville of Paris. In America space is a great obstacle, how great no one adequately realizes until he has been there. Hence the great difficulty of Coxey. But from an advertising point of view the parade was all the longer and the more drawn out.

When Coxey started he declared that he would lead 100,000 men to Washington. But it is the custom with agitators everywhere, and especially in the States, where the continental dimensions of the Republic seem to foster a habit of inflated and exaggerated assertion, to adjust their prophecies rather to their hopes than their expectations. In the band which he led in person from Massillon, in Ohio, to the steps of the Capitol in Washington he never had more than 500 men, and sometimes he had only 100. Of the other armies a similar story might be told. From the obscure and complicated record of the movements of the industrials the only thing that is quite clear is that there were never in the whole Coxeyite demonstration more than 5,000 men on the road at one time. The various "armies" with their maximum strength may be set down as follows:

Commander.	Starting point.	Number of men.
Coxey	Massillon, Ohio	500
Frye	Los Angeles	1,000
Kelly	San Francisco	2,000
Randall	Chicago	1,000
Hogan	Montana	500
——	Oregon	900

As there were more than 5,000 persons receiving relief in Chicago alone last winter, it is evident that the numbers of the petitioners in boots were but an almost infinitesimal proportion to the numbers of the actual unemployed. The army of tramps who are constantly on the road in the States is said to number 60,000. But the greater number being diffused in units attracted comparatively little attention compared with the smaller number which was organized and concentrated in half a dozen central points.

One very remarkable feature about Coxeyism is the extent to which it is the creature of the Pacific Slope. Browne, Coxey's lieutenant and right hand, brought the idea of a march on Washington from his experiences with Denis Kearney of the Sandlots, San Francisco, with whom he had agitated and petitioned Congress many years ago. The two most formidable armies started from the Pacific Coast. Frye's from Los Angeles, Kelly's from San Francisco. Of the other armies, two took their rise in Oregon and Montana. Coxeyism may indeed be said to be the creation of the Pacific Coast. The only important body of men not directly recruited on the far side of the Rockies, or directly inspired and directed from the Pacific Slope, was Randall's Chicago army. But even this was brought into being as the direct result of the presence of Kelly's Californian army in the neighborhood. The armies recruited in the Eastern States were contemptible. There were three score pilgrims from Boston, and even fewer from Philadelphia. Coxeyism, it cannot be too often repeated, was local to half a dozen States, and these almost without exception the furthest away from Washington.

Coxey himself, with his Ohio contingent, was comparatively close at hand. Comparatively that is. But when he unfurled the banner of the Commonweal of Christ on Easter Sunday, Coxey's men had a longer march before them than that which lay before the Pretender when in 1745 he came down from the Highlands to march on London. The roads also were probably as bad between Massillon and Washington as those which led through Prestonpans and Derby. But Coxey's base was comparatively within a stone's throw of his objective. It was far otherwise with the armies from the Pacific Slope. When Napoleon left Paris for his fatal march on Moscow, he had a shorter distance to travel than that which intervened between the Coxeyites under Frye and Kelly. The distance between Los Angeles and Washington as Frye covered it was further than that which stretches between London and Khartoum. When the Oregon industrials started for the capital they had as long a road to travel as an army starting from Erzeroum on its way to London *viâ* Constantinople. Hence for the armies, with the exception of Coxey's contingent in Ohio, the possession of railway transport was indispensable. The petitions in boots really came to mean petitions on wheels. When the wheels stopped the petitions were stuck in the mud. Petitions in boots are all very well when the distances are so short that the boots will not wear out. But when they are longer than the boot will last, why then a fresh mode of petitioning must be devised; and it was this necessity which led to the train-stealing which forms so characteristic a feature of Coxeyism.

The question as to the constitution of the armies has been much debated, but one thing stands out quite clearly. These bands of industrials behaved



EN ROUTE: "MARSHAL" BROWNE AND HIS ARMY.

themselves with extraordinary moderation. If some of them occasionally stole a train, they took it as a necessity of transport. It was borrowing rather than stealing. They took the loan of the rolling stock for a time. They stole nothing else. No bodies of broken landless men ever seem to have behaved with a more scrupulous regard for the rights of property. They begged—it may be they took collections—but no acts of robbery are reported by their enemies, nor does there seem to have been any acts of violence perpetrated by the industrials. If they had been lazy tramps, vicious vagabonds preying upon society, this extraordinary absence of crime could not have been recorded. Their behavior seems to have been exemplary. "You cannot find so much as a chicken-feather among my men," Coxey boasted, when he led his men to Washington past hen-coops innumerable; and although in some districts the farmers barricaded their farms when the army approached, there seem to have been no acts justifying their misgivings.

From the newspaper reports and from the character of their leaders, the Coxeyites seem to be under the imputation of religious enthusiasm rather than of irreligious license. Coxey and Browne are both religious enthusiasts. So is Kelly. One of the chief preoccupations of the Coxeyites seems to be preaching and singing hymns. Prayer is not so much practiced among them. Their camps have been regulated with Spartan rigor. No toleration was shown to drunkenness, and the armies appear to have been singularly free from camp followers. Here are the rules and regulations of the Chicago army, as drawn up by General Randall:

All members must submit to its discipline, be orderly, peaceful, and law-abiding.

Every member must obey promptly the directions and orders of those who have been elected or appointed to places of authority over them.



COMMONWEALERS IN CAMP.

A guard will be detailed every day for the succeeding twenty-four hours of a sufficient number of men, to be divided into three reliefs, which shall be under command of the officer of the day.

Every day a sufficient number of men will be detailed to act as police, to see that the camp, barracks, or other place of shelter is kept clean, and to direct men who are thoughtless and careless about their persons to keep as clean as possible.

Every man must keep his person and his immediate portion of the quarters clean, and refrain from boisterous, profane, and obscene talk, and conduct himself in such an orderly, sober, dignified way, whether in or out of quarters, as will inspire the public everywhere that we are American citizens; that we take pride in our country; that we have a just sense of our rights under the laws of our land; and that we are banded together to make the whole people as a jury listen to our grievances.

No person will be allowed in camp except members of the Commonweal army and those who have permit or countersign.

No speechmaking shall be allowed in camp without consent from the commanding officer.

As all men in the army have joined for "pot-luck," and expect to take it, let there be no grumbling over rations or the quarters furnished to us, no matter what the quality of the one or the inconveniences of the other. We are patriots, and must endure our lot, whatever it may be.

We are, however, fortunately not under any necessity of inferring the nature of the Coxeyites from their general behavior, or the rules and regulations of their camps. Professor Hourwitch, already referred to, subjected 290 members, selected at random from the men under "General" Randall's command, to a close examination, and the results at which he arrived appear to be decisive. The Professor, who was assisted by a sociological statistician, is satisfied that the information which he obtained was thoroughly reliable. The conclusions which he published in Chicago on May 7 are briefly as follows:

Of the 290 industrials one-half were American born; of the other half the majority were British born. Two-thirds were English-speaking men. They averaged 30 to 32 years of age.

Of 262 industrials 181 were skilled mechanics, representing 70 trades; 74 were unskilled, and 7 were tradesmen. The fourth were union men. Of the skilled mechanics, 70 were unionists, and 111 outside unions. Their average wage when at work was—unionists, $2.50 per day; non-unionist mechanics, $1.75; unskilled laborers, $1.50.

Of 115 questioned as to education only two were badly educated. They averaged seven years of school life; 26 had attended high schools, business and professional colleges, academies and universities

Of 198 questioned as to politics 88 were Democrats, 39 Republicans, 10 Populists; 25 did not vote, while 28 were not naturalized.

One-half the non-Chicagoan industrials were married, and had left their families in search of work. One-fourth of 261 had been helped through the winter by charity. The average duration of lack of employment was five months. Two-thirds of them had saved enough to tide them over this period, but their savings were spent. Only five or six appeared to be of questionable character.

It is, therefore, says Professor Hourwitch, not the tramp, but the unemployed working man—the unfortunate citizen—who has turned into the ranks of the Commonweal.

The Coxeyites, ridiculed by the classes, have the sympathy of the masses. Organized labor, and labor not organized, has cheered the armies on their way.

Now let us follow in detail the march of the two industrial armies which have attracted most attention—those of Coxey and of Kelly.

II. THE MARCH FROM MASSILLON.

When the black-browed Marseillais, who knew how to die, marched across France to Paris to the strains of Rouget de Lille's immortal war song, they passed almost unchronicled through revolutionary France. That was before the days of modern journalism. When Coxey and Browne on Easter Sunday began their famous march from Massillon to Washington there were only about a hundred industrial soldiers in line behind the banner of the Army of the Commonweal, but this small force was escorted by no fewer than forty-three special correspondents with four Western Union telegraphic operators and two line men. Never in the annals of insurrection has so small a company of soldiers been accompanied by such a phalanx of recording angels. As a result every incident in the march to Washington has been chronicled with a minuteness of detail and, let me add, with a picturesque exercise of the imagination which has seldom been surpassed. Before the march was over twenty-seven of the forty-three specials had been recalled, but sixteen went over every foot of the road.

The pictures which the American reporters have given us of Coxey and his strange company are no doubt somewhat highly colored. Beneath all their garnishing, however, can be discovered as curious a caravan on a miniature scale as ever started since the crusade of Walter the Penniless. The "hundred vagabonds" who started from Massillon had swollen to 600 as the army marched through Homestead — Mr. Carnegie's Homestead—but when the perilous march across the snowy mountain had to be faced only 140 were found in line on the summit. The ranks were again recruited when the army approached Washington, but they never mustered 500 after Homestead. What the army lacked in numbers it made up in the originality, not to say eccentricity, of its leaders.

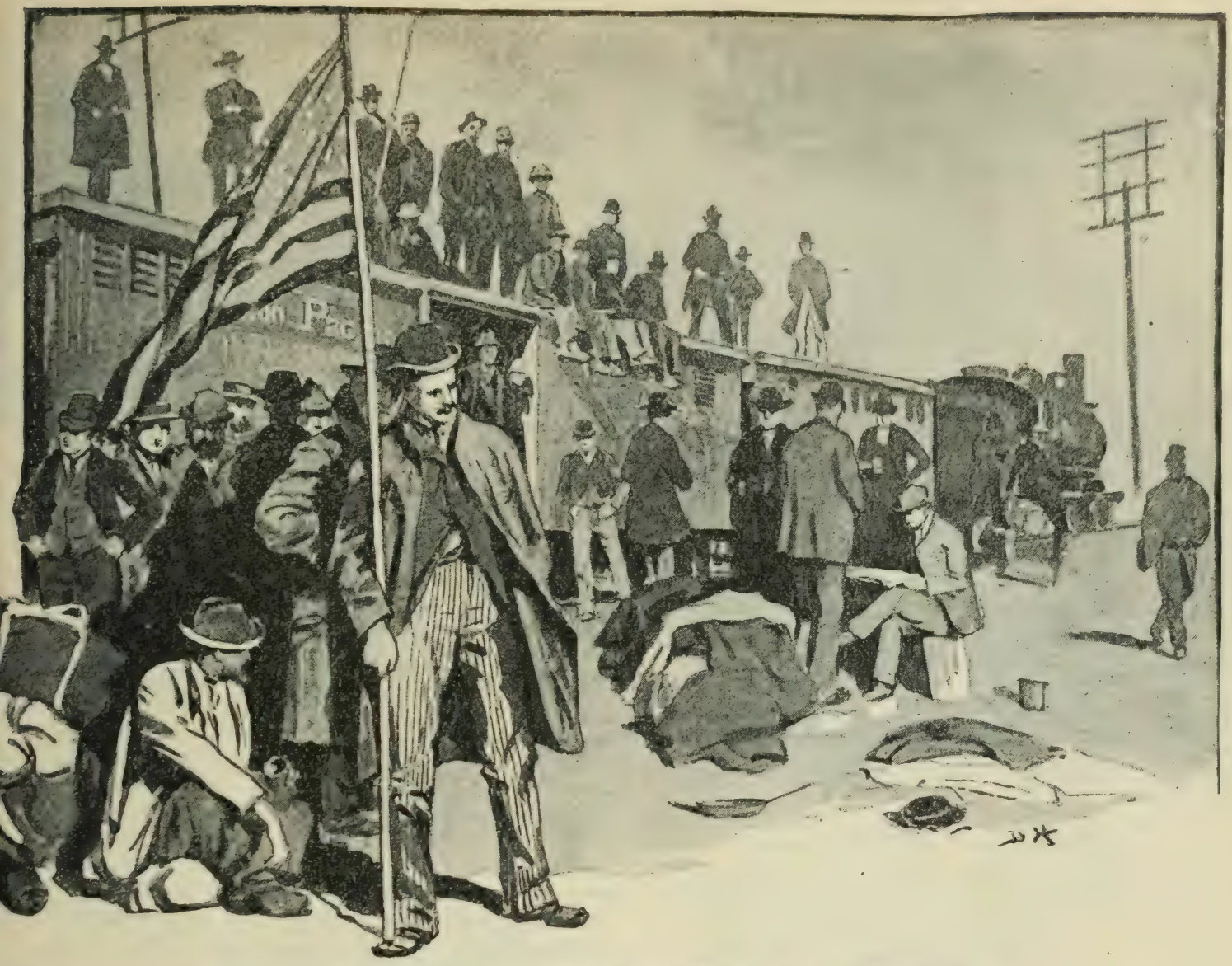
Browne was born July 4, 1849, of a fighting stock. His father had served both in the Mexican and in the Union wars. Browne himself had seen life on many sides. By turns printer, painter, cattle rancher, journalist, cartoonist, and politician, he had even more than the ordinary American's facility to turn his hand to anything. He had been Kearney's private secretary, and had energetically thrown himself into the agitation against the Chinese. Like many other Americans he was mystical and much disposed to theosophy. He had acquired a strong ascendency over Coxey, so strong indeed that reporters declared Coxey was mesmerized by Browne, and was but the passive instrument of his lieutenant's will.

Coxey was a younger and richer man. Born in Pennsylvania in 1854, he left school when thirteen, and went to work at a rolling mill. He was diligent, and he prospered sufficiently to go into business on his own account in 1879. Two years later he purchased a sandstone quarry at Massillon, Ohio, and in 1889 added to his other ventures that of owning a stock farm, where he bred horses, in Kentucky. Originally an Episcopalian with musical tastes, he has now become theosophist, and is said to be convinced that he and Browne are between them sharers in the reincarnation of Christ. Coxey wears spectacles, is married, and has six children.

It would need the graphic pen of Carlyle to describe the motley crew which marched out of Massillon on Sunday, in the morning, while the air was full of the chiming Easter bells. First marched a negro carrying the American banner. Then riding on a big gray horse came Browne in his buckskin coat, fringed down the sleeves and plastered with decorations. A broad-brimmed white sombrero covered his head, and



CARL BROWNE ADDRESSING COMMONWEALERS.



PILGRIMS ON WHEELS—COXEYITES IN POSSESSION OF A CAPTURED TRAIN.

round his neck he wore an amber necklace given him by his wife. After him came the trumpeter, Windy Oliver, the astrologer "Cyclone" Kirkland, of Pittsburg, and seven musicians of the band. Coxey himself followed the band in a buggy drawn by two bay mares and driven by a negro. In an open carriage behind rode Mrs. Coxey and her sister.

The procession proper was headed by another negro standard bearer carrying the banner of the Commonweal of Christ with its portrait of the Savior and the suggestive legend, "Death to interest-bearing bonds." Then followed the hundred industrials.

Grimy they were and ragged, but they stepped out bravely behind their banner, caring little for the jeers of the populace, which outnumbered the army by twenty to one. The forty-three newspaper men tramped alongside, while the rear was brought up by a miscellaneous multitude, who tailed off as the snow came down and the mud grew deep in the road. Honoré Jackson, the Indian half-breed, Riel's private secretary, was in the army, with his long black hair and striking features. He was in heavy marching order, with blankets strapped round his body, an axe by his side, mocassins on his feet, and a beaded girdle round his waist. Jackson went more lightly when the British officers hunted him across the frontier at the time of Riel's rebellion, but notwithstanding his accoutrements he stepped it all the way and reached Washington before the main column. Another strange figure was the Great Unknown, Louis Smith by name, who subsequently incited to mutiny in the ranks, but who at first was a potent agent in maintaining discipline as he rode backward and forward along the column seated in his red saddle, wearing blue overcoat and white riding trousers, distributing badges and exhorting the Commonwealers to stand firm and not to mind the scoffs and the jeers of the world. The impedimenta of the army consisted of a wagon laden with one of Browne's panoramas, with a cover curiously painted in blue, with a couple of commissariat wagons, on which was inscribed the watchword of the Commonweal.

A circus tent was carried with them, and such rations as they could secure. As a rule the army was supplied with victuals by the people on the way. The reporters complained of having ham and eggs three

times a day, but they paid for their fare. The Commonwealers being dependent on charity often went hungry. They cut their own firewood in the woods, made fires in camp, received their rations in groups of five, took off their shoes, laid down in their blankets, and rested. All along the road the country-folk came to see the show. It was as good as a circus in its way—and, besides, who could say but that it might lead to better times? So the crowds cheered, and brought crackers and pies and bacon, and the Commonwealers felt encouraged to persevere. Sometimes they enlivened the camp by singing some of the songs of the Army of the Commonweal.

On Sundays Browne preached. His sermons seem to be a strange mixture of prophecy and politics, of theology and finance. Over the head of the preacher floated a banner bearing the inscription, "The Kingdom of Heaven (on Earth) is at Hand." In one of the sermons, of which a report has reached us, he declared the present condition of the country to be the fulfillment of the revelation to St. John. The horns of the beast were the seven conspiracies against the money of the people; the ten horns were the ten monopolies, foremost among them the sugar trust. Grover Cleveland had called an extra session of Congress, and by the aid of "that gray-headed rat from Ohio, John Sherman," had been able to heal the wounds of the seventh head by repealing the Silver Purchasing bill.

Browne is great in Scripture, and his Biblical allusions are quite Puritanic. Here, for instance, is an extract from one of his general orders:

We are fast undermining the structure of monopoly in the hearts of the people. Like Cyrus of old, we are fast tunneling under the boodlers' Euphrates, and will soon be able to march under the walls of the second Babylon and its mysteries too. The infernal blood-sucking bank system will be overthrown, for the handwriting is on the wall.



"GENERAL" FRYE



"GENERAL" COXEY OFF TO WASHINGTON.

In his eyes Coxeyism is the outward and visible sign of the second coming of Christ. He wrote at the beginning of the march an exposition of his views on this subject, in which we have the familiar tone of the Fifth Monarchy man with a modern accent.

Coxey writes and speaks with less theological fervor. But, like Browne, he is zealous against all interest-bearing bonds. The watchword of the Coxeyite agitation is "Death to the interest-bearing bond!"

The legislative programme is not limited to the demands of the Good Road Association. They have two bills before Congress.

The Road bill provides for the creation of a country road fund of $500,000,000 to be issued in non-interest-bearing bonds at the rate of $20,000,000 a month. The bill also provides that all work shall be done by the day, which shall consist of eight hours, and that the lowest rate to be paid shall be $1.50 per day.

The other bill authorizes non-interest-bearing loans to states, territories, counties, townships, municipalities, and incorporated towns or villages, for the purpose of making public improvements. Any of these authorities may borrow a sum or sums not exceeding one-half the assessed value of their real estate. The money is to be issued in the form of $1.00, $2.00, $5.00, $10.00 and $20.00 Treasury notes, which shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private. The government is to retain 1 per cent. for the expense of engraving and printing. The loan is to be repaid in twenty-five annual installments of 4 per cent. each.

The scheme may or may not be absurd. But something like it would probably be adopted at once if there were to be a rebellion or a foreign invasion; and in the opinion of many the need of finding work for the workless is not less urgent. Europe spends every year in defensive armaments twice as much as the capital sum asked for by the Coxeyites to make roads,

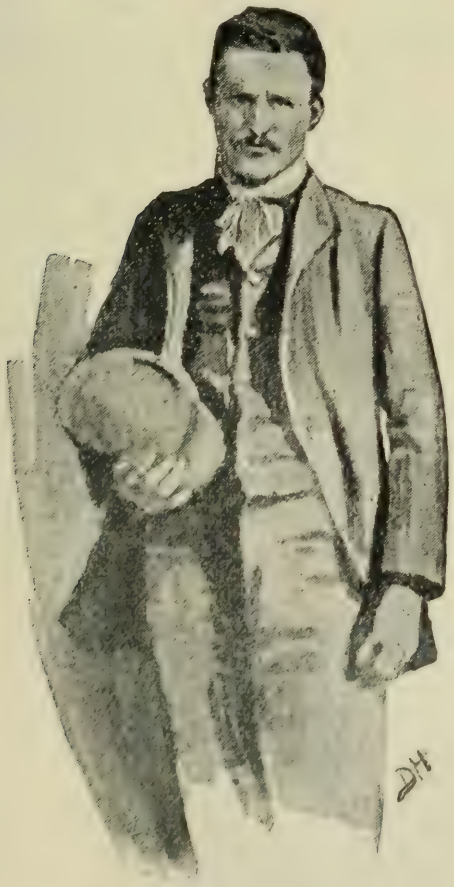
which are indispensable for the material development of the country.

The chief incident in the march to Washington was the crossing of the Blue Mountains in a snowstorm. The passage was a good piece of stiff climbing, which was too much for all but 150. Of those who got through Browne said in a general order, "Your names will be emblazoned on the scroll of fame. As Henry V said to his men after the battle of Agincourt, your names will be as familiar as household words." A card of merit was issued to all who made the march in the following terms :

The Commonweal of Christ : This certifies that John Souther, of group 3, commune 1, Chicago community of the Commonweal of Christ, is entitled to this souvenir for heroic conduct in crossing the Cumberland Mountains in the face of snow and ice, and despite police persecution and dissension breeders.

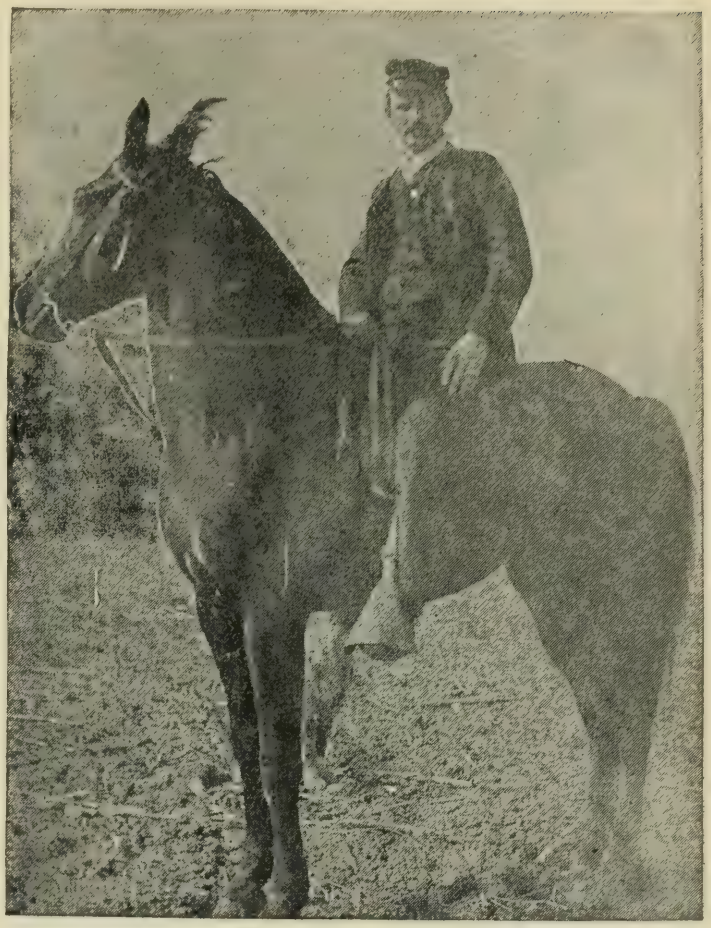
Their reception varied. Nowhere was it more enthusiastic than at Alleghany City, where the enthusiasm of the populace was in inverse proportion to the hostility of the police. The army was presented with a new banner bearing the following inscription in gilt letters on white silk :

Pittsburgh and Alleghany. Laws for Americans. More money, less misery, good roads. No interest-bearing bonds.



"GENERAL" KELLY.

After reaching the Chesapeake and Ohio canal the crusaders transferred themselves to two scows, which conveyed them for ninety miles in two days at so much freight per ton, each soldier being averaged at 150 pounds net weight. After, they disembarked and



KELLY ON HORSEBACK.

resumed their march to the capitol. The purple banner of the Nazarene floated overhead, followed by the white standard of the Pittsburgh and Alleghany men, but not for all their banners or for all their eloquence were they allowed to approach the steps of the capitol. The mounted police broke up the procession and arrested Browne. Coxey not being recognized succeeded in reaching the steps, where, however, he was seized and removed. He handed his written protest to a reporter, and the first act of the great Coxeyite demonstration was at an end.

III. FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAPITOL.

The march to Washington from Massillon was child's play compared with the enterprise undertaken by the Commonwealers who started for Washington from the Pacific Slope. The distance, some 3,000 miles, was a longer walk than the Crusaders of the Middle Ages who started for the Holy Land, and the armies no sooner began to march than they discovered it was indispensable they should go by rail. As they had no money to pay for their freight, this necessity led them naturally to seize railway trains. Sometimes they succeeded in inducing the railway companies to carry them. More frequently they seized goods trains and compelled the conductor to bring them along. But for this expedient they never could have crossed the great desert. There were two armed

bodies: General Frye's, who started from Los Angeles, and General Kelly's, which came from Sacramento. Of these Kelly's was much the larger and more formidable. It was twice threatened with Gatling guns. At Sacramento and at Utah it traveled alternately on foot, by rail, and in flat-bottomed boats, which it built on the Des Moines River. It was sometimes menaced by the authorities, and then *fêted* by the people. The Pacific armies said little about good roads. Their cry was State aid for the irrigation of the desert. They do not seem to have been acting in concert with Coxey, and General Kelly expressed himself freely in criticism of Coxey's tactics. The most notable feature about their movements was the sympathy which they commanded along the line of their march. Not even the seizing of trains to the general dislocation of railway transit could alienate the support of the masses.

Journalists laugh at Coxeyism. The laboring people sympathize, and in the end it is the latter who will prevail. We are not unfamiliar with similar petitions in boots in London. Lazarus showed his sores in Trafalgar Square, and the unemployed tramped their shoes off their feet in 1886–87 demonstrating their desire for work. London newspapers, with one or two exceptions, scoffed and flouted the agitators. The metropolitan police broke up the processions and cleared the Square amid the cheers of Dives and his myrmidons. John Burns and Cunningham Graham were flung into prison, and for a time there was peace, the peace and the silence of the grave. But in two short years London elected its first County Council, and John Burns fresh from prison became the most influential member of the new governing body. The men at Trafalgar Square became the rulers of Spring Gardens, and the greatest movement of our time in the direction of municipal socialism is being conducted at this moment in the name of the London Council by the representatives of the army of discontent which bivouacked at the base of Nelson's Column only seven years ago.

There is something so abhorrent to human reason in the waste of the labor of a million willing workers in a continent which has not yet made decent roads through its most populous districts, that every one must sympathize with the attempt by pacific, although irregular, methods to force the subject upon the attention of the government. Coxey may be mad, and Kelly may be visionary, but America needs good roads and the arid lands of the West await irrigation. General Frye's demands are more extensive. He wants government employment, the prohibition of all immigration for ten years, and the prevention of all aliens holding land in the United States. If a hostile power were to invade the United States, the necessity of repelling the enemy would compel the government to find means wherewith to utilize this waste mass of human force in making fortifications, roads, and other indispensable necessaries of successful war. But as there is no enemy in the field save Hunger and Cold, the government is paralyzed. It has neither funds nor initiative now. So it has come to pass that these workless workers are endeavoring, more or less aimlessly, to force on a crisis that may be as effective although not so bloody a stimulant to action as actual war. They realize, do these unemployed industrials, that governments when threatened with destruction by war can find at least rations for all the troops they can raise. What then if they are equally threatened by armies of industrials marching resolutely onward to the capital? Of the capacity of the industrial armies to place whole districts in a state of siege, there is already evidence enough and to spare. The seizure of railway trains, the suspension of traffic along whole lines of rail, the calling out of the militia, the parading of Gatling guns, the pursuit and capture of trains by United States cavalry, all this may be regarded as but playful, somewhat tragically playful reminders that even in a free Republic the condition of governments going on is that men must somehow or other be fed. What will be the end of it all who can say? No prophecy can be made with any degree of certainty, excepting this, that the end is not yet. A revival of trade may postpone further developments at present, but unless all the lessons drawn from past history are mistaken, Coxeyism will in future assume much more menacing dimensions, unless forestalling the evil betimes the Americans decide upon adopting a policy which will give the workless something better to do than the organizing of petitions in boots.



A GROUP OF KELLYITES.

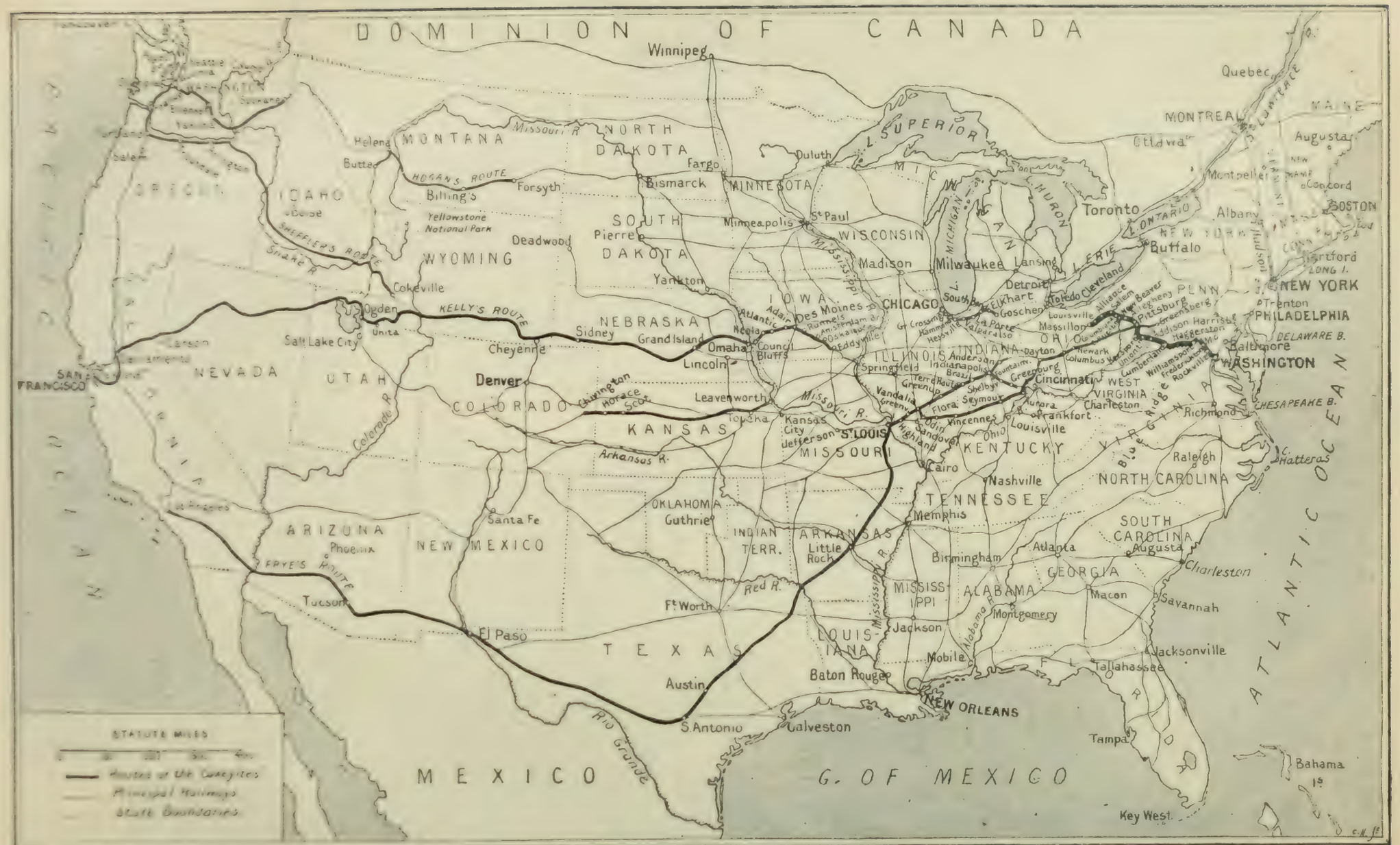
MARCHING ITINERARY OF THE INDUSTRIALS.

COXEY'S MARCH FROM OHIO TO WASHINGTON.

Mar. 24.—Army leaves Massillon, O., with about a hundred men.
26.—Marches through snow and a bitterly cold wind to Louisville, O. Number increases to 116.
27.—Marches to Alliance, O., thirteen miles.
28.—After a march of fourteen miles through snow, army welcomed at Salem by Quakers and provided with shelter and food.
29.—At Columbiana, O., the army, which has increased to 200, is provided with 1000 loaves of bread and other provisions.
30.—On their march through the mud to East Palestine, the Coxeyites are welcomed by the citizens at Waterford with music and cheering.
31.—The army crosses the Pennsylvania frontier line without molestation.
Apr. 1.—The army is welcomed by thousands of men and women at New Beaver, Pa., and supplied with an abundance of food. The numbers are increased by 137 new recruits.
2.—Marches eighteen miles and camps on the outskirts of Pittsburg. The Commonwealers are received everywhere with enthusiasm, and are escorted by students and others.
3.—Marches into Allegheny City escorted by bands and labor deputations. The army is received by a crowd of 100,000 people and loudly cheered. The police show themselves to be hostile.
4.—The army is besieged in its camping ground by the police, and thirty Commonwealers are arrested and sent to the workhouse. Well supplied with clothes and provisions by the people.
5.—Marches to Homestead, provisions still plentiful.
6.—On the march from Homestead to McKeesport, Pa., the army is joined by nearly 100 coke strikers.
10.—The army encamps at Uniontown, Pa., for a day, owing to the badness of the weather.
11.—The Commonwealers march out of Uniontown, and in a snowstorm climb one of the loftiest peaks of the Blue Mountains.
12.—The army, numbering 250 men, reaches Addison, Pa., after toiling for fourteen miles through snow and ice.
13.—Marches another thirteen miles in the cold and wet Chief Marshal Browne and Bandmaster Smith quarrel.
14.—The army sides with Smith against Browne.
15.—Coxey dismisses Smith and his son and reinstates Browne.
16.—Young Coxey reinstated. The army joined by twenty recruits at Cumberland, Md.
17.—The army leaves Cumberland in canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal for Williamsport, a distance of ninety miles.
19.—The Commonwealers disembark at Williamsport, Md.
20.—The army goes into camp at Hagerstown, Md., for a few days. Does not meet with a cordial reception.
23.—Coxey's army marches out of Hagerstown with bands playing and banners flying.
24.—The army encamps at Frederick, Md.
25.—In a drunken brawl some shots are fired and one man is injured.
28.—The Commonweal army is joined by a contingent from Philadelphia at Rockville. Together they number about 400 men.
29.—10,000 people turn out to see the army march into Brightwood Park, on the outskirts of Washington.
May 1.—The Commonwealers march into Washington. Coxey reaches steps of the Capitol, but is not allowed to speak. Hands his protest to reporters.

KELLY'S ARMY FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Apr. 3.—An army of 350 men under "General" Kelly leaves San Francisco for Oakland on their way to Washington.
5.—Kelly's army, increase to 800 men, encamps in the Revival tabernacle, and refuses to be transported to Sacramento in box-cars. The mayor calls out the militia, produces a Gatling gun, arms the police and fire departments, and enrolls 1,200 deputies. At two in the morning a general alarm is sounded by the ringing of the fire bells, and the city forces surround the tabernacle. The army refuses to move. Kelly is arrested and released. The army is finally shipped for Sacramento in eight box-cars.
6.—Kelly's army arrives at Sacramento in freight cars. He is joined by 200 men. City authorities feed the army on coffee, bread, beef and soup. The mayor makes arrangements for the transportation of the army east in twenty freight cars.
8.—Governor West, of Nevada, calls out the militia and goes to meet the approaching army at Ogden, Utah, with a Gatling gun. Kelly's men come into Ogden on a Southern Pacific train. The Union Pacific refuses to transport them except at full rates.
10.—Governor Waite telegraphs permission to Kelly to go through Colorado. Governor West orders them to return west. The men refuse. The Southern Pacific refuses to transport them back again excepting at full rates. The men threaten to seize a Union Pacific train. The men are fed by the Charity Organization and supplied with enough food by the mayor of Ogden to last them to the Nevada frontier. Meanwhile the camp is surrounded with soldiers.
11.—The army leaves Ogden and marches east.
12.—Kelly's army, now consisting of 1,200 men, seizes a Union Pacific train of twenty coal cars at Unita.
13.—Kelly's train stops for the night at Sidney, Neb.
14.—Governor Jackson places the Iowa National Guard under arms, and proceeds to Council Bluffs to meet Kelly. In passing through Grand Island, Neb., in twenty-five box-cars, Kelly's army is plentifully supplied with provisions by the mayor.
15.—The army is supplied with provisions on condition that they do not leave the train at Omaha. On arriving at Council Bluffs the army consists of 1,400 men. They are increased by 150 recruits and supplied with food.
16.—Marches out of Council Bluffs amid the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens to Weston, a few miles to the east. At Weston the army increases to about 1,900 men, and has fourteen wagon loads of provisions.
20.—Sympathizers with Kelly in Council Bluffs seize a train and give it him, but he refuses to accept the gift.
22.—The army, 1,470 strong, marches from Weston to Neola. It is received by the mayor, council and citizens in procession. The people hang Judge Hubbard in effigy for calling out the militia.
23.—Kelly declares that the army demands that the unemployed shall be employed in irrigating the arid lands of the West. There is some quarreling in the army.



MAP SHOWING THE ITINERARY OF THE ARMIES OF THE COMMONWEAL.

24.—A company secede, and a plot to kill Kelly is discovered. The army reaches Atlantic.
25.—The differences are amicably arranged. The mayor praises the army for its orderly conduct and the citizens contribute 400 pairs of shoes.
28.—Kelly makes a forced march to Des Moines.
29.—The army, after marching twenty miles for five days, and after a forced march of forty through the night of the 29th, arrives in a very fatigued condition at Des Moines. Food and shelter are provided for the men. The populace is sympathetic.

May 2.—Kelly tries to secure transportation to the east for his 1,500 men, but fails.
3.—Governor Jackson makes an attempt to secure transportation for Kelly, but is refused.
6.—350 of Kelly's army begin building boats for their transportation down the Des Moines river. They are visited by 20,000 people.
8.—The citizens of Des Moines pay for the construction of the boats, and supply the army with provisions for one day.
9.—Kelly starts with 104 boats down the Des Moines river. Each boat contains from eight to ten men. They meet with rough weather and are scattered over a distance of twenty miles.
28.—Kelly's army, 1,100 strong, arrives in St. Louis.
31.—Kelly's forces divide, some 500 of the men following Col. George Speed, of California. The main army proceeds in boats down the Mississippi and up the Ohio

June 14.—Kelly's Commonwealers land near Henderson, Ky.

FRYE'S ARMY.

Frye started with some 700 men from Los Angeles, California, in the middle of March. He is first heard of at Tucson, Arizona, where he stopped on March 20 on his way east in a Santa Fé train.

Mar. 21.—At El Paso, on the frontier of Texas, rumors of the approaching army create a panic, which, however, is allayed, and three hundred dollars are subscribed to feed it when it appears. General Frye, however, is arrested for vagrancy, but subsequently released.
26.—The Santa Fé railway officials side-track the train in the prairie, where they can get no food. Governor Hogg, of Texas, sympathizes with the Commonwealers and refuses to call out the militia.
27.—The Governor recalls the company of militia guarding the Santa Fé trains at Finley.
28.—The people of El Paso pay for a special train and supply the army with food.
29.—The Central Industrial Council of Texas passes resolutions of sympathy with General Frye.
30.—The 600 Commonwealers are not allowed to dismount at San Antonio, Texas, but are supplied with food and joined by sixty recruits.
31.—Frye continues his journey east in fourteen boxcars.

Apr. 3.—Frye's army of 600 arrives at St. Louis, and is encamped in the railway yards. They are provided with food by the Merchants' Exchange.
4.—The army crosses the river into Illinois, the ferry passage being paid for by subscriptions.
5 and 6.—Frye remains at East St. Louis trying to get transportation, but does not succeed. He is ordered by the police to leave the town. Joined by several recruits, bringing his number up to 800.
11.—General Frye reaches Greenville, Ill., with his force reduced to 300 and in a worn-out condition. Citizens raise money to supply provisions.
12.—200 recruits arrive at Little Rock by train, who are joined by 250 from the city; 900 are awaiting transportation at San Antonio. Altogether the army consists of about 1,100 men, who maintain excellent discipline, and leave for Memphis.
13.—356 men of Frye's army march into Vandalia, Ill., with music. The city council provides them with food sufficient for two meals.
14.—There is a split in Frye's army, 156 of the men declaring that they cannot march any further and must have transportation. Frye with 200 men starts East.
19.—Frye's army encounters bad weather and encamps near Greenup, Ill. The municipality supply money for provisions.
23.—The army arrives at Terre Haute, in Indiana, and is vaccinated by the authorities. Forty new recruits join.
24.—After loading into a freight train their horses, etc., bound for Brazil, Ind., the engine is set in motion, leaving the men behind. The army encamps round fires made of railway fencing.
25.—The men seize a Vandalia train at Terre Haute bound for Brazil.
26.—200 of Frye's men climb on top of a freight train and ride to Indianapolis.
28.—Frye's army increases to 500; makes a long stay in Indianapolis. It parades the streets and secures plenty of provisions.

May 1.—Labor leaders of Indianapolis petition the mayor to rid the town of the Commonwealers.
4.—The mayor requests the army to move on. The Populists raise funds.
8.—General Frye arrives at Fountaintown, Ind., with 200 men.
9.—Frye, refused permission to enter Shelbyville, camps outside, and is visited by 2,000 people.
28.—Frye's army of 550 men embarks at Cincinnati on barges for Pittsburg.

June 5.—Frye's army having reached Parkersburg, W. Va., splits into three divisions, one of which starts to follow the pike to Washington, another takes the B. & O. tracks, and the third remains in Parkersburg.

Galvin's Division.—Galvin's division was formed April 14 of 156 deserters from Frye's army at Vandalia, Ill. It is now at Washington.

Randall's Chicago Division.—Five hundred men under "General" Randall started from Chicago May 1. They were last heard from in Northern Ohio.

Sullivan's Chicago Division.—The second division of the Chicago army consists of about seventy-five men, under "Captain" Sullivan.

St. Louis Division.—The St. Louis band, consisting of 300 men, under "General" Morrison, started May 2.

Indianapolis Division.—Aubrey organized an industrial army April 21.

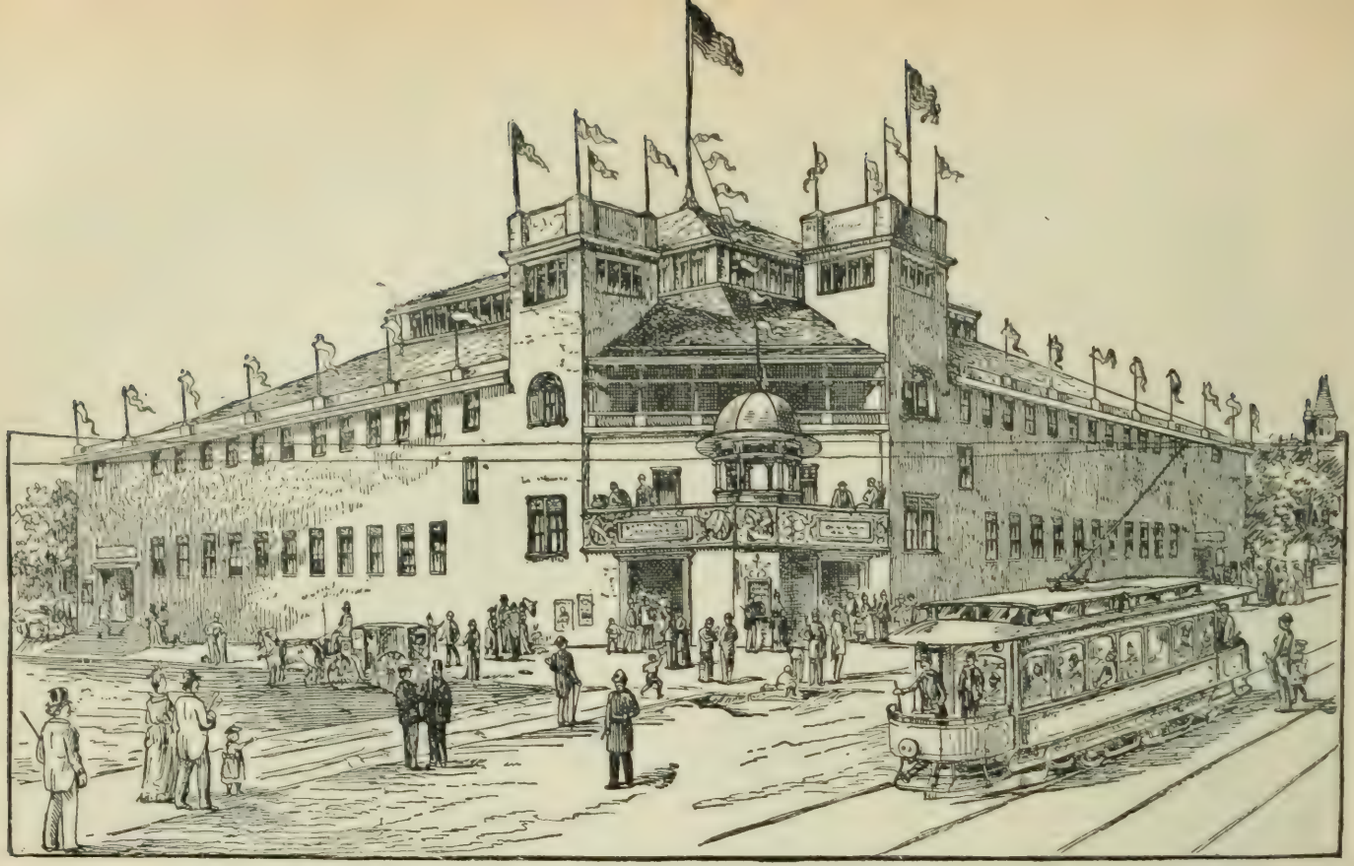
Oregon Division —The Oregon Commonwealers rendezvoused at Puyallup April 16, and moved eastward by means of captured trains.

Washington (State) Division.—Five hundred Commonwealers attempted a start from Tacoma, Wash., May 1. They finally proceeded eastward by captured trains, having many conflicts with deputies and troops.

Montana Division.—"General" Hogan assembled 500 men at Butte April 20. They captured a Northern Pacific train, and were themselves captured and arraigned in court by Deputy U. S. Marshals.

Colorado Division.—Greyson led some eighty men from Denver in the latter part of April. "General" Sanders, with 400 men, stole trains and left Pueblo May 8.

[The above record makes no claim to completeness or to perfect accuracy.]



THE HALL AT CLEVELAND IN WHICH THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

A GREAT GATHERING TO COME.

IT falls to the lot of few men to inaugurate a great movement. And very few of these few have the joy of seeing the movement inaugurated by themselves win, in fourteen short years, the allegiance of more than 3,000,000 of souls. This is the case with the Christian Endeavor Society, whose enrolled membership has already reached nearly 2,000,000 young people, while the enrollment of denominational societies sprung from and based on the Christian Endeavor Society reaches 1,000,000 more.

Through all these fourteen years Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., the originator of the Society, has been the soul of the movement. From his quiet pastor's study in Portland, Maine, from his busy pastorate in Boston, and, of recent years, from the active United Society headquarters in the same city, a stream of potent influences has gone out, touching and stirring the youth of the world, and arousing them to unprecedented enthusiasm "for Christ and the Church."

We find this hard working and many-dutied man at the back of a series of offices that serves but poorly as a barrier to a constant stream of visitors. On the walls of the room are mementos of the famous Christian Endeavor Conventions of recent years, in this country and abroad. There also are framed copies of the Christian Endeavor pledge in some of the many languages into which it has been translated—for the movement is flourishing vigorously not only among the nations of Europe and in the island continent of Australia, but also amid the Japanese, the Chinese, the Zulus, the Turks, the Hindoos, the islanders of the Southern Pacific.

Dr. Clark himself we find to be a man of exceedingly quiet, yet manly and decisive bearing. We are in the presence of a man utterly dominated by a great idea. His eyes, the finest feature of a remarkably strong face, flash enthusiasm at the mention of "the cause," at the same time that the low and steady tones of his rich voice express a consecrated perseverance that is as far from fanaticism as may be imagined.

A thousand duties are awaiting him, and we pass



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.,
President United Society Christian Endeavor.

at once to the purpose of our call by asking him about the preparations for the coming International Christian Endeavor Convention at Cleveland, July 11-15.

"For more than a year," he answers, "one of the largest Christian Endeavor unions in the world has been bending every nerve to the service of this great assembly. It is no slight task to house comfortably 25,000 or 30,000 people, provide for their food and transportation, and furnish halls where such a throng can easily hear and see. These things the committee of '94, with its zealous head, Rev. J. Z. Tyler, D.D., have admirably accomplished. Convention Hall will



REV. J. Z. TYLER, D.D., OF CLEVELAND,
Chairman Committee on Arrangements.

seat 10,000 people, the mammoth Convention tent will hold 10,000 more, and Cleveland's largest halls and churches will accommodate the overflow."

"Do you expect an overflow?"

"Certainly. For many months the various city unions have been arranging for their excursions. A half-fare rate granted by the railroads puts the wonderful uplift of the Convention within the reach of a multitude of zealous young Christians and their pastors. Many a society, by the way, will send their pastor as a delegate, paying his expenses, and will be richly rewarded by the fresh accessions of spiritual fervor with which he will return."

"How will the Convention be opened this year, Dr. Clark?"

"In a novel and audacious way, but one strictly warranted by the need. There will be on the very opening night—Wednesday, July 11—fifteen simultaneous meetings in fifteen of the largest churches of the Forest City. These meetings will be addressed by such eminent men and women as Mr. Anthony Comstock, Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D., Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., Rev. J. T. Beckley, D.D., Bishop Samuel Fallows, D.D., Rev. Canon J. B. Richardson, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., Rev. H. C. Farrar, D.D., Rev. W. H. McMillan, D.D., Rev. M. Rhodes, D.D., Rev. Gilby C. Kelly, D.D., Rev. William Patterson, Rev. James L. Hill, D.D., Rev. Charles A. Dickinson, Rev. David J. Burrell, D.D., Mrs. I. M. Alden (Pansy), and many more."

"I should think, Dr. Clark, that it would be impossible with such a lavish opening programme to keep the succeeding meetings on an equal pitch."

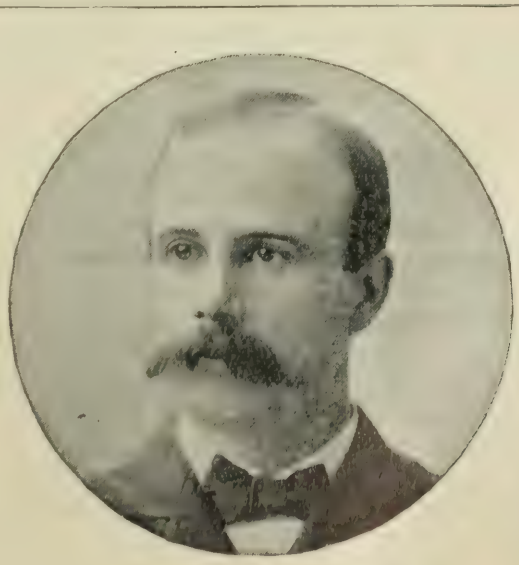
"Not with such speakers as the Christian Endeavor cause can command. There is Governor William McKinley, for instance, who will make the address of welcome to the State, Dr. Tyler extending the city's welcome, while the respone to both is made by Rev. E. R. Dille, D.D., of San Francisco. Among the notable speakers of the four days' Convention are: Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D.. Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., Rev. Hermann Warszawiak, President Raymond, Bishop Thoburn, Rev. Cornelius Brett, D.D., Rev. P. R. Danley, D.D., John G. Woolley, Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., Secretary Baer, Bishop Arnett, Rev. J. K. Dixon, D.D., Rev. E. B. Chappell, D.D., President Tucker, Rev. N. D. Hillis, D.D., and a great many more"

"Is there not danger that such a feast, so long continued, will weary your crowd?"

"You do not know Endeavorers. But, besides, the sessions will be short, with generous intermissions; and Saturday afternoon, with the exception of the Junior rally, is to be given up entirely to rest and free excursions on the lake, kindly provided by Cleveland Endeavorers."



JOHN WILLIS BAER.



WILLIAM SHAW.

The General Secretary and the Treasurer of the U. S. C. E.

"In such a vast popular gathering, Dr.

Clark, the music, I suppose, must be quite a feature."

"Yes, indeed, and one of the most inspiring. The singing of these great Conventions, with their fresh young voices and their eager heartiness, is one of the most glorious and inspiring sounds the earth has yet heard. This year two immense choirs have been organized and trained by experienced leaders. Instrumental and orchestral music, too, will not be lacking."

"And what are some of the themes this great multitude is to consider?"

"Well, in the first place, the topics of several of the sessions were determined by the offer, made at the Convention last year at Montreal, of more than a hundred banners and diplomas to be awarded to societies and unions for the best work along the various lines of giving to missions, promotion of denominational literature, the extension of the Christian Endeavor interdenominational fellowship, and for labors directed toward better citizenship. This offer has been productive of marked results. A multitude have adopted the principle of proportionate and systematic giving through the past year, and especially the Endeavorers have entered heart and soul into the movement in the interests of good citizenship. Christian Endeavor good-citizenship leagues, and good-citizenship committees of city and State Christian Endeavor unions have done and are doing much to purify politics, relieve the poor, push the temperance reform, and train the Christian youth of the world to take an intelligent interest in the topics of the time."

"You will have meetings, then, whose themes will be along these lines?"

"Yes, and they will be meetings full of significance. Other meetings will be devoted to missions, and the various practical subjects that ought to be brought to the attention of young Christians. Besides, there are several other new and most promising branches of Christian Endeavor work that will receive attention, such as the wonderfully successful Missionary Extension Lecture Course; the Mothers' Society of Christian Endeavor; the work among sailors, life-savers and traveling men; and the Senior Society, or the application of Christian Endeavor principles to the mid-week prayer meeting of the church."

"This is a young people's society, Dr. Clark. Are the young people themselves represented on your programmes, or do they simply listen and learn?"

"They take a very active part, as you will believe if you go to Cleveland. Free parliaments and question boxes, conferences and consecration meetings, are scattered all through the Convention programme, and form one of its most prominent and enjoyable features. A school of practical methods of committee work is to be held, besides, and there are to be conferences of officers of various kinds, as well as of those who are interested in different phases of Christian Endeavor work. One evening is given up to State, Territorial and Provincial rallies. Every morning, moreover, the Endeavorers will conduct ten early morning prayer meetings at 6.30, and noon prayer meetings will also be held during the Convention for the business men of Cleveland."

"The Christian Endeavor Society is interdenominational. How are the different denominations recognized in the programme?"

"Partly by one of the most striking features of the Convention—the denominational rallies. In various churches, chiefly of their own order, thirty different evangelical denominations will hold Christian Endeavor rallies. These meetings have been long in preparation. They will be addressed by the best men in the various denominations, who will find here a magnificent opportunity of inspiring to greater denominational zeal the flower of the youth of their Church. The leaders of these conferences will make reports to the entire Convention. Noble representatives of each of these bodies of Christians will also appear on the regular Convention programme. On Sunday morning, in recognition of a well known Christian Endeavor principle, there will be no Convention exercises, but the Endeavorers will attend the churches of their own faith in Cleveland."

"It seems to me, Dr. Clark, that this must be a unique gathering, and that it means much for the cause of Christ that 25,000 or 30,000 young people can be got to attend a religious convention in the dog days."

"Yes, indeed, and especially a convention with such high and serious aims as this. Remember, sir, that all this youthful enthusiasm centres *in the prayer meeting*, and finds there its chief vent. Primarily it is for the enrichment *of the prayer meeting* that these young Christians will gather at Cleveland in such thronging numbers. They are no visionaries. They are happy, wide-awake, merry young men and women. They are active denizens of this world just the same, though they are trying most heartily to transform it into the kingdom of Heaven."

"And for a final word, Dr. Clark, what of the year of which this Convention is the climax?"

"It has been a year of steady gain in this young people's work all over the world. Societies are multiplying to an unprecedented degree. The denominational leaders are appreciating as never before what a marvelous blessing comes from the Christian Endeavor Society to all Church activities. In England they have just held in London—in the famous Spurgeon Tabernacle—a most remarkable national convention. Everywhere in foreign lands the growth is rapid and constant. Best of all, though—best of all is the spirit that fills the hearts of the dear young people—a spirit of passionate loyalty to Christ and His Church, such as the world has never yet witnessed. When I think what workers God is preparing for His Church of the next decade, I am profoundly moved and profoundly grateful."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

PROTECTION AND THE FARMER.

"FARMERS, Fallacies and Furrows" is the alliterative title of an article by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, in the *Forum*.

The text of Secretary Morton's contentions is that "the American supply of agricultural products has increased with far greater celerity than the American demand for them; while foreign demand has been absolutely banished—forbidden at times—by a prohibitory tariff;" the result of which is low prices of farm products. And the keynote which he sounds is that this condition of affairs may be remedied by giving the farmers of the United States the right "to taxlessly buy in the markets of all the civilized world wherein they are compelled to sell."

THE SOURCE OF THE FARMER'S DISCONTENT.

"The agriculture of this Republic has given a solid basis to all its normal manufacturing interests. It has purveyed for every industrious and frugal artisan and laborer in the land an abundance of low-priced food of the very best quality. The farmer has nourished, maintained and sustained the trade of the United States with Europe and all parts of the civilized globe where Americans make exchanges at all. His products represent more than 70 per cent. in value of all the exports of the United States. Selling in competition with all the world, the most serious drawback to the American farmer is *his compulsory purchasing in the 'home market' whence all the competition of the outside world is excluded.* This hunting over all the globe for a market as a seller, while incarcerated as a buyer in the home market, gives the farmer that tired feeling which generates discontent.

"It is a great wrong upon agriculture to force it to sell in the free-trade markets of the earth, and then restrict, coerce, and bulldoze it into buying the things which it is somewhere compelled to purchase. in the United States, whence, by the high protective tariff, all competition is absolutely shut out. It matters very little to the American farmer how cheaply he is compelled to sell his wheat, if he is only permitted to buy other things as cheaply, proportionally, in a market as free as the one in which he sells. Under commercial freedom the purchasing power of the farm's yearly product would buy more at a low price than it can now even at a high price, in a restricted market, which is walled in and guaranteed competitionless to the protectees. The booth privileges of a country fair are not more completely sold and secured to the fakirs who buy them than are the markets of the United States sealed and sold to the protected manufacturers—our national fakirs—by the McKinley act."

Secretary Morton is not one of those "friends" of the farmer who think that he is badly abused by railroads, banks and corporate capital in general. "The American farmers are better off to-day than the workers in any other vocation. In their homes they illustrate the fact that, while they have been protectively unencouraged, and uninspired by the law-making power, to renewed efforts or increased production (except by the Homestead law), they are, nevertheless, better off than those citizens who have depended for a livelihood upon employment in those industries which are directly dependent upon and stimulated and sustained by statutes and protected by tariffs.

"Fidelity to the furrows—material, financial, intellectual, and economic—which were marked out by their virtuous and patriotic ancestry, and a quick, sharp farewell to the fallacies of protection and paternalism, which lead always logically and inexorably to communism and anarchy, will reinstate the American farmers in self-respect, independence, and political power."

THE COXEY CRUSADE.

NATURALLY, a number of the magazines this month contain articles on the industrial army, which, during the last three months or more, has been marching on Washington.

The Origin of the Movement.

The best account of the origin of the Coxey crusade is given by Mr. Shirley Plumer Austin in the *Chautauquan:*

"An unusually deep Ohio mudhole was an important factor in the inception of the 'On to Washington' crusade which has attracted the attention of the country for several months past. An encounter with this now historic mudhole, some three years ago, fixed most firmly in the mind of Jacob Sechler Coxey the crying need of good roads.

"Coxey lived near Massillon, Ohio, was a quarry owner and fancy stock breeder, and through his business acumen had secured a comfortable fortune. In politics he was a Greenback-Populist and for years had been desirous of reforming the existing system of government, which in his judgment is responsible for all the misery and wretchedness of the period. Not until the engulfing mudhole came forcibly into his life did the would-be reformer make any definite step toward the solution of the question.

"Shortly after being extracted from the yawning puddle Coxey completed the draft of a bill that provided for the issue by the federal government of $500,000,000 in treasury notes to be expended solely in the construction of good roads throughout the country, each State to receive an appropriation *pro rata* with its road mileage and to employ only American labor at wages fixed in the bill.

"Not till the fall of 1893 was his heart gladdened by the slightest hope of success. At that time while

at a Populist convention at Chicago, Coxey met the flower of American demogogism—Carl Browne, a lifelong labor agitator with leanings toward Anarchy, who claims to hail from Calistoga, California.

"Since the close of the war Browne has been more or less prominent in all the labor movements of the Pacific Coast. He affects the cowboy style of dress to the extent of a disgustingly filthy leather suit set off by high boots and sombrero. Early and proper educational training might have made of Browne a man of more than ordinary ability, for he is a thinker of some force and possessed of a fair degree of intelligence.

THE MEETING OF COXEY AND BROWNE.

"The chance meeting between Browne and Coxey ripened at once into a warm friendship which paved the way for an interchange of confidences. Browne disclosed to the Massillon man that for years he had been trying to organize the unemployed and march them by easy stages to Washington, there to demand relief of a 'money enslaved Congress.' Through lack of funds he had never been successful. Coxey in turn unfolded his cherished wish and was at once made the proposition by the Californian that they pool issues and, with Chicago as the seat of operations, begin immediate preparations.

"Coxey returned home to consider Browne's proposition and Browne proceeded to make himself prominent in the Chicago Lake Front meetings. The incendiary nature of his speeches here caused his expulsion from Chicago by the mayor of the city, but he succeeded in returning to the city, where in the *rôle* of an assistant to an Indian patent medicine vender he preached his revolutionary doctrines.

"In November Coxey decided that in deference to himself Massillon would be the most appropriate seat of operations for the movement that was to revolutionize the government. Browne was informed to this effect and on request at once appeared at Massillon. During the interim Coxey's revolving brain produced a second measure which he was confident, if incorporated along with the good roads measure into the nation's statute books, would bring peace and prosperity to all and place his name along with that of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

"This provided that all States, counties and municipal corporations could issue bonds without interest for a practically unlimited amount, which upon request should be accepted by the federal government and treasury notes given in exchange up to the limit of the issue, less 1 per cent. for cost of printing. The principal was to be reducible at the rate of 4 per cent. per year and the treasury notes were to be utilized for public improvements.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLAN.

"The following plan of campaign was soon decided upon by the reformers. The Coxey bills were to be introduced into Congress the following March, and to insure and hasten their passage 'a petition with boots on' was to start from Massillon Easter Sunday and by overland marches reach Washington May 1 and hold a monster mass meeting on the Capitol steps at noon. Not till January 23 of the present year were these plans made known to the world. Their announcement reached the public ear through the enterprise of a local editor and the public attention was secured by the entire novelty of the scheme and the business reputation of Mr. Coxey.

"The most striking feature of the movement was the religious coloring which was supplied by Browne, who, among his many accomplishments, claims to be the originator and high priest of the doctrine of natural theosophy.

"Coxey's religious views did not prevent his ready conversion to Browne's abortive theosophy. He does not claim any supernatural wisdom as Browne does, but modestly poses as the living representative of Christ because Browne says so.

"From the first, Coxey appeared to be hypnotized by Browne, and as the Californian gained daily more and more influence over him, his reincarnated theory was forced more into prominence till it fairly overshadowed the political feature of the crusade. Throughout the march the men were constantly reminded of the fact by the generous display of symbolic banners and inscriptions and the designation of every contribution to the army as a 'miracle' by Coxey."

Aims and Significance of "Coxeyism."

The *North American Review* has three articles grouped under the heading "The Menace of 'Coxeyism.'" Major-General Howard, who contributes the first, sets forth the significance and aims of the movement. He says: "The attempt to affect the United States legislation by organizing the unemployed into peaceful hosts and marching them, without previous furnishing of supplies, by the precarious means of begging their way for hundreds of miles, to the capital, appears to ordinary minds the height of absurdity. Yet notwithstanding an almost unanimous press against their contemplated expedition, notwithstanding the discouragement by members of Congress with hardly a dissenting voice, and all legal checks put upon them by State and United States executive power, Coxey's first contingent is already in Washington, and Kelly's and Frye's and other divisions are on the road."

THE RANK AND FILE.

As to the motives of the men, General Howard is inclined to the belief that the desire for notoriety has done much to swell the rank and file. "Yet," he says, "the ideas which Coxey has proclaimed are not inconsistent with sincerity on his part, because the notion that those who occupy the seats of power can issue fiat money is the doctrine of a large number of our citizens."

Of the composition of the army he says: "Some of them are Socialists, and some have Anarchistic tendencies. Doubtless there are worthy men among them who have been thrown out of employment and who under the pinchings of poverty have not known which way to turn for relief. There are also numbers of

very young men who have escaped from home control and enjoy any sort of exciting adventure, even though it may involve privation and hardship. The enrolled armies number from fifty to a few hundred each. Their leaders appear to have been elected, and they are denominated generals, and in fact 'the Commonweal' and the Industrials have assimilated military nomenclature throughout. Every official has come to his position by the votes of those who serve under him.

"The purpose of the movement as expressed by Coxey's demands are: 1, The repeal by Congress of all interest-bearing bonds and the issuance of $500,000,000 in irredeemable paper money; Congress to vest in municipalities the power to issue to the United States government non-interest bearing bonds, these bonds to be repaid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; 2, the revenue so authorized and raised is to be expended in the improvement and construction of public roads." Frye's demand is somewhat different—namely, government employment for all her unemployed citizens, the prohibition of foreign immigration for ten years, and the exclusion of aliens from ownership of real estate in the United States.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Major-General Howard then makes some comparisons between this movement and an historical event of similar character: "On the eve of the French revolution there was a similar movement. It was of 'five hundred and seventeen men, with captains of fifteen and tens, well armed all; with musket on shoulder; sabre on thigh; nay, they drive three pieces of cannon; for who knows what obstacles may occur?' This army was organized in Marseilles and then marched to Paris. On their arrival we have this very remarkable speech from these Marseillais: 'We have come numbering five hundred to free ourselves from the oath which Marseilles has taken to fight for liberty; but liberty is not the cause of the king. When we go to shed our blood it is of importance to us to know whether we shed that blood for Louis XVI or for our country. We ask you legislators to provide for our subsistence.' The coming of these men to Paris made the revolution an actuality. They struck the blow against the Swiss Guard, and became the nucleus round which all active revolutionists gathered."

While pointing out that the march to Washington is similar in character to that of over one hundred years ago on Paris, Major-General Howard does not think that the present movement will be revolutionary in its effects. In his opinion it hardly more than emphasizes the fact that representatives can never be self-constituted, and that they must be restricted by the will of those they represent. He feels sure that Congress will soon make such provision of law as will bring back the usual confidence among the people.

"Tramps," All of them.

Mr. Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of the New York Police Department, in an article following that of General Howard, describes the character and methods of the men. He is very severe on the "Coxeyites" and denominates them all "tramps."

"It is claimed the sympathy of the law-abiding and self-supporting population of the States, for the movement, has been shown by the gifts of food and help afforded. I have read the published accounts carefully, and I have noticed in every case that help, in whatever form, has been given to get the men to move away. The farmers are not to be blamed. They know from bitter experience what it means to have tramps in the neighborhood, they are powerless to defend themselves, and naturally they do anything to get rid of such unwelcome visitors. I would do the same were I in their place. There is a standing order on the Central Pacific Railroad forbidding conductors of freight trains to put off tramps. Why? Simply because there are hundreds of miles of wooden snowsheds on the roads, and when the tramps are put off they set these on fire. It is cheaper to carry them on the trains. It was cheaper for the farmers to feed the Coxeyites and haul them along the road than to have them stay. No doubt if the farmers could feed and transport the seventeen-year locusts and the army-worms, they would with pleasure. So they have fed and transported these army-worms."

Supt. Byrnes thinks the movement is the most dangerous this country has seen since the Civil War.

Carriers and Propagators of Disease.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, New York Board of Health, regards the "Coxeyites" as so many carriers and propagators of contagious disease, and considering the fact that an epidemic of small pox appeared in many of our large cities almost simultaneously with the breaking out of "Coxeyism," he thinks that city and State boards of health should take extra precaution in guarding the inhabitants along the routes of these armies from contact with the "un-American and unsanitary" horde. His views on this phase of the subject are given at length in the *North American Review*.

Kelly's Invasion of Iowa.

The *Midland Monthly* has two articles on Kelly's invasion of Iowa, the first by Judge N. M. Hubbard, who ordered out the National Guard to protect the Rock Island Railroad from the invaders.

Judge Hubbard deals severely with Kelly and his men, declaring that by the laws of every State in the Union they are vagrants. He says: "They entered Iowa nearly three weeks ago and are traversing the State by quartering upon the people for support in time of peace. The whole proceeding is unlawful and without precedent," and he is surprised "that not a single public officer of Iowa has requested Kelly and his tramps to disband and go to work. He declares that this new form of Anarchy cannot be too soon rebuked and throttled."

Hon. James B. Weaver, who has the second article in the *Midland*, writes appreciatively of Kelly's division of the industrial army, calling the men "Common-

weal Crusaders." He thinks that the armies marching across the country are destined to add a chapter of thrilling interest to the history of the nineteenth century. "They afford us a vivid forecast of the great conflicts and reforms which are to make the closing years of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth centuries the most important epoch which has ever dawned upon Christian civilization." Relief, he says, will come in one or two ways, probably both. "The movement should expend its force at the ballot box, and all good men and women should at once unite to hold it to this solution. If it is met with kindness instead of repression, the task will be an easy one. But it may also manifest itself in scenes of violent disorder. It has already taken on the latter phase in some localities. This is greatly to be deplored. If Congress and State legislatures will at once come forward with conservative, remedial legislation, the whole matter can be healed in short order. If we thrust it aside it must be at our own peril, for the situation will not await our convenience."

The Industrial Crusade of 1817.

A writer in the *Railway Conductor* finds a parallel to the Coxey movement in the march of the Blanketeers, which took place in England in the spring of the year 1817, and thus describes that crusade:

"The Blanketeers were a body of men who marched to London, much in the manner in which the Commonwealers are now marching to Washington, for the purpose of presenting petitions to Parliament and inducing that body to accede to their demands for the enactment of certain measures of reform in the government. The movement had its origin among the weavers of Lancashire. Early in March of the year 1817, the 10th of the month, I believe it was, a vast body of workingmen assembled in St. Peter's Field at Manchester for the purpose of discussing the question of Parliamentary reform which was just then agitating the country, and for the further purpose of organizing an army which should march to London and present its petition to Parliament in a body. This meeting was called the 'Blanket Meeting,' because of the fact that those who attended were observed to have a blanket, or large coat, rolled up and strapped, knapsack fashion, to their backs; and, for the same reason, those who participated in the movement were known as 'Blanketeers.' Some carried bundles under their arms; some carried rolls of paper in their hands, supposed to be petitions which had been got ready to present to Parliament upon their arrival in London; and many had stout walking sticks in their hands to assist them on their journey. The magistrates came upon the field where this meeting took place and read the Riot act. (One week before this, on March 3, the Habeas Corpus act had been suspended throughout the kingdom, under 'An act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.')

"The meeting was dispersed by the military and the constables; and no more than three hundred of the Blanketeers, without leaders, and without organization, began their straggling march toward London. These were followed by a body of constables who apprehended some and induced others to desert, until, when the Blanketeers spread their blankets at Macclesfield, at nine o'clock that night, they numbered less than two hundred. These kept on their march, their numbers meanwhile continually decreasing because of desertions and arrests by the authorities along the line of march, until the 17th of the month, when a mere handful of the original Blanketeer army reached the outskirts of London and concluded to disband without having accomplished their purpose of appealing to Parliament.

"Many of the men went into the Blanketeers movement actuated by the belief that it was the most effective way in which they could exercise their right of petition; but the belief was erroneous; Parliament continued in its vicious course of manufacturing social legislation undisturbed by the Blanketeer movement: and, in this respect, also, history will no doubt repeat itself with regard to the Commonwealers and the Congress of the United States."

The Two Per Cent. Interconvertible Bond Idea.

Mr. George Gunton, in his *Social Economist*, has this to say regarding the Coxey 2 per cent. interconvertible bond idea: "In every point of view the scheme is without merit. It is vitally at war with every tendency toward a secure and elastic system of money lending and low rates of interest. If the government notes to be issued under it should be made redeemable in coin, almost before the act could be passed there would be a run on the government for its coin which would break the treasury. Thereupon gold would go up to 200 premium at a jump, and might not stop until it reached 1,000. It would place our government notes about where the Confederate notes were at their worst, because the quantity in which Coxey's army could borrow notes would be infinitely beyond any known to Confederate, Argentine or 'South Sea' finance. Moreover, the 'interconvertible bond' idea would not act as a means of funding the legal tender notes in the manner claimed. Those who would want to borrow would be of the kind to whom 2 per cent. interest per annum would be no attraction. Only the very heaviest lenders care even for a 3.60 per cent. bond. No one can imagine business men investing in a 2 per cent. bond. Hence, those who would need the currency would never need the bond, and those who would want the bond would never need the currency. They are as far apart as the cowboys of the ranches are from the trust companies. No such phenomenon as interconvertibility or elasticity would accompany the measure.

"'Gen.' Coxey might as well hope to make meat cheap by closing all butcher shops, as to make rates of interest low by closing all banks. Cheap money is one thing. The cheap use of money for a period of time is another. Money is cheap when it goes but a little way in the purchase of commodities, because its

large volume has caused prices to rise. But one of the commodities which money has to purchase is interest itself—*i.e.*, the price of the use of money for a period. When commodities rise in money price; this particular commodity of interest may rise with the rest or not, according to two other facts—viz., the facilities which are afforded to lenders of money, and the general profits of trade."

"Homeless, Taxless, and Nomadic."

Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, concludes an article on "Protection and the Proletariat," in the *North American Review*, as follows:

"Among these hundreds of misguided persons there are probably not one dozen who own homes, either in the country, in villages, in cities, or anywhere else. The majority of them are as homeless, as taxless, and as nomadic as the aborigines of this continent. If a life history of each individual of the 'Coxey Army' could be truthfully written, it would show, no doubt, that, with a few honorable exceptions, the multitude now following the reincarnations of John Lowism, Greenbackism, and all the other isms of ancient and modern times, have, each one of them, paid out, from birth to date, more money for tobacco, whiskey and beer than for clothing, education, taxes and food all put together.

"'*Nihil agendo homines male agere discunt*'—by doing nothing men learn to do ill. And the proletariat has learned of the protectionist. And putting the precepts of protection into practice, the proletariat petitions for pecuniary aid from the government, and proclaims for paternalism by the American Republic."

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

DR. WM. A. SCOTT, Associate Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin, attacks, in the June *Chautauquan*, the problem of wealth distribution in this country. Professor Scott admits the impossibility of obtaining statistical data in sufficient fullness to give any attempted explanation of the subject the force of a demonstration; but he attempts an analysis of the distributive forces now in operation, indicating certain observable tendencies, which he summarizes as follows:

"1. As population increases the struggle to maintain wages becomes more severe, the pressure being the hardest upon the unskilled and growing less severe upon each higher rank of laborers.

"2. The income from capital constantly tends to diminish.

"3. Monopoly gains tend constantly to increase, and to absorb a larger and larger proportion of the social surplus.

"4. Profits are subject to great fluctuations when industry is subjected to sudden and unforeseen changes, and upon such occasions all other incomes are interfered with.

"From these tendencies and their causes several conclusions are apparent. In the first place it is clear that every industrial improvement which cheapens the cost of production, in the sense that it makes possible a larger product with the same expenditure of labor and capital, helps both laborers and capitalists, and is also favorable to profits.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

"Such improvements make room for an increase of population without lowering wages, and make possible the utilization of inferior industrial opportunities without depressing the income of producers. Among the forces tending to this result at the present time by no means the least in importance is the concentration of industry which results in a wholesale production of monopolies and trusts. Though the owners of these reap constantly increasing rewards, it is a mistake to suppose that the community reaps no benefits from them. A natural monopoly is in every case a result of the economizing of labor and capital. It is able to destroy all competition because it is able to produce cheaper than competitors. It is a mistaken policy to attempt to stop these industrial combinations, or to put any obstacles in the way of their formation.

"But it is further evident that ownership of monopoly privileges is the chief source of inequalities in the distribution of wealth. Attempts to remedy such inequalities must aim at giving the community or the other claimants in the distribution a large share of these gains. The real opponents at the present time are laborers, capitalists and *entrepreneurs* on the one side and monopolists on the other. The warfare between employers and employed grows more severe chiefly because the struggle of both parties to hold their own or to advance is rendered more severe by the pressure of the monopolists. So long as new increments of labor and capital are forced down to lower margins of employment without compensatory cheapenings of the cost of production, the income of both laborers and capitalists must decline. To relieve the pressure upon these classes and to distribute it equitably throughout society they must be allowed to share in the advantages of the production which is carried on under superior conditions."

PRODUCTION MUST GO ON.

Professor Scott maintains, however, that no step should be taken to secure this result at the expense of our productive powers. "We should remedy inequalities in the distribution of wealth without interfering in any respect with production. It is the weakness of our radical reformers that they overlook this important principle. Socialists, anarchists and Henry Georgeites alike, despite their protestations to the contrary, would sacrifice production in order to accomplish a change in distribution. . . .

"An indispensable condition of economic prosperity is a large per capita production of wealth. In order to maintain this we must husband our natural resources, as well as improve our productive powers. If we avoid the hard conditions of life of our European neighbors we must maintain a better proportion

than they between population and opportunites for employment. The pressure of the competition of European immigrants upon our unskilled laborers is increasing every year, and some restrictions upon this competition seem imperatively to be demanded. Every possible facility for education should be put within the reach of our laboring men, for education will increase their efficiency, raise their standard of life, and increase the proportion between the skilled and the unskilled. We should give every possible facility and all possible encouragement to the managers of our industrial concerns, and to this end we should avoid tariff tinkering; put our currency on a permanently sound basis; remove all uncertainty concerning our banking policy by the establishment of a perfectly sound and adequate banking system; and in the interests of both laborers and *entrepreneurs* settle once for all the strike question by introducing some form of compulsory arbitration. Finally, we should put the burdens of taxation so far as possible upon monopoly gains and seek by sale of franchises and the many other means which have been suggested by conservative people to transfer as large a share as possible of monopoly gains to the community."

WHO WILL PAY THE BILLS OF SOCIALISM?

IN the *Forum* Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, discusses in a characteristically pointed manner the question: "Who will Pay the Bills of Socialism?" Mr. Godkin himself does not consider the subject a timely one, not seeing, he tells us, "any signs of the new *régime* in the world outside, except in extension of government interference to some enterprises, 'affected,' as our courts say, with a 'public use.'" It is apropos of the recent appearance of several noteworthy books on socialism that he writes to show the futility of any attempt to reconstruct society on socialistic lines.

"Let us see," says Mr. Godkin, "what would be the result of distributing among labor *all* the profit and interest on capital of the entire country. It must be observed, however, that, if we took it all, capital would promptly disappear, and next year, or the year after, labor would have to depend on its own resources. Besides this, the socialistic programme makes no provision for saving; the money is all to go in furniture, or amusements and transportation. The capitalistic or saving class—or, in other words, the class which every year keeps back part of the national income for use next year—would vanish from the scene. We believe 'the State' is, in the new *régime*, to play the part of the capitalist, but it could not withhold from labor the means of living with the comfort required by the new creed.

A PROBLEM IN DIVISION.

"The total wealth of the United States, according to the census of 1890—that is, the total existing product of land, labor, and saving—was $65,037,091,197; the population of the country was at the same date 62,622,250. Evenly divided, this would give $1,039 per caput, or a little more than $5,000 per family on the commonly accepted basis of five persons to a family. If the laborer spent his $5,000 at once in making himself comfortable, of course he would, as well as the country at large, be worse off than ever. He would, in fact, be plunged at once into a very hopeless kind of poverty. But suppose he invested it, it would not yield him over, say, 6 per cent. at present rates of interest. This would make his income $300 a year, or about $6 a week. It is evident that he could on this make no material change in his style of living. Six dollars a week does not go far in rent, and furniture, and dinners, and amusements. We have no statistics showing the annual income of the United States, but if we put it down as 6 per cent. on the total accumulated wealth, we shall certainly not underestimate it. This interest would be $3,902,225,472, which, divided among the population, would give $62.31 a head, or $311.55 per family of five persons,—that is, less than a dollar a day."

The notion that there is a reservoir of wealth somewhere, either in the possession of the government or the rich, which might be made to diffuse "plenty through a smiling land, is," declares Mr. Godkin, "a delusion which nearly all the writings of the ethical economists tend to spread, and it is probably the most mischievous delusion which has ever taken hold of the popular mind.

WHERE SHOULD WE FIND OUR "BOSSES?"

"Next in importance to the delusion that there is somewhere a great reservoir of wealth, which can still be drawn on for the general good, is the delusion that there is somewhere a reservoir of wisdom still untapped which can be drawn on for the execution of a new law of distribution. Not only is this current, but some of the philosophers have got it into their heads that if our politicians had more money to spend, and more places to bestow, they would become purer and nobler and more public-spirited. This theory is so much opposed to the experience of the human race, that we are hardly more called on to argue against it than against the assertion that there will be no winter next year. We must take it for granted that what is meant is that there is somewhere a class of men whose services are now lost to the world who would come into the field for the work of production and distribution under the new *régime*, and display a talent and discretion and judgment, which now cannot be had either for love or money, for the ordinary work of the world. Any salary is, to-day, small for a competent railroad, mining, or mill manager; but we are asked to believe that when the State took charge of the great work of clothing and feeding and employing the community, men would be found in abundance to see that 'ideal justice' was done, at about $3,000 a year. Well, there is no sign of such men at present. Nobody knows of their existence. The probabilities of biology, physiology, psychology, and sociology are all against their existence. The opportunities for display of their talents even now are immense, and yet they do not appear. Nobody says he has ever

seen them. Nobody pretends that they could be found, except the ethical economists, and they never mention their names or habitat. In fact, as in Bellamy's case, the writers of the social romances are compelled to make them unnecessary by predicting a change in human nature which will make us all wise, just, industrious, and self-denying."

THE FUTURE OF SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

MR. ROBERT WALLACE, M.P., has the first place in the *Fortnightly* with an article entitled "The Future of Parties in England." He chiefly concerns himself with what should be and what is likely to be the attitude of the Liberal party in relation to Socialism. Mr. Wallace is uncomfortable over the way in which things are going, and he raises his voice somewhat after the fashion of the pelican in the wilderness or the sparrow upon the house tops, to warn his brother Liberals as to what they should do in view of the probable progress of Socialism:

THE COMING CONFLICT.

"There are many signs that a great conflict is approaching on the central social question, and existing parties, with governments actual or possible, will have to make up their minds what to do in the matter. There is not only the consideration that with power in the hands of the masses of the people, an attempt to revise and remodel their condition was bound to come: there are also the actual facts of the situation. Socialism is undoubtedly a growing creed, attracting the attention and belief not only of less well-informed people, but of persons of the highest intelligence and culture. Probably in a few years it will come, not into a universal, but a very widespread acceptation. The popular religious instinct seems also not unlikely a Socialistic propaganda. This instinct is at present very ably out of employment."

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

People differ as to what Socialism is. We are all Socialists now-a-days, but Socialism, as Mr. Wallace uses it, means the collectivist principle of Carl Marx carried to an extreme point. He says:

"'Socialism' in the sense in which it is going to be politically formidable, and as set forth by its responsible propagandists, is a very clear and well-defined scheme indeed. It means the annihilation of private capital, the management of all industrial production and distribution by the State, when government shall be the sole farmer, manufacturer, carrier and storekeeper, and we shall all be turned into civil servants under the control and in the pay of the Ministry of the day. On the face of it this scheme promises to do away with one ground of complaint against the existing social order. Under it, whether everybody can be made well-to-do or not, nobody is likely to be much better off than his neighbor, except through jobbery or dishonesty.

WHY IT MAY SUCCEED.

"This latter consideration will probably prove one of the most powerful in procuring a favorable reception for the Socialistic gospel. There is a look of universal justice about it. There is a certain magnificence, both moral and material, in the Socialistic conception which is apt of itself to impart conviction to those whose interset it is to be convinced.

"As regards its promoters, I cannot regard them as featherheads. The men I have mentioned, however, look uncommonly like the advance guard one generally reads of in connection with successful movements. They have pertinacity, capacity for popular speech, and that dash of fanaticism which gives courage and attracts faith. Such men always make a way for their cause.

WHY IT IS LIKELY TO FAIL.

"I admit all this more reluctantly than readily, inasmuch as I am not myself, as at present advised, a believer in Socialism. For one thing, I do not believe the scheme can ever be set up. As a preliminary, it requires the destruction of the private capitalist as such. I do not think the capitalist will allow himself to be destroyed.

"For my own part, I do not take kindly at all to the idea of being a civil servant, to be drilled and dragooned, bullied and fined by a departmental head; I want the chance of cutting out a career for myself, and would rather have a crust of bread and liberty than two crusts and restraint or slavery.

WHEN SOCIALISM IS NOT SOCIALISM.

Although Mr. Wallace opposes his prospective conversion into a civil servant—a class which, according to his observation, is by no means particularly happy or contented—he is not opposed to very considerable installments of Socialism. He says: "Factory, mines and railway legislation, even the eight-hours day, are not Socialistic, for the simple reason that they leave the existence of private capitalism intact. They regulate it by a practicable moral standard, and by thus ensuring it a longer life, are really anti-Socialistic."

LIBERALS SHOULD STAND FOR LIBERTY.

In view of this prospective advance of the Socialist propaganda, the question arises as to what the English Liberals should do. Mr. Wallace has no doubt upon this subject. He says: "But it is one thing to assist me in working out my career, and another to deprive me of my career altogether, and that is what scientific Socialism proposes. I am no longer to be my own master, free to do with and for myself what I like and can. I am not to belong to myself, but to the State, whose serf I am virtually to be.

"The courageous, the straightforward, and therefore, in the end, the wisest thing for the Liberal party to do would be to announce that it is not, and does not mean to be, Socialist in the special sense, that while it is willing, on the immemorial lines, to develop State service of the individual to the verge of endangering individual liberty and national strength of character, it draws the line at an attempt to make government the national breadwinner.

"If the Liberal capitalists believe in themselves and in their professed doctrine of "trust in the people,"

why do they not start an anti-Socialist mission of their own, argue the matter out before the people, and leave them to judge after full information on both sides? If they are afraid of this—and their hesitation about payment of members looks like it—they are in a false position.

"Should other councils, however, prevail, and concessions substantially Socialistic or hostile to rightful individual liberty be made for the purpose of keeping certain persons rather than certain principles in power, the Independent Labor party, despite their alleged difficulty in procuring party funds, may ultimately have a fairly brave time. The partial submission of the Liberal party without argument will seem to the masses of the electorate a tacit acknowledgment of the truth of Socialism and add immensely to its party strength."

HOW TO REFORM THE TRAMP.

MR. E. HOFER, in the *Overland Monthly*, proposes a plain but somewhat novel remedy for the solution of the tramp problem. His investigations on the subject lead him to the following conclusion:

"It is the duty of the State to enact laws that shall regulate the tramp, and protect its citizens against him. Let a stockade of several hundred acres of wild land—timber land whenever it can be had—be inclosed and owned by the county in each county in the State. In the other States where this is not practicable, a smaller stockade for other employment must be used. But in the newer States the most profitable employment for compulsory labor must remain the subjugation of wild land. Within this stockade let plain barracks be erected on the cottage plan. By proper direction all this can be done by tramp labor. Let straw and blankets be supplied, and an open fireplace for each cottage. Only the actual necessities of shelter and comfort should be supplied for the novice who is sentenced to the barracks. The plainest and cheapest food should be supplied in abundance, and all tobacco and liquor cut off. A uniform of duck or other material must be supplied, that all may be known by their having the same appearance everywhere, and all other clothing destroyed. A free bath should be supplied, and all required to take it. Their labor should be clearing and tilling the land in this inclosure by hand. There should be no labor-saving machinery employed in a trampery, as this institution might be named. The land shall be cleared with mattock and axe. The soil shall be tilled with spade and hoe, as is done in England and France to this day. This would afford the largest possible amount of labor within one inclosure.

SENTENCE HIM TO HARD LABOR.

"The sentences to the trampery should come from the county or police courts, and should be indefinite, but never for less time than to make the cure of trampism radical. Whenever the disorganized citizen became organized and capable of self support and self direction as a free man, he could be allowed to go on parole. But until then he must lose his identity, his freedom, and his vote, just as completely as the man in the state prison. A system of rewards for meritorious conduct should be invented, to draw out and develop the best services and the best traits of the men. As soon as trusties could be found, they could be let out in bands of ten or twenty to clear lands in the neighborhood, which work on the Pacific Coast, and on both slopes of the mountains, and in parts of the South, is now done by Chinese labor. Within the stockade his labor could be made remunerative by preparing the wood he cuts for firewood, and the products he grows should be entirely for his own maintenance and support. Then he would simply be not a tax on the rest of the community, as he now is, and that, too, on those least able to bear it. Uniformed, restrained, and employed, he would become self-supporting,—he would cease to be a terror to the community, and would no longer be a burden upon the tax payer."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

THE Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., contributes to the *New Review* an article on municipal government which is especially interesting to American readers since it is chiefly devoted to a contrast between the methods of governing cities in England and our country.

The present system of municipal government in England was inaugurated by the passage of the Municipal Reform act of 1835. This act restored the old municipal principle, which had been overlaid and obscured by corruption and innovation. While it did little in the way of extending the powers of the municipal corporations, it established a true popular constituency and administration, strictly responsible to it, so that to-day, says Mr. Chamberlain, the large town in England "is in large measure responsible for the lives, the health, the education, the comfort and the happiness of the whole community. It controls the police and is answerable for public order; it may also establish and maintain a fire brigade; it manages the drainage, the sewage and the lighting of the town; it has the care of the streets and the footways; it initiates and carries out all works of public improvement, which in some cases includes bridges, docks, wharves, and in the Lancashire towns, a share of the Ship Canal.

SANITARY AND OTHER FUNCTIONS.

"It is the sanitary authority, and by means of a large staff of inspectors it exercises close supervision over the domestic arrangements of the whole population; while it can make by-laws regulating the construction of all houses and buildings within the borough.

"It has power to establish a hospital for infectious diseases; to erect and maintain a lunatic asylum, and to provide a cemetery and mortuaries.

"It can provide baths and washhouses, and may purchase and lay out parks and recreation grounds

"It superintends the execution of the law with regard to weights and measures, contagious diseases (animals), burials, etc., and is the local authority for almost innumerable other general acts.

"In connection with education, it may maintain free libraries, art galleries, museums, schools of art, technical schools and industrial schools.

"It may acquire all public monopolies in its jurisdiction, and under this head many corporations already possess the markets and the right of levying tolls, the supply of gas and water, the control of electric lighting and the tramways.

"Finally, it generally enjoys an *ex-officio* representation, which in many cases is equivalent to control, on some of the principal charities and educational institutions, such as almshouses, orphanages and grammar schools within the borough."

LESSONS FROM AMERICA.

The administration of cities is in principle identical in England and the United States, says Mr. Chamberlain. "Yet there appears to be a general concurrence of opinion across the Atlantic, as evidenced in the writings of many authorities of eminence and impartiality, that the municipal government of such important cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and many others is lamentably ineffective, extravagant, and even corrupt; while in Washington, the seat of the government, the results of corporate management were so unsatisfactory that the corporation has been abolished, and the administration has been placed in the hands of a commission appointed by the federal government itself.

"It is evident then that it is not enough, as some of our legislators think, to 'place the management of affairs in the hands of the people themselves' in order to insure the proper conduct of local business. Local government is not an automatic machine which, when once started, may be confidently expected to run for ever, producing satisfactory work. It is liable to get out of order; it may be shunted on to wrong lines; and it is important to note the conditions which, in England at any rate, have hitherto maintained the efficiency of this great instrument. If we neglect them, if we are careless in insisting upon them, there is no such inherent virtue in the principle of self-government as will preserve us from the abuses and defects which have crept into the American system.

EVILS OF AMERICAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

"The cardinal evils of the American administration seem to be incompetence and lack of personal responsibility, and the cause of these defects will probably be found in the system of appointing and remunerating the officials by which the work is carried out. In all cases where the fatal mistake has been made of distributing temporary municipal appointments as the rewards of political fidelity, on the principle of the spoils to the victors, the result has invariably been the demoralization of municipal service."

MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPING IN GERMANY.

IN the *Century* for June, Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "The Government of German Cities," and in the July number of that magazine he continues his study in a further article under the title "What German Cities do for Their Citizens." The two articles are in such close sequence in subject matter and treatment that we quote from them as a whole, since the editors of the *Century* have been kind enough to furnish us with advance sheets of the July number. Dr. Shaw's first paper is devoted largely to a comparative discussion of the administrative systems of the German municipalities. The Teutonic example in "municipal housekeeping" is peculiarly valuable to Americans; the magnificent results accomplished in the municipal economy in Germany have risen to the occasion of an unprecedented growth in city population, to which the scientific temperament and thorough industry of the Kaiser's citizens have responded quickly and effectively.

Dr. Shaw clears away the prevalent impression that the municipal work accomplished in Europe has not a direct analogy to the problems of American towns because of our different conditions. The most frequent objection to the citation of European analogies is that American cities have grown so fast that the factors in their government are different from those in the old and gradually developed European cities. Dr. Shaw shows, on the contrary, that the German towns have actually, in the last generation, grown faster than American municipalities during the same period, and he proves his position by incontrovertible specific comparisons. Berlin's population has increased much more than New York's or Philadelphia's, and the actual increase in the German capital has been more than the number added to Chicago's citizens, though the latter's relative gain has been higher.

Hamburg has gained 300,000 citizens in fifteen years while Boston was gaining 100,000, and has grown twice as fast as Baltimore; Leipsic's increase in population has exceeded that of St. Louis or San Francisco, and so on down the list.

Nor have American cities a justifiable plea in their extreme youth for their shortcomings in housekeeping. Under heavier taxes and with less wealth, the German towns have been reconstructed to meet the *fin de siècle* requirements almost universally.

Especially in the matter of traffic and transit has the recent development of the German towns been most noteworthy, and in these transportation revolutions the policy of rearrangement has been based on the inclusion of outlying territories. "The suburban tendency," says Dr. Shaw, "is the key to recent municipal development everywhere. This tendency demands the distinct recognition of a series of main thoroughfares that shall make easy the movement of population to and from the business center. No such condition of things was recognized fifty years ago. All German cities are now adjusting their street systems to the demands for quick transit. The usual

American system is the simple checkerboard. The German system is a combination of the radial and concentric with the rectangular and parallel; and it needs no argument to show that the combination system is by far the most convenient. Main thoroughfares in German cities are to-day more conveniently planned and carried through than in American cities."

In the questions of railroad termini, of docks, quays and public warehouses there are magnificent provisions in Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden and other cities with which American facilities contrast very pitifully.

THE ADMINISTRATION FRAMEWORK.

Since 1808 the municipalities have been recognized as entities, with full rights of self-government. The scheme of administration consists in general of an elective municipal council, with an executive body composed of a burgomaster (mayor) with associates chosen by the council. The council is chosen by *Wahlmänner*, who are elected by popular vote—the franchise being based on a tax-paying qualification which excludes 10 to 15 per cent. of men old enough to vote.

The elected council is, as Dr. Shaw emphatically puts it, "the vital fact" in the administrative scheme. "It finds the burgomaster, designates his expert associates of the magisterial coterie, supplies the means for carrying on the city government, and represents in its own enlightenment, ability and aspirations the standard and the character of the community's progress. It is to this body that one must go to discover the secret of the consistency and continuity of German municipal policy." The councilors hold office for six years in Prussian cities, with renewal in three installments; other cities have three, five, and nine year terms. The average size is fifty members among the more important cities.

The German municipal council is a magnificently effective body of prosperous burghers. "They are," says Dr. Shaw, "as a rule, very excellent citizens. It is considered a high honor to be elected to the council. Membership is a title of dignity that merchants, professional men and scholars are usually eager to hold. No salaries are paid to the councilors, and a penalty is attached to refusal to serve if elected. The sentiment toward these positions is much the same in Germany as in Great Britain, though stronger with men of high education in German than in British towns. The re-election of good councilors term after term is common in both countries."

THE BURGOMASTER AND HIS STAFF OF EXPERTS.

"The burgomaster and magistrates are the most highly trained experts that a German city can secure. The burgomaster is an expert in the general art of municipal administration. Associated with him in the magisterial council are experts in law, experts in finance, experts in education to administer the schools, experts in engineering to oversee public works of every character, experts in sanitary science, experts in public charity, experts in forestry and park management, experts in the technical and business management of water and gas supplies, and so on. The analogy would not be perfect, but it would answer roughly to compare the governmental structure of a German city with that of a railway corporation, in which the board of directors, chosen by the stockholders, appoint a general superintendent or manager, a general passenger agent, a general freight agent, a chief legal officer, a chief engineer, a superintendent of motive power, and other general officers, and leave to these high-salaried experts, drawn from the service of various other transportation companies, almost the entire management and operation of the road. The shareholders represent the voters of Berlin, let us say; the board of directors are the municipal council; the general superintendent is the chief burgomaster; and the general officers at the head of departments are the magistrates."

THE SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Part of these expert executive officers are salaried, part unsalaried, the heavier and more regular duties being generally assigned to the first class. As to the remuneration necessary to attract such officers, Dr. Shaw says: "The mayor of Berlin receives 30,000 marks ($7,500), and the salaries of other German mayors range from that figure down to about 10,000 marks ($2,500). The deputy burgomaster has the next highest salary—18,000 marks in Berlin, and from 6,000 to 12,000 in other cities. The average pay of the Berlin magistrates is about 12,500 marks, while if one should average a hundred or more German towns, great and small, the current yearly pay of this class of expert officials would be found to be about 6,000 marks ($1,500). Such remuneration is tempting enough to give the cities an abundant supply of trained talent from the universities and technical schools, and from the various lines of State service."

WHAT THIS GOVERNMENT ACCOMPLISHES.

Dr. Shaw's second article tells of the more important results obtained from this fine organization. These results cover every field of organized endeavor; "it is the business of the municipality to promote in every feasible way its own welfare and the welfare of its citizens."

"The German city holds itself responsible for the education of all; for the provision of amusement, and the means of recreation; for the adaptation of the training of the young to the necessities of gaining a livelihood; for the health of families; for the moral interests of all; for the civilizing of the people; for the promotion of individual thrift; for protection from various misfortunes; for the development of advantages and opportunities in order to promote the industrial and commercial well being; and incidentally for the supply of common services and the introduction of conveniences. The methods it employs to gain its ends are sometimes those advocated by the socialists, and sometimes they are diametrically opposite."

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BERLIN.

In the Capital, the record of public improvements made since 1861 is most impressive. The municipality has built new and handsome boulevards and suburbs; the Spree has been dredged, inclosed in massive walls, flanked with capacious stone quays, and bridged with iron structures to take the place of the old wooden ones.

The municipality has created an improved system of water supply, "a great series of sanitary institutions, including municipal slaughter-houses and market halls, hospitals for infectious diseases, unified arrangements for public and private cleansing, and systematic inspection of food, houses, and all conditions affecting the public health. The beginnings of the municipal gas manufacture had dated from about 1870, and the success of the experiment led to very great enlargements in 1875. Meanwhile, education had been municipalized with an energy and thoroughness perhaps unprecedented anywhere. Manufactures and railways had been encouraged, and technical and practical education had been so arranged as to promote Berlin's development as a center of industry. Parks, recreation-grounds, and gymnastic establishments were provided for the people."

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all these enterprises is the new sewage system. Instead of sending all the drainage into the Spree, it is now distributed by scientific irrigation over an area of thirty square acres of farm lands, which have become so productive in consequence of this fertilization that in a few years the farms will become enormously profitable to the city; while from a sanitary point of view the system is an unqualified success.

In Hamburg, since its inclusion in the Zollverein a magnificent new city hall has been built, and what is far more lastingly important, the most elaborate filter system in the world has been constructed to purify the Elbe water which supplies the city. This last reform has converted Hamburg into one of the safest of cities from a sanitary point of view.

Typhoid fever, one of the banes of Munich, has fled from that city with the introduction of a water supply from the pure springs of the Alps, and the substitution of improved sewers and municipal abbatoirs, while Breslau's model administration is earning a profit from its successful sewage farms, and has an almost perfect filter system.

CLEAN STREETS AND MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

In the cleanliness of streets Dr. Shaw says that the German cities have improved wonderfully in the past twenty years, at an expense which would seem absurdly small to our municipal governors. Some of them are cleaned by the municipality, some partly by private companies.

Two-thirds of the larger German cities operate their gas works, and at Munich, where a private company is chartered, the municipality tests the gas every day. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, the only city that has chartered rival gas companies, the price is higher than anywhere else in the country.

In electric lighting works, many of the towns own their own plants, and where, as in the case with Berlin and Leipsic, private companies are chartered, the franchise is most carefully guarded and is most favorable to the city's interests, as Dr. Shaw shows in his detailed account of the Leipsic franchises.

There are so many facts in Dr. Shaw's further accounts of what the German municipalities do in the matter of regulating the housing of their people; in the elaborately organized measures against epidemics; in the building of abattoirs and market halls; in food inspection; in their model systems of poor relief; in furnishing savings banks and pawnshops for the people, and in making elementary education universal and compulsory,—that we must thus confine ourselves to giving the heads of his paragraphs.

What astonishes one most in this account of German methods is the patient and precise methods used by the municipalities to gather and classify all statistics bearing on the economic problems. It is, of course, this thorough understanding of the factors and their patient spirit of investigation that furnishes the scientific basis by which alone effective and economical government of cities can result.

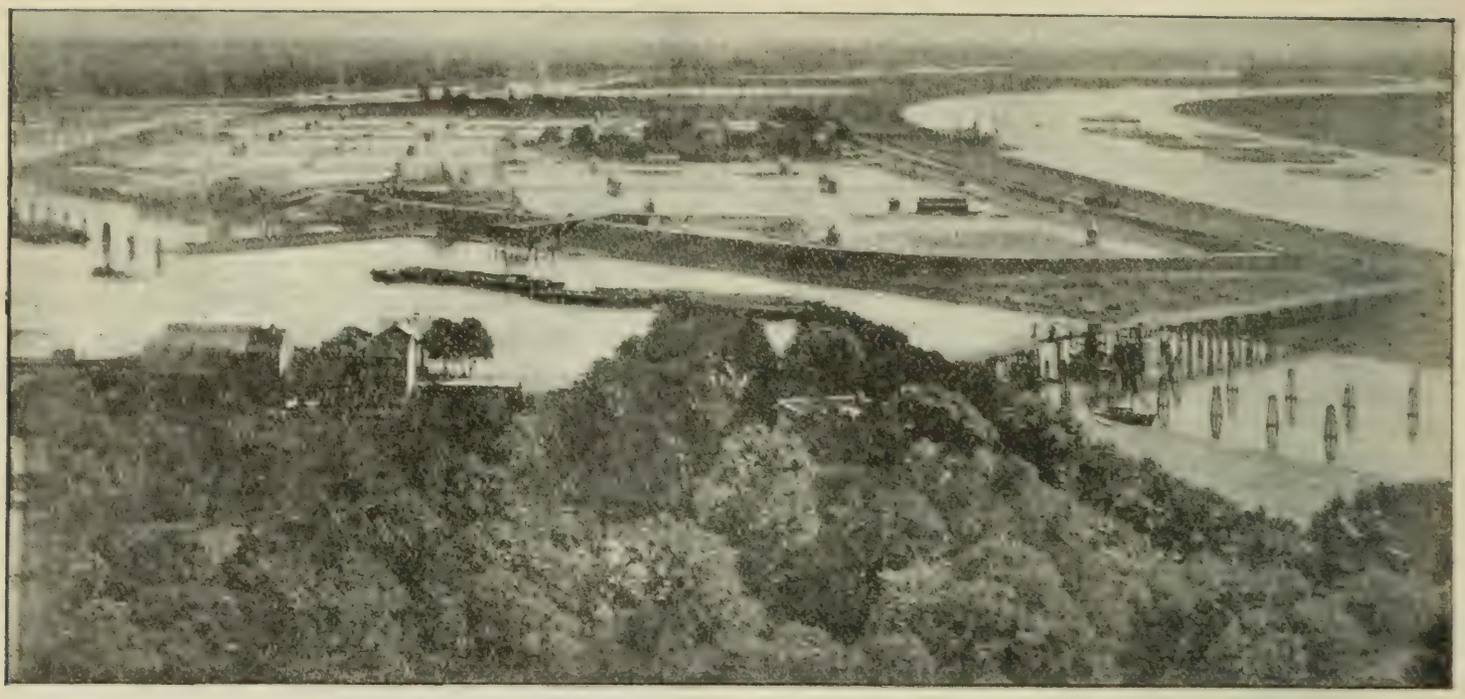
Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse.

Dr. Albert Shaw writes in the June *Atlantic* on "Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse." The general vague impression left in people's minds about the cholera tragedy in Hamburg is, Dr. Shaw tells us, an entirely erroneous one, so far as it stigmatizes Hamburg as a dangerous town from a sanitary point of view. The danger that formerly existed came from the Elbe water, but since 1890 the largest filtration system in the world has been put into operation to purify Hamburg's water supply, and as for the rest, it is a dignified and splendid city, with 600,000 inhabitants, much more attractive and picturesque than Berlin. The Hygienic Institute is now in charge of Dr. Dunbar, of St. Paul, Minn., and with the intelligent and energetic work accomplished by it, the average January death rate of the city has decreased from 23.10 per thousand of population to somewhere between 18 and 19.

REDUCED DEATH RATE.

Dr. Shaw thinks that even after we have taken into account the clearing of the hygienic atmosphere which always takes place after a great epidemic has carried away the most helpless,—over and above this large factor, the strikingly reduced death rate is very considerably due to the great activity in sanitary affairs which now obtains in Hamburg.

All branches of municipal sanitary work have been stimulated by the terrible lesson of the cholera. The city is well paved and the streets are constantly washed and swept, so that Dr. Shaw is able to say that no American city of his acquaintance can compare favorably with Hamburg in this matter. "Asphalt and smoothly laid square stone blocks are the



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HAMBURG FILTER BASINS.

prevailing material for the street surface. Besides the thorough night cleanings, there is a day force of sweepers regularly at work on the principal thoroughfares to remove horse manure, etc., quite in the approved manner of Paris and Berlin." Most of the garbage is burned, the rest being carried outt o sea in barges, instead of being dumped in the environs of the city.

As a direct effect of the cholera, "a vast new epidemic hospital on the pavilion plan was projected, and it is now completed and in working order. It is one of the largest and best appointed hospitals for infectious diseases to be found anywhere."

HOW AMERICA IS GOVERNED.

An Anglicized American's Opinion of His Home Government.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. G. W. Smalley has the first place with an article entitled "Checks on Democracy in America."

THE MOST CONSERVATIVE COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Mr. Smalley says: "Aforetime it may have been a paradox, but it is now the mere simplicity of truth to say that America is probably the most conservative country in the world."

The American constitution, continues Mr. Smalley, is by no means as liberal as that of Great Britain—here monarchy and aristocracy notwithstanding. "It is, I think, admitted by the best writers that in some very essential particulars the English constitution is far more democratic than the American. The English machine is so contrived as to respond quickly and pretty surely to external pressure. Touch a button, and you turn out a government. Touch another, and you modify your constitution. In America there is no great use in touching buttons. The machine does not respond, or does not respond till after a considerable length of time. We are ruled by a President who is in for four years, and cannot be removed except by impeachment. As a rule, the House of Representatives elected for the second half of the Presidential term has a majority of his opponents, but to that he pays no attention. He and his cabinet are independent of hostile votes in Congress. That is of itself a pretty considerable element of stability; but I pass from it in order to come to matters of legislation, with a preliminary word on elections.

ORGANIZED FOR DELAY.

"A new House of Commons in England, elected all at once on some issue of the moment, meets, or may meet, almost at once. The American House of Representatives, elected in November of one year, does not, unless specially summoned, meet till December of the year following. In the interval many things may have happened. The popular impulse under which a majority of the House was chosen may have died away. Other impulses may have succeeded. Other elections will have occurred; State and municipal, if not national. The present House, with its Democratic majority of one hundred, was elected, roughly speaking, to alter the Tariff. That was a year and a half ago. There has since been a great industrial and financial crisis. There has been something very like a political revolution, as the spring elections showed. Nobody doubts that the Democratic party has lost ground. Most politicians believe that, if there were any means of doing it, if a general election or a Presidential election could be held, the Democrats would be turned out and the Republicans would come in. But there are no means, and before the next election the pendulum may have swung back again. Meantime, the tariff has not been modified, and nobody knows when it will be, nor to what extent. People have time to consider whether they really want it altered, or radi-

cally altered, or not, and public opinion is brought to bear on Congress with great force; the force being always for deliberation and delay."

THE SENATE'S POWER.

After a measure gets through the House of Representatives there is the Senate to be reckoned with, and the Senate is an extremely conservative body. It has more power than our House of Lords. The constitution of the Senate, Mr. Smalley takes pains to point out, is absolutely opposed to the principle of representative government, which insists upon some proportion between the numbers represented and the number of representatives.

CHECKS, AND CHECKS, AND STILL MORE CHECKS.

"The checks upon ordinary legislation, including the fixed four years' term of the Executive, the Presidential veto which is frequently used (President Cleveland, during his first term, vetoed more than a hundred bills), the co-ordinate and, in all respects but one, co-equal legislative powers of the Senate and House of Representatives, the long interval between the election and the meeting of Congress, the legislative continuity of the Senate with its six years' tenure, which is never renewed all at once, but by thirds each two years, the revising jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—these and other limitations must seem to the English Radical very numerous and obstructive. To the English Conservative they may throw some light upon the strength of that conservatism in America of which he is beginning to discover the existence. But they are as nothing to the checks upon legislation affecting the fundamental law, or, in American phrase, amendments to the constitution."

Before any amendment can be made to the constitution of the United States the following procedure has to be gone through: The proposed reform must be carried first by two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives, and then by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. When this has been done, the amendment must be sent down to each of the separate States of the Federal Union. Of these there are forty-four and each of them has two separate legislative bodies. Mr. Smalley says: "These States occupy half the North American continent; each one of them has a constitution of its own; each has a population with distinctive traits and a strong State feeling; their legislatures are chosen under varying conditions of suffrage, meet at different periods of the year, and prescribe each their own methods of procedure. Yet three-fourths of them must concur in an amendment. If there be one less than three-fourths, the amendment fails."

THE SUPREME CHECK OF ALL.

But even this imposing array of checks upon the popular will does not satisfy the conservative American, says Mr. Smalley. "Suppose a law to have run all these gauntlets, to have passed the House and the Senate, and, if a constitutional amendment, three-fourths of the State legislatures; suppose it to have escaped the President's veto, or been passed over it by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, it has still to take its chance of being declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. That is one more check, and it is also a check which cannot be got rid of—as all the others may—by eventually electing a new House, or a new Senate or a new President. The Supreme Court is not an elective body, and I suppose that might seem to the English Radical a sufficient reason for sweeping it away. The judges are appointed for life by the President. They are responsible to no popular tribunal; not even to public opinion. They sit as a court of pure law; the final authority from which in all America there is no appeal. Their jurisdiction, strictly defined though it be, is co-extensive with the whole Union. It is the one instance in history in which popular sovereignty, acknowledged as supreme in the long run for every other purpose and over every other authority to which it has delegated power, submits to a master whom it did not appoint, and cannot remove, and cannot escape.

"A unanimous vote of the people, the unanimous vote of House and Senate, and the approval of the President, would not make a statute law if this tribunal says it is not law."

ORIGIN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

THE one feature that is universally accepted as an essential part of our American legislative system, without thought or question as to its origin, is the standing committee. Professor J. Franklin Jameson, of Brown University, writing in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, traces the history of this institution from the British House of Commons in Elizabeth's time. At the beginning of his article he alludes to the fact that Mr. James Bryce and Mr. Woodrow Wilson have familiarized Americans with the knowledge that the transaction of business through standing committees is one of the distinctive peculiarities of our legislative procedure. "It is therefore somewhat surprising that no attempt appears to have hitherto been made toward tracing completely the history of an institution of such obvious importance. Doubtless it is but one more illustration of the apathy with which students of American constitutional history have in former times regarded the history of all parts of our frame of government which have not been embodied in the document called the Constitution of the United States. So far as the writer knows, the history of the American standing committee before 1789 has not been treated at all. Its history after that time we know,—a history of gradual development from slight beginnings in the earlier Congresses, more especially in the House of Representatives. It seems to have been assumed that this is all. It is the object of the present paper to demonstrate that, on the contrary, the institution has a history extending far back into the past of the Anglo-American people, and to trace that history, from the procedure of the House of Commons under Queen Elizabeth, through that of the colonial

legislative assemblies, down to the time of the Revolution and the assembling of federal congresses. No doubt there are two special reasons why this has not been done before: 1, That the system, while it prevailed in earlier days in the House of Commons, long ago became virtually extinct in that body, so that observers in our own time have regarded it as a purely American invention; and, 2, that it did not prevail in the colonial legislatures of New England, on which account those American historical writers who have been New Englanders—perhaps a majority of all—have overlooked the fact of its existence in times anterior to 1789."

IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Professor Jameson then makes numerous citations from parliamentary records and from the colonial legislative journals of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, which demonstrate the existence of the committee system.

He concludes his article as follows:

"It does not fall within the province of the present paper to trace the history of the standing committee, as an element in American legislative procedure, in times subsequent to the outbreak of the Revolution. Its history in the Continental Congress is familiar. So is its development in the federal Congress, from the slight beginning made in the House in 1789 down to the full completion of the system about the time of Speaker Clay. Indeed, as was said at the beginning of the article, this is the one part of the history of the system which has been studied. It will probably now be regarded as proved that the system originated long before 1789, and came by direct descent from England through certain of the colonial legislatures, five of the most important of which already made use of the procedure by standing committees when the Revolution occurred. As for those which did not, it appears that they gradually fell into line, under the influence of the federal legislature and of the legislatures of the other States. For instance, the Massachusetts legislature is shown by its manuscript journals to have had a few standing committees just after the close of the Revolutionary War, while its first little printed book of rules shows that it was provided with a pretty complete set in 1805."

"PHYSICALLY, intellectually and spiritually," says Mrs. Drew, in *Goodwill*, "Mr. Gladstone's Sunday has been to him a priceless blessing. Any one who enters his room in Downing Street on a Sunday, even during the height of a session, could scarcely fail to be struck by the atmosphere of repose—the books lying open near the armchair, the deserted writing table, the absence of papers and newspapers. From Saturday night to Monday morning he puts away all business of a secular nature, keeps to his special Sunday books and thoughts and never dines out that day unless to cheer a sick or sorrowful friend; nor will he ever travel on Sunday."

AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-SPEAKER REED.

THE livest contribution to the *Fortnightly Review* this month is an English visitor's interview with Ex-Speaker Reed. It is short, occupying only two pages, but is to the point. Mr. Reed on being asked by the visitor to give a glimpse of the future policy of the Republican party, especially with reference to its probable action on silver and the tariff should the party succeed to power, replied in a ready, off-hand manner:

"'I suppose that what is on your mind is this: You, in England, want us to lower duties, and what will you give in exchange? Will you open your mints to the free coinage of silver by international agreement? In any event, you may rely on this: You will not find the Republican party offering the other cheek as these Democratic gentlemen do. For years past they have been posturing as the friends of silver, and because you, in England, have now closed the Indian mints and put a duty on all silver bullion imported into India, these "friends of free silver" in the Democratic ranks are now prepared to reward your generosity by lowering our tariffs all around. One thing at least I have learned since the cessation of silver purchases last year, that cheap silver is an effective stimulus to Asiatic exports, and this being the case we have got to consider silver and the tariff not as two issues but as one. It is evidently no time to lower our tariffs when the currency of seven hundred millions of Orientals is depreciating, and their exporting power to gold using nations is thereby increasing.'

"'But,' asked the Englishman, 'what do you propose to do? If cheap silver assists Asiatic exports, and no doubt this is the case, then by no tariff corrective here can you help your agriculturists. The stimulus of cheapening silver must continue to reduce the prices at which Asia can afford to sell wheat and cotton in the markets of Europe.'

"'Yes, I agree,' said Mr. Reed; 'that is the aspect of the silver question, which I am frank to confess has only since last year attracted our notice in the Eastern States. The fall in silver, its value to pay wages and to buy products in India and China being as great as ever—this it is that makes of the silver issue an issue we are forced to face. You recognize, of course, that the position has entirely changed in the past six months. Before that time the enormous compulsory monthly purchase of silver—a most vicious proceeding—had gone far to confuse men's minds and to disguise the fact that there really is, in the background, a serious currency problem to be solved.'

"'And do you regard it as soluble?'

"'Certainly I do. I understand that England is the only difficulty; but what, let me ask, are you going to do about it in England? You cannot, as I understand, keep the mints of India closed; neither can you afford to open them again except after an international agreement. If the Indian crisis does not force England quickly into a larger Latin Monetary Union, which union we will join gladly, then

there must come a time for the nations friendly to bimetallism to unite, not in a monetary union, but a tariff union, reciprocity being the reward of free coinage for silver.

"'This should be our aim in America; we recognize the great increase in the burden of our gold obligations payable abroad, because of the vast subsidence of prices; we recognize that falling silver, by lowering the Eastern exchanges, favors our competitors in Asia who sell similar produce—wheat, cotton, and other staples—in the markets of Europe; it is evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of silver and thereby reduce that bounty on exports which Asia now enjoys. This can be best done by a monetary agreement with other nations favorable to silver, and by such a scale of high tariffs against those nations which reject monetary agreement as will go far to insure us a favorable balance of trade. In short, a higher price for silver by reducing Asiatic exports to Europe will increase ours; add to this a high tariff and we can keep gold at home, or, at least, if it leaves us, it will quickly come back again.'"

POPULAR ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

THE Hon. Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, advocates, in the *Arena*, the election of postmasters by the people. Having shown that under the present plan the appointing is in fact done through extra-constitutional influences, Judge Clark states three objections to the existing system: 1. It gives the executive an overshadowing influence with the legislative department. 2. It fosters "trades" and combinations for the appointment of individuals as postmasters on account of their influence instead of their fitness and acceptability to the public. 3. It is educating a host of men to look not to the people themselves as the source of all power and authority, but to regard the appointing power as something beyond and above the people.

The only remedy for these evils, in the opinion of Judge Clark, is to so amend the constitution as to place the appointing power in the hands of the people themselves.

POSITIVE GAINS.

"This would not only remove the evils above indicated and others, but would have most important results.

"1. In the first place a Presidential election is now a strain upon the whole country. The postmasters and other officials connected with the postal service number 100,000. These, with their families and others closely allied to them, form a vast army of 500,000 people who are dependent upon the success of a Presidential candidate. Double as many more expect appointments if the other side win. If each postmaster were elected by the people of the locality, this would be no longer the case. Whether postmasters should be selected at the ballot box by personal preferences or on party lines, still the wishes of that particular locality would succeed, irrespective of the success of any particular candidate for the Presidency. This would remove one of the great inciting causes of a conflict, which, exciting enough in any view, has been so aggravated as to have caused a civil war in 1860 and nearly caused its repetition in 1876.

"2. The change would relieve the President of a personal strain from applications for office which has contributed to, if not directly caused, the death of more than one incumbent of that high office and crippled the usefulness of others. It would give the executive, as well as the legislative, department time to devote to proper and appropriate duties.

"3. The change would check the growing tendency to centralization which threatens to absorb local self-government in the centripetal attraction of public office.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

"4. This would deprive the opponents of a governmental telegraphic and telephonic service of their only valid argument against it, which is that it would increase the number of federal appointees. The number of post offices might be largely increased, with a telephone at each office, except at one or two large offices at each State which might be telegraphic for the purpose of relaying and forwarding long-distance messages. With low governmental rates this change would more than double the benefits and usefulness to the people of the post office department. With postmasters elected by the people, there can be no longer objections urged against increasing the number of federal appointees from fear of augmenting the pressure for patronage which now threatens to paralyze both the executive and legislative departments of the government.

PROVISIONS FOR ELECTION.

"Nor are there any practical difficulties as to the manner of election. The territory around each post office could be divided off into a precinct by a board provided for the purpose by statute, with provision for subdivisions and changes by the department in a manner which would guard against abuse. Each four years when a President is elected, a postmaster for each of these post office precincts could be chosen, exactly in the same manner that a constable is elected in each township when the Governor and other officers are voted for by the State at large. This would not add perceptibly to the expense of elections.

"The postmasters thus elected would give bond and be subject to removal for cause, just as the appointed officials are now, and would be in all respects subject to the same regulations as now except that when removed for cause the cause might be tried at the next federal court. If the charges were not sustained the officer would be reinstated. In case the charge was proven a new postmaster would be elected for the unexpired term at the next congressional election, if it should not be a Presidential election year. . . .

"A century of experience in self-government and the spread of education among the masses have been of little value if they have not brought proof of, and

increased confidence in, the capacity of the people to select their own officers. The development of republican government must take that direction. The continued bestowal of so large a number of offices, increasing steadily in number and value, by patronage, can only result in increasing and widespread corruption. Trust the people. While they remain honest and intelligent they are the proper and only safe depositories of the power of selecting their own servants."

OUGHT CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS TO BE POLITICAL?

THE June *Century* brings together opinions of some dozen ex-Ministers to bear on the question of our consular service, especially along the lines of eliminating appointments from the spoils system.

Joseph B. Angell considers that the qualifications for consuls, which are in the abstract notarial, judicial, protective and statistical, would be best secured by having a permanent body of trained men. He concludes his letter to *The Century* by saying: "I believe it would be of great service to our commerce to take the offices of consul and secretary of legation out of politics and to make special provision for training interpreters for the service of China and Japan."

Our ex-Minister to Spain, J. L. M. Curry, does not believe in the advisability of having a special class of diplomatists, and he considers that our appointments are governed by the fitness of candidates, and that the results of it compare well with the European service.

Edward Burd Grubb, another ex-Minister to Spain, takes a different view entirely and believes that the business effectiveness of a consul would be best found in persons educated under our army and navy training, who should hold their office in the diplomatic service unless removed for misconduct. Says he: "There is no more common sense in the people of the United States discharging their consuls every four years than would be shown if all the merchants of New York discharged their chief clerks because Gladstone had resigned."

John Kasson, ex-Minister to Austria and to Germany, is somewhat non-commital on the crucial question, but he thinks that "no candidate for a consul who respects himself and who wishes to make the office respectable will disdain an examination by a competent board into his qualifications for such foreign service; and no patriotic administration can object, after some equalization of appointments between two administrations of different politics, to a limit of the removals from consular office to causes which they are willing to report to Congress."

Ex-Minister to England Robert T. Lincoln considers that a consul is essentially a business agent of the administration and that it is a clear solecism to give him a place as a reward for petty political service. "The business of a great private establishment could not be carried on under such a system as that prevailing, but happily not universal, with respect to our consular offices; they are merely our practical business agents abroad, and should, in my opinion, be chosen and retained upon the same considerations that would affect a private employer of large affairs."

T. W. Palmer, another ex-Minister to Spain, thinks we are all right under the present system and that we may go further and fair worse.

William Walter Phelps gives his opinion thus: "I am sure that the consular service ought to be freed from all influences based on party affiliation or party services by its *personnel*; equally sure that it requires such training and experience as make that career almost a professional one."

William L. Scruggs, ex-Minister to Colombia and to Venezuela, says: "Our commercial interests as a first-class power, to say nothing of the scandals incident to our present methods, demand that our consular service at least be taken entirely out of the spoils system; and it would greatly augment our influence and prestige abroad if, like all other first-class powers, we could take our diplomatic service out of politics as well."

Charles Emory Smith, ex-Russian Minister, agrees in the condemnation of the spoils system, as does Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey. The latter calls for a fixed tenure, dependent upon good behavior; secondly, more adequate compensation, and thirdly, some standard of qualification based upon fitness for office, "which results should be brought about by bringing these offices under civil service regulation."

Ex-Minister John Russell Young of the China office is thoroughly in accord with the civil service theory in diplomacy, especially for the Eastern posts, and he thinks that we should carefully train in our government schools candidates for consular appointments.

THE FUTURE LOCOMOTIVE.

MR. DAVID L. BARNES, Soc. C. E., sums up an article in the *Engineering Magazine* on the present and future locomotive as follows: "We are now entering upon an era of change of motive power from steam directly applied, as in our present steam locomotives, to electric transference of power from a central station to moving trains. The change must necessarily go on slowly, commencing first with the suburban, switching, and elevated services, and finally beginning in main-line work where the traffic is crowded. The steam locomotive will not be altered much in appearance or power from the best of the present designs, but improvements will continue in detail so long as it remains in use. We are nearly at the limit of economy with steam locomotives where there are large boilers and compound cylinders, and where the engineer and fireman are competent and the loads not excessive, and the maximum capacity is about as great in some cases as it is practicable to make it; hence, for higher efficiency and greatly increased hauling power at high speed, concentration of power is needed. So far as can now be seen there must be a stationary plant where power can be concentrated, and electricity seems the only practical means of transferring such concentrated power to moving trains."

ARE RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES TOO HIGH?

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE for June contains an article, by Harry Turner Newcomb, briefly reviewing the transportation charges and the present financial condition of the leading American railway systems. From his examination of statistics he is led to conclude that freights are now as low as it is possible to maintain them, under existing conditions. "From certain sections of the country the cry is constantly arising that railway rates are extortionately high. Considerable light is thrown upon the sufficiency of the evidence offered to support this charge by a statement made in the seventh annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that during 1892 no interest was paid upon railway bonds having the par value of $777,719,420, or 15.56 per cent. of the aggregate, nor any dividends upon $2,807,404,326 of par value of stocks, or 60.60 per cent. of the entire share capital. The freight service performed by the railways of this country during 1892 was equivalent to moving 88,241,050,225 tons one mile; the compensation therefor was $799,316,042, and the average rate 0.898 cent per ton per mile. A reduction of only one mill in this average would have amounted to nearly 90 per cent. of all dividends paid during that year, and as the average rate of dividend was only 2.11 per cent., it is doubtful if any one will contend that it should be reduced to that extent. Particular rates may be, and doubtless are, in a few instances, unreasonably high, but the fact that the general income account of all railways west of the Mississippi and Missouri and south of the Ohio rivers shows a deficit, is evidence that if they exist in those localities they are compensated for by others unreasonably low. The necessity for cheap transportation stops at the point where equal justice is accorded both shippers and railways, and it is not desirable from any point of view that the business of transportation should be unprofitable. To require railways to carry traffic at a loss is to determine in favor of poor service, instead of good, of bankruptcy rather than solvency, and of commercial depression rather than prosperity; for service cannot continue good unless earnings will replace and repair worn equipment and road-bed; interest upon bonds will not be paid unless earned; nor will the country continue prosperous while one important interest is being destroyed."

ECONOMY THROUGH CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Newcomb does not think that the price of freight transportation by rail has reached its minimum when the probable growth of population in localities now sparsely settled is taken into account, but he holds that future reductions can only be effected by the practice of severe economies. "These, unless arrested by adverse and ill-judged legislation, will be permitted by the consolidation of connecting and competing lines, either actually into single corporations, which is to be preferred, or, what approximates that result, by agreements for pooling competitive traffic. Either of these, if broad enough in scope to be effective, would abolish such wasteful competition as that which, among other extravagances, is responsible for the existence at the present time of more than 100 routes actively competing for traffic from New York to New Orleans, many of them being 50 per cent. longer than the shortest. Actual consolidation would afford still further economy by discontinuing expensive separate organizations with their duplication of official machinery. It is devoutly hoped that wise and enlightened public sentiment will so guide future legislation that no obstacle will be placed in the path toward cheapening transportation, which has been aptly said to be as essential to the industrial as the atmosphere is to the physical world."

THE POPE AS INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATOR.

AN important article is to be found in the *Civiltà Cattolica* on the question of international arbitration in connection with the memorial which, as a result of the Chicago Congresses, has been issued by the United States government to all the governments of the civilized world. This document prays that they will unitedly agree by mutual treaties to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by ordinary diplomatic methods. The *Civiltà* hails the step as one of extreme significance, and speaks of it, indeed, as "little less than gigantic;" by it the question of international arbitration ceases to be a mere private matter, and has become a universal question in which all the governments of the world are interested. The institution, declares the Jesuit writer, of such a High Court of International Justice would of itself be sufficient to immortalize our century.

MORAL LAW THE ONLY BASIS.

Coming to ways and means, the article discusses the basis on which arbitration should be built up. Mere utility would not be sufficient, would not compel the assent of nations in moments of fierce rivalry. The basis must be the higher one of moral right, which alone possesses the two indispensable qualifications of universality and invariability. Great and small, strong and weak, must all feel that they are on a precisely equal level in the eyes of the arbitrators. Public opinion, too, must come to their support, and hence no time should be lost in cultivating popular sentiment in favor of this all-important subject of permanent peace.

To the question of who is to arbitrate the *Civiltà* declares frankly that only one answer is possible. The Pope must act as arbitrator; he alone possesses in his person the indispensable qualifications:

"1. His power is spiritual and, therefore, more removed from mere political considerations than that of any other monarch.

"2. The Pope is habitually an old man and celibate, devoid of family ties and uninfluenced by passion.

"3. He is compelled to take as his model in the eyes of the world that divine Prince of Peace, whose representative on earth he is.

"4. Whereas the increase of their temporal estates is the great aim and object of all sovereigns, the sole glory of the Pontiff consists in the open defense of truth and right.

"5. The decisions of the Pope are likely to be accessible to all, even to those who do not recognize his religious domination, as being those of a great moral power."

Seek for and find, if you can, concludes the writer, any man who can give higher pledges of integrity than these.

THE ARREST OF ARMAMENTS.

THE Arbitration Alliance of Great Britain after long and careful consideration has decided that the moment is opportune for securing an expression of opinion from the nation as to the duty of placing a check upon the continuous growth of armaments. A national memorial has been issued, which it is expected will be signed by representatives of every church, every labor union, and every municipality, as well as by all the most influential men and women in the country. The proposal is strictly limited to that which is practical and immediate. It is understood that the memorial is regarded with favor in the highest quarters, and that no step has been taken in this matter without due consultation with those who are in a position to know the *inside track* of European politics.

"HALT!"

In the *Contemporary Review* the first place is devoted to an article entitled "Halt!" the writer of which says that the subject is at least being considered with serious earnestness in two cabinets in Europe: "Europe is waiting for one word. It is in the air. It is being muttered everywhere. But as yet the word is not spoken. That word is Halt!

"All that is necessary, all that is possible now, is simply to cry Halt! When we have arrested the downward plunge it will be time enough to discuss the best way of retracing our steps. If we discuss the second step, we shall never take the first. Hence, the question of the hour is is not disarmament. It is simply the arrest, temporary, but positive, peremptory, and universal, of all fresh armaments. In other words, Halt! must be sounded by every war minister in Europe, and the Powers must agree that, for the rest of the century, not a single extra frame will be added to the war budgets of 1894. This is the first step, the indispensable condition precedent of all relief."

The writer then proceeds to point out the considerable advantages which are secured by the adoption of this limited policy at least as beginning. The proposal which is now being considered in the highest quarters is simply to promote an international understanding, that until the close of the present century no Power will increase the sum of money expended in military and naval armaments beyond the war budget of the current year. This involves no interference with the absolute liberty of every Power to fix its own armaments according to its own conception of its necessities: "They have by a process of continual experiment arrived this year at the heaviest expenditure they have ever made, and it is reasonable to suppose that, after so many years, they have succeeded in establishing to their own satisfaction what amount of armor they can afford to carry. Having reached this point, all that it is now proposed to do is to introduce a law of the maximum for the next six years. Each Power would still be left absolutely free to vary to any extent the sums devoted to each arm of the service, subject only to one limitation. The total war budget should not be increased beyond the point at which they have each fixed it this year for themselves. They can, of course, reduce their expenditure as much as they please. There will be no law of minimum. Only a law of maximum. In other words, the Powers would enter into an international understanding to regard the war budgets of this year as the high-water mark of military and naval expenditure for the closing years of this century.

"Each Power, on entering upon this agreement, would specify the sum which it devotes this year to its armaments, and, so long as the military and naval estimates of succeeding years did not exceed that sum, no question would arise. There is no check so simple and effective as the money check, nor is there any limitation upon the liberty of action of the Powers less irksome or embarrassing."

WHO ARE TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE?

Granting that the adoption of the law of the maximum is desirable, who are to take the initiative in advocating its adoption? The writer indicates three Powers who are sufficiently independent to enable them to move in this direction. The first is the Pope, the second the Tzar, "the conscious practical monarch standing sentry over the peace of Europe. His is the resonant voice whose halt would in a moment check the headlong march of Europe to financial ruin." The third Power with whom the initiative really rests is England. The article concludes as follows: "There remains the democracy of Britain, to whom haply there may be reserved the popular proclamation of this new Truce of God. This year England has increased her expenditure on her only effective arm, the Navy, and in certain quarters there is much clamor for still further increase. A new ministry is in power pledged to pursue an Imperial policy. But the heart of the people is sore within them at the perpetual sacrifices which, nevertheless, they resolutely make in order to maintain the safety of the one State in Europe which dispenses with conscription. If, however, there be at last after these long years a chance that the ruinous era of international anarchy, with its suicidal competition in armaments, can be brought to a close, there will be such an expression of popular feeling as will reverberate through the Continent. For the democracy is weary of the burdens which crush the family to fill the barrack, and impoverish the school

and the larder in order to squander millions on torpedoes and artillery. If, as the American wittily said, 'Civilization sometimes takes a lift on the powder-cart,' it is indispensable that the whole of her resources should not be squandered on powder-carts, otherwise there will be no civilization left to lift."

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE Rev. Thomas McMillan states, in the *Catholic World* for June, some of the objections urged by Roman Catholics to a "non-sectarian" school system. In common with Dr. Lyman Abbott and other Protestants, he emphasizes the importance of moral instruction in the elementary schools.

"The most important part of the problem relating to moral education is to determine clearly the connection between cause and effect. If positive religious teaching of the law of God is the most potent factor in human conduct, it is a most efficient restraining power against the dangers that threaten society. Courtesy and the usages of social etiquette are simply manifestations of the Christian law of fraternal charity. School discipline is an aid to external propriety, and the outward indication of moral habits. But without the appeal to conscience, and the recognition by each individual of a personal responsibility to obey the mandates of an infinitely just and benevolent Father in heaven, the motives for heroic loyalty to duty are necessarily weak, resting mainly on expediency. Hence the need of providing for moral instruction the sanction of religion, with the hope of eternal reward for good actions. Human history and every-day experience give evidence that wrong-doing is often approved by men, and that public honors are unjustly distributed. Viewed by the limitations of space and time, virtue is not its own reward in many cases. Finally, as well informed clergymen are specialists in moral science, they should be awarded the privileges extended to specialists in other less important matters.

THE CATHOLIC MIND ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

"Perhaps it may be well to make here the statement that Catholics would not, if they could, destroy the system now established for popular education in the United States. In common with other citizens we can see many things to be admired in its working, and some things to be severely criticised. The surgeon who recommends the amputation of a diseased portion of the human body aims to save life, not to destroy it. Large numbers of our most enlightened statesmen accept universal suffrage as an essential requisite of our American system. Yet they show their loyalty to it by a most persistent agitation in favor of ballot reform." . . Mr. McMillan quotes eminent Catholic authority in support of the free public school system, and closes his article with a noteworthy suggestion:

"The adequate answer to the question cannot be given by any individual. To have weight the answer should be framed by a tribunal or commission of experts after an official study of all the interests concerned. From that commission two beings in human form should be rigorously excluded, the theorist who can never learn anything from the teaching of experience, and the alarmist, whose imagination is ever filled with forebodings of danger. Such a commission was appointed in the year 1886, to do for England what has not yet been done for the United States, namely, to gather the testimony of the most reliable educationists—not the most boisterous bigots—on the changes needed in the existing law. The report of that English commission is a treasure house for any one desiring to study the religious question in relation to elementary education."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE NONCONFORMISTS.

MR. EDWARD PORRITT, writing in the current number of the *New World* on the movement for religious equality in England, seems to disparage the present prospects of the Nonconformists for securing equal privileges.

"Notwithstanding the forward position of the Welsh disestablishment question in Parliament, the movement for the disestablishment of the Church in England, as I have stated, seems to have lost ground. Numerous reasons could be cited in explanation of this. Perhaps the most important is the almost utter lack of interest which the younger generation of Nonconformists feel in the question. Disestablishment has always been a question which excited the keen interest mainly of Congregationalists, Baptists and Unitarians. Methodists and Roman Catholics have, as a rule, taken little active interest in the movement; and now this lack of interest is extending to the younger generation of all the free churchmen of England.

"The next important reason is the increasing conservatism of England, and in particular of the large towns and cities. Another reason is the extent to which the Church of England has put its house in order, and sought to live up to its usefulness since the movement for disestablishment first took its place in English politics. This change is many-sided, and is especially apparent in large centres of population. In these places there is nowadays little active interest in the question of disestablishment, and Nonconformists of the younger school are almost as indifferent towards it as are the larger masses of people who are altogether outside the confines of any religious organization, and who are apathetic towards both Church and Chapel, towards the Established Church and towards Dissent.

"A careful survey of the whole situation leads one to the conclusion that if the bishops were out of the House of Lords; if the Church of England clergymen in the rural districts would follow the example of their fellow clergymen in the towns, and would move with the times and cease to put themselves in opposition to all forward social and political movements; and if the Church would begin to act in

a liberal spirit towards the great question of national education, generations might elapse before the question of disestablishment in England would reach the point to which the movement for disestablishment in Wales has already come."

"THE LAST OF THE PROPHETS."

TO the *Contemporary Review* Mr. Haweis contributes an article upon Frederick Denison Maurice, whom he describes as the last of the prophets, "the most saintly personality of the nineteenth century, Newman, Pusey, and Keble not excepted. Maurice, apart from his prophetical and inspired qualities, was essentially a transition man of a transition period. He was a bridge between the old and the new."

Mr. Haweis gives some curious details as to the comparatively small sale of his books: "In his own lifetime, I was told years ago by Macmillan, his devoted publisher, that the sale of each new book averaged about eight hundred. The same people bought about the same number of copies, and some were published at a loss." These eight hundred volumes, however, together with the influence which he exercised over the men of his time, left a deep impression which was solely for good. This was especially so in relation to the co-operative movement, of which he was one of the pioneers. Mr. Haweis says: "But he left his divine mark on the Socialists' movement all the same—'*not capital, or labor, or land, or goods, but human relations, lie at the root of all social reforms.*' All questions between employers and employed are to be solved that way. Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; what is right and just and loving and fair between man and man, the discovery of *that* is the only solution of all these stormy questions. Strikes, struggles, starvation prices, sweating middlemen, grasping merchant princes—the gulf between the rich who grew richer and the poor who grew poorer would, he thought, never be bridged by political economy or legislation—Eight-Hours Day bills and so forth. No. Nothing but *right human relations*—the kingdom of heaven set up on earth."

A VERY GENIAL AND HOMELY PROPHET.

The following embodies the most interesting passages in his article: "I think it was the Rev. Harry Jones who first named him 'the prophet,' a title which he never lost and which no one ever dreamed of applying to any one else in our company, not even to Dean Stanley. But the prophet was very genial and human and homely with all. I remember his plumping himself down by my side on a particularly soft sofa with springs, which sent him up and down—as in the very lap of luxury. 'Dear me,' he said, turning to me with a twinkle of humor in his eye, 'this is a most soft and comfortable sofa; it makes one feel quite like a dean.'

"Maurice was a good listener, a good talker; I should not say a good conversationalist, but a sublime monologist. He was patient.

"Maurice's estimate of his contemporaries was characteristic and interesting; his dictum on Carlyle, 'who believed in a God who lived till the death of Oliver Cromwell,' has hardly been surpassed for keenness and truth of satire. And of Mill he said (how subtly!): 'The circumference of his thoughts is enlarging continually. I wish they had a centre.'

"One morning we fell to talking of the theatre, and of the habit good people in those days had of staying away from it. I said: 'Would not the presence of the clergy do something to elevate the stage?' 'On the whole,' he replied, 'I think they would elevate the theatre, as at present conducted, best by staying away; but,' he added quickly, 'I deeply sympathized with Mr. Macready's noble efforts, and when he brought out "Ion," all the clergy in London should have put on their largest white ties and sat in the pit.'"

SOME SAYINGS OF MAURICE.

The best sayings of Maurice quoted in the article are the following:

"'You must aspire high if you would know yourself to be nothing. If you would feel yourself to be the man that you are, *you must claim your privilege of being like God.*'"

"I said to him once, soon after entering the ministry, 'I do not feel as if I had got hold of God.' 'No,' said the prophet, 'you have not got hold of God; but He has got hold of you.'"

Mr. Haweis concludes his interesting and sympathetic tribute to his master as follows: "'Christianity,' he once said to me, 'is not a philosophy, but a life.' It was the vivid Christ-life in Maurice, who would sometimes remain all night upon his knees in prayer, that won us irresistibly. It was the knowledge we took of him that he had been with Jesus that helped us in our infirmities. There was often a light upon his face which made people turn and look at him when they passed him in the street. In his latter days his saintly head seemed to shine with silver glory as with an aureole. There is no one anywhere like him left. Indeed he seemed to me, in this bewildered age, the man who more than any other that I have ever met 'saw God.' He was the last of the prophets."

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

THE writer of a very interesting survey of the religious life of Germany, published in the *Sunday at Home*, prints an interesting map showing the comparative density of the Catholics in various parts of the German Empire. All that he can say is, that the heart of the country is nominally true to the teachings of Luther. This fidelity is more nominal than real, for the writer, although a staunch Protestant, is compelled to admit that there is much more spiritual life among the Catholics than among the Lutherans:

"Germany has been called, and justly so, the bulwark of Continental Protestantism. This does not appear very manifest, if we place the number of

Protestants over against that of Roman Catholics. The figures, as last reported, stand thus, 29,369,847 and 16,785,734 respectively ; or, in other words, 62.68 Protestants to 35.82 Roman Catholics, the remaining 1.50 being mainly composed of Jews. These were the figures in 1885. Since then considerable changes have occurred, and if we judged by the complaints raised in some parts of the Protestant camp, we should conclude that the alteration was wholly in favor of Rome.

"There is no doubt that Romanism is at the present time more active and determined than ever, and in this sense puts Protestantism to shame. The many benevolent and other activities of the evangelical churches denote zeal and perseverance, but, looking at the great mass of German Protestantism, one cannot fail to discern in it an inertia which is in painful contrast to the eager energy of the Roman Catholic Church. The *Culturkampf* has done good service to Rome. The former position of favor and influence has not only been regained, but also strengthened ; and so the hearts of the Romish section of the people are full of hope and expectancy. They cry aloud for the return of the priests, and are meanwhile doing their utmost to develop their various schemes. Especially do they seek to lay hold of the working class by means of workmen's societies, of which there are at present over 250, with 60,000 members."

THE MARRIED AND UNMARRIED WOMEN OF AMERICA.

MR. LESTER F. WARD in the *Monist* is able to publish, by the courtesy of the American Census Office, some extracts from the conjugal statistics of America in 1890, which are very interesting. Not every woman has a man to support her, it is shown by Mr. Ward's figures.

"In 1890 the number of females of all ages in the United States was 30,554,370, of whom 17,183,988, or 56.24 per cent., were single. The important fact for our present purpose is the number or percentage of marriageable women who are in fact not married. It is found that about 10 per cent. marry before the age of twenty, and a very few before fifteen. The unmarried are made up of maids, widows and divorced persons, the last of which classes is so small that it need scarcely be considered for the present purpose. Omitting the actual numbers and using percentages only, the returns show that between the ages of twenty and twenty-five about 53 per cent. were without husbands, between twenty-five and thirty about 28 per cent., between thirty and forty-five about 20 per cent. After this the number of widows increases so rapidly that from forty-five to fifty-five the unmarried amount to 26 per cent., and of women over sixty-five years of age only a little over 35 per cent. have husbands. Nearly 6 per cent. of all women never marry ; about 10 per cent. of those between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five had not yet married, and more than one-fourth of those between the ages of twenty-five and thirty were still unmarried."

DID A CHINAMAN DISCOVER AMERICA?

NOW comes forth a writer in the magazines to declare that it was a Chinaman that first discovered America. In the *Overland Monthly* Mr. Frederick J. Masters presents evidence to show that it was not Columbus, nor Lief Ericson, nor Amerigo Vespucius who first explored this continent, and that the earliest settlers on the Pacific Coast were not Cortez and his Spanish soldiery, nor Europeans at all, but the people of that very race whom Californians regard as aliens and outcasts.

LIKENESS TO INDIANS.

Mr. Masters in the first place points out that the Indian dialects of the Pacific Coast show a marked affinity to the Chinese language. "The monosyllabic structure and general vocabulary of the Otomic dialect, for instance, will strike the philologist as a remarkable coincidence to say the least. Place an average Chinamen in the same dress amongst the North Pacific Indians, and the similarity in build and features leads the observer to the irresistible conclusion that they belong to the same race. A few years ago, when the writer first visited Vancouver Island he was so sure that the Chinook Indians in American dress were Chinese that he began to address them in Chinese. So closely do the Indians of the Northwest resemble the Chinese in stature and features, that it is no uncommon thing for Chinese women to smuggle themselves across the Sound into Washington State, disguised as Siwashes. Rev. J. E. Gardner says that 'many words in their vocabulary are similar in sound and meaning, and all their earliest traditions are unmistakably Chinese.'

"Prof. George Davidson, head of the United States Geodetic Survey, has a great deal to tell of the ethnological influence of the Japanese waifs who have been driven by the accidents of the seas to these shores. He has in his possession a photograph of Fraser river Indians, from which it would be impossible to determine whether they were Indians, Japanese or Chinese.

MEXICAN EVIDENCE.

"No one that has lived in China and studied its people can fail to be impressed with the close resemblance between ancient Chinese laws, religions, manners and customs, and those belonging to the civilizations described by Prescott. Chinese who have worked on railroads in Mexico, or who have traveled in Central America, have informed the writer that on some of the cliffs and rocks they have discovered hieroglyphics which they believed were degenerated Chinese characters.

"That eminent scholar, the Rev. W. Lobscheid, who traveled in Mexico some years ago, mentions many striking coincidences between China and Mexico. The architecture presented many similarities. The tiles of the roof are concave and convex, just as are found in China to-day. The anchors of the boats, with four hooks without a barb ; the monosyllabic characters of the language spoken by the Otomic and other tribes ; ideographic characters formed on

the same principle as the Chinese; the absence of the R sound among those tribes where ideographic characters are found, and other peculiarities of speech and writing. He also mentions the belief in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, the monastic system, religious festivals, household gods, incense and chantings at worship; the use of the same kind of charms and amulets, their cremation ceremonies, the preservation of the ashes of the deceased in urns, the notion of a celestial dragon devouring the sun in its eclipse, are all closely allied to Chinese customs. The similarity of their marriage ceremonies, and that custom, so peculiarly Chinese, of one lawful wife living with a plurality of concubines. To this may be added their skill in working on precious metals, and of cutting and polishing gems. The similarity of the Mexican calendar to that used by many Asian nations was alone sufficient to convince Humboldt of pre-Columbian communication between Asia and this continent."

Mr. Masters presents the opinions of other well known investigators, who are of the opinion that traces of Mongolian influence are to be found in the Americas, previous to the coming of Columbus and his crew, among these that of Mr. H. H. Bancroft, who says "that the personal resemblance of the Northwest Coast Indians to the Chinese is so very strong, that he has no doubt that Mongol blood is in the veins of the aborigines of those regions; and is convinced that the inhabitants of the northwestern shores of America have been in communication with Asia from time immemorial."

A RECORDED VOYAGE.

But Mr. Masters goes further than to consider the evidence of early Asiatic communication with this continent resting upon tribal affinity and the correspondence of language, customs and religion. He produces an account of a long journey by sea undertaken by five Buddhist monks to a place called Fusang, which it would seem must have been some part of this continent, and that one of these monks, after forty years' residence there, actually returned to his native land, and gave to the Chinese court the report of his travels. Mr. Masters appends the translation which he has made from the Chinese text, found in the two hundred and thirty-first volume of the great Chinese encyclopedia, called Yuen-Kin-lui-han, and which is also given by Ma Twan Lin, in his work called Wen-Hien-tong-kao.

In the first year of Wing Yuen, of the Tsai dynasty (A. D. 499), a Shaman or Buddhist priest named Hwei Sham arrived at the city of King Chau from the kingdom of Fusang, who related the following account: "The kingdom of Fusang is situate more than twenty thousand *li* to the east of the kingdom of Tai Han. This land (meaning Fusang) lies to the east of the Middle Kingdom (China), and abounds with Fusang trees, from which the country derives its name. The leaves of this tree resemble the Tsung tree. It sprouts forth like the bamboo, and its first shoots are used by the people for food. Its fruit resembles the pear and is of a light red color. The bark is spun into threads and made into cloth for wearing apparel. A kind of brocade is also manufactured from these threads. The people build frame houses, and their cities are without walls and fortifications. They understand the use of written characters and make paper from the bark of the Fusang tree. They have no soldiers or military appliances and do not wage war. The law of the kingdom has established a southern and a northern prison.

"The king bears the title of Yut Chi; the nobles of the first rank are called Tui Lo, those of the second rank inferior Tui Lo, and those of the third rank Na-Tah-Sha.

"When the king goes forth he is accompanied with drums and trumpets. The color of the garments worn by him varies according to the cyclic year. In the first and second years of the ten-year cycle his robes are of blue; in the third and fourth years red is wo n; the fifth and sixth, yellow; the seventh and eighth, white; and the ninth and tenth, black. Cattle are found in Fusang with enormous horns, the largest holding as much as ten ordinary horns. Vehicles are drawn by horses, oxen and reindeer. The people of the country raise deer just as cattle are raised in China, from the milk of which they make a kind of cheese.

"A red pear grows there, which will keep a whole year without spoiling. Grapes also are plentiful. The country contains no iron, but it pro luces copper. Gold and silver are not valued in the market, and trade is conducted with no fixed price, and with no duties and levies. In their marriage customs it is usual for the lover to erect a cabin in front of his sweetheart's house. Morning and evening he must sprinkle and sweep the place for a whole year. If at the end of this time the maiden should not look with favor upon him, she is at liberty to drive him away. If they are pleased with each other the marriage takes place at once, with ceremonies for the most part resembling those in China. On the decease of a parent the mourning fast lasts seven days, for grandparents five days, and three days for brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts. Images to represent the deceased are set up, before which worship is offered morning and evening. No mourning garments are worn. For three days after the king's accession he does not occupy himself with the affairs of the State.

"In former times the people of Fusang knew nothing of the laws and teachings of Buddha, but in the second year of Ta Ming of the Sung dynasty (A. D. 458) five mendicant friars went there from the land of Ki Pin, who introduced the laws, canons and images of the Buddha, instituted the monastic system, and reformed the manners and customs of the country."

WAS FUSANG MEXICO?

This remarkable document is not found in some obscure book, Mr. Masters tells us, but in the Imperial annals of the Chinese geography of foreign nations and other Chinese works of recognized authority which have made Hwei Sham's story of Fusang as familiar to the minds of Chinese scholars a thousand years ago as the travels of Marco Polo became to European scholars in the fourteenth century.

Considering certain objections which might be raised to this account, Mr. Masters concludes that on any basis of calculation one thing is certain and that if "Fusang must be sought after on this continent, and either in California or Mexico" and he is inclined to believe that Mexico was Hwei Sham's Fusang, for

the reasons that the chronicle describes so correctly a plant that in no other country in the world is put to such uses except in Mexico, the maguey or century plant; and the fact that the Buddhist traveler stated that iron is not found in Fusang, though copper is, and gold and silver are not valued in the markets, an observation which nearly every writer of mediæval Mexico has made.

PROBABLE ROUTE OF THE BUDDHIST TRAVELERS.

"It is most probable that our Buddhist travelers started from the Yellow river, then along the shores of the gulf of Leao Tong and Corea, thence across the strait of Corea to Japan, rounding the island of Kiu Siu and along the eastern shores of Japan, then taking the course of the Kurile Islands and the Komondorskis in a northerly direction, till their course lay east along the Aleutian chain of islands to Alaska, and from thence down the coast of Oregon and California to Mexico. A reference to the map will convince the reader that this route presents least difficulty, having the advantage of proximity to land and also the advantage of the Japanese Current. An apparent difficulty presents itself in placing Tai Han in Alaska and Fusang in Mexico. Hwei Sham tells us that the course of the voyagers from the former place to the latter was east. Looking at ordinary maps of North America drawn upon Mercator's projection, we are accustomed to regard the western coast of this continent as bearing due north and south, according to which Hwei Sham's journey must have been in a southerly direction. Looking at the Pacific shores of this continent as laid out on a globe, it will be seen how natural it was for our traveler to consider his journey from the Alaskan peninsula as a continuation of the same general eastwardly course he had been taking, instead of abruptly turning from east to south."

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The most interesting part of the narrative is the closing words of the document, referring to the success of the Buddhist missionary in establishing monastic institutions and changing the manners and customs of the people by the propagation of the Buddhist faith.

In conclusion Mr. Masters says: "Some day when China's history and people are better understood, when national jealousies subside and race prejudices no longer blind us from accepting the truth, that little band of humane, peace-loving missionaries of Sakyamuni, who came to these shores to educate, elevate and civilize the native races of this coast, may be thought as deserving a share of our gratitude, and as worth a niche in the temple of Fame, as the brutal European adventurers, whose progress on this continent was marked by plunder and destruction, and whose feet were swifter to shed blood than to ameliorate the woes of mankind.

"With all these evidences before us in corroboration and confirmation of Hwei Sham's narrative, it is hardly possible that any unprejudiced person can ridicule his story as a fairy tale or the wild fancies of a Chinese Gulliver."

THE SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.

APROPOS of the annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, which was held in Des Moines, Iowa, June 7–10, the *Midland Monthly* presents an article, by Henry Wallace, on the Scotch-Irish in America.

The Scotch-Irish, he explains, are not a mixture of Scotch and Irish blood, but, stated in the briefest form, descendants of the Scotch who settled in Ireland, or the Scotch of Ireland. The Scotch-Irish race is essentially a Scotch race modified by the environment of the province of Ulster, consisting of the nine northern counties of Ireland, and especially by the political and religious movements that have occurred in that country since 1607. The word "Scotch-Irish," it will therefore be seen, is used in exactly the same sense as we use the term "German-American" or "Irish-American," meaning the descendants of the German or Irish people who have made America their homes.

WRONGS OF THE SCOTCH IN IRELAND.

Having made this explanation, Mr. Wallace proceeds to describe the life of the Scotch in Ulster, and sets forth the part they have played in the development of these United States. The Scot's lot in the North of Ireland was evidently not a happy one. "He was oppressed by the twelve great companies or guilds of London in whom the titles to a portion of the lands were vested and was dealt with by other landlords in much the same spirit. As he improved his land by thorough drainage, gathered the stones and built them into fences, constructed his houses and macadamized the roads, he found his rents raised with every expiring lease, until in time he became simply a day-laborer on lands which he alone had rendered valuable. He was regarded as an inferior by the Englishman and a foe by the Irishman, and persecuted by both when they had opportunity, which he no doubt returned in kind when he could. He had no vote; the baptism of his children was at times made a laughing stock; the legality of his marriage by a minister of his own faith was sometimes officially denied; and, at times, he was even denied the right of burial in the common place of sepulture. In company with his brother Celt he was wronged in his trade; he was forbidden to export farm produce except to England, and his manufacturing industries were crushed by unjust laws. For this reason the Scot was scarcely settled in Ireland until he wanted to leave the country. As the result of this harsh, cruel and unjust treatment, he became a stranger in a strange land. He had ceased to regard Scotland as his fatherland, and was easily tempted to deny that Ireland was his motherland, and hence looked to America as the only country in which, from the middle of the seventeenth century and onward, he could expect to find a home where he would be allowed to educate his children and enjoy the civil and religious liberty for which his ancestors had poured out their blood on many a battlefield.

MIGRATION TO AMERICA.

"Until 1689 we have no record of Scotch-Irish migrations to the United States, although there is abundant incidental testimony that it had been going on for some time. Froude, the historian, says: 'Prior to 1689 that fatal emigration of Nonconformist Presbyterians from Ireland to New England began, which, enduring for more than a century, drained Ireland of the soundest Protestant blood and assisted in raising beyond the Atlantic a power and a spirit which by-and-by paid England home for the madness which had driven them thither.'"

The waves of immigration of Scotch-Irish to America are shown to have been distinctly connected with the political events which rendered the Scotch-Irish dissatisfied with their native home. Sometimes they were the result of religious persecution and at other times the result of actual warfare, and at all times they very largely arose from dissatisfaction with the tenant system of farming as it existed in Ulster.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM?

"The principal Scotch-Irish settlement in New England was at Worcester near Boston. From here they scattered through New England as far as the north of Maine, but the great bulk of Scotch-Irish immigration passed by New England, avoiding the settlements of both the Puritan and Cavalier, and landed either at Charleston or Philadelphia, passing from the former point through North and South Carolina, northern Alabama and Georgia, and from the latter through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, then west through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or down the river to Kentucky, or through the valleys of Virginia to Tennessee and Kentucky, all three lines converging westward through the trans-Missouri States to California. Over all these districts the Scotch-Irishman has left his indelible mark. Instinct and necessity made him a pioneer. Intense in his own religious convictions, and, let it be admitted, deeply prejudiced against religious views in any way opposing his own, he preferred a new country and to make a home with his own people, and therefore became a frontiersman. He had an instinctive eye for good land. It is useless to look for a Scotch-Irish settlement in a poor country. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, the fertile valleys of eastern Virginia, Kentucky, middle Tennesses and northern Alabama suited him in this respect. He does not take kindly to a cold country, and hence there have never been many large Scotch-Irish settlements north of the latitude of Chicago. Living on the frontier the Scotch-Irishman became necessarily a fighter. In fact, he is seldom averse to a quarrel when he can justify himself at the bar of his own conscience and look up to Heaven and say that his quarrel is just. As an Indian fighter he was a pronounced success. Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone and Anthony Wayne are types of the Scotch-Irish character of their day. In the war of 1812 he had an opportunity to settle some old scores with England, and a study of the history of that war will show that the Scotch-Irish took a prominent part, under such leaders as Commodore Perry and General Jackson. A quarter of a century later, Sam Houston displayed the fighting qualities of the race in Texas; and, a few years later, Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott gave further proof in Mexico of the splendid fighting material that the race can produce.

THEIR DESCENDANTS.

"The race has produced some of America's most distinguished statesmen and orators. It is needless to mention Patrick Henry, Calhoun, Corwin, Ewing, John A. Bingham, Jefferson, Polk, Jackson, Blaine, Harrison and numerous others of undoubted Scotch-Irish blood. The Scotch-Irish came to America at first a race of sturdy farmers. How successful they have been in the arts and industries may be seen by the fact that Robert Fulton, who made steamboat navigation practical, was a Scotch-Irishman on both sides of the house. Whether the credit of making electricity a practical means of communicating human thought is credited to Professor Morse or Professor Henry matters little to a Scotch-Irishman. They were both of his race, as was McCormick, who took the reaper in hand and adapted it to the use of the every-day farmer. Even Edison on his mother's side is of Scotch-Irish blood.

"The Scotch-Irish race in America has, from its very beginning, battled for what it regarded as its rights and liberties. The famous 'Mecklinburg Declaration,' antedating by some months the Declaration of Independence, was made by Southern Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. It was the fiery eloquence of the Scotch-Irish Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses that thrilled the nation and precipitated the revolution. With less fiery eloquence, but no less enthusiastic purpose, the pioneer Scotch-Irish of western Pennsylvania gathered at Hannastown, and, after reciting the wrong inflicted upon the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, made the resolve: 'It has therefore become the indispensable duty of every American, of every man who has the pride of family, love of country or any voice for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it. That for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and our fortunes.' And then, with the practical sense which belongs to the race, they added: 'We will immediately form ourselves into a military company.'

"A strong peculiarity of the race is its love of education. The first thing a Scotch-Irishman inquires about when thinking of settling in a new country is as to the quality of the land; the second thing is as to the church privileges, and the third, as to the means of education. The famous log colleges of the latter part of the last century, out of which have grown some of the finest colleges in the land, such as Princeton, Washington-Jefferson, the Virginia University and numbers of others, were established in sections of the country where the Scotch-Irish race predominated. Largely Presbyterian in their religious convictions, they have furnished to other churches some of their most eminent leaders."

THE BOOM OF CRIPPLE CREEK.

THE *Great Divide*, the very original monthly published in Denver, Colorado, has a good symposium on the prospects and conditions of the new gold mine which is being worked at Cripple Creek. Additional interest is imparted to the articles by the recent labor troubles at that point.

Mr. Cy Warman describes graphically the picturesque scenes incident to one of these suddenly created mining towns.

GOING TO THE DIGGINGS.

"We take the stage, between nine and ten thousand feet above the sea. The dusty way winds along the tops of the mountains, where the heavy growth of aspen trees has been cut away to make a road. Years ago these hills were covered with a beautiful forest of pine, and now, beneath the naked arms of the quivering aspen, three or four deep, lie the dead trunks of the trees. At some time a forest fire has swept over the country, leaving in its wake waste and desolation. The road is lined with all sorts of vehicles, from a Concord coach to a two-wheeled cart. The heavy freight wagons, with four, six and eight animals, are met or passed at every corner. In these teams horses and mules mix and mingle like white and black men in a foot-ball team. Meek and mild-eyed burros, with heavy burdens, turn from the trail to avoid a collision with the coach. Poor prospectors from the silver camp, with bundles of blankets on their backs, take short cuts where the road curves, to save time. A plucky young woman, with veiled face and gloved hands, paddles a bicycle over the hills to the camp of gold.

It was 5.30 in the afternoon when we reached the summit of the last high hill, overlooking the town. The view was beautiful. An hundred miles of mountains—the Sangre de Christo—running north and south, shut out the world to the west. Behind this range the sun went down in a sea of gold. Again the long lash wimples and curves and cracks, and the heavy stage rolls down the principal street of the principal gold camp of Colorado. Every inch of standing room was taken on the gallery of the main hotel, and some stood in the street.

IN A MINING TOWN HOTEL.

"I was the first to register, and got the only vacant room in the house, and there were just ninety-nine other men and two women to be provided for. Our stage line and the coaches that came in from Cañon brought a hundred and one passengers into the camp that day. There are a hundred chairs in the dining-room, and I had to wait ten minutes for a seat.

"'Better keep that, you might not get another,' said the fly and flippant table girl, when I put my fish fork on the plate she was taking away.

"A glance at her face convinced me that she meant it, and I kept the fork. There is no time for style in a gold camp. At the Waldorf, in New York, or the Brown Palace, in Denver, one expects to find a *menu* in a foreign language, but we certainly have a right to something easier at $3.50 a day in a mining camp hotel. The first thing I saw on the switch list was 'Veal a la Villeroi.' The miner next to me asked his partner what it 'stood for,' and the answer came quick, 'Veal all same calf.' It's hardly fair to expect mining camp sports and prospectors to ask for liver in Creole Choctaw. Mining camp hotels are noted for their Sandow butter and despondent milk. The hotels of Cripple Ceeek are exceptionally good.

"After dinner the great lobby was filled with roughly-clad men, with white hats and laced boots, whose faces shone brightly under the influence of that hope which springs eternal in the miner's breast. They talked in little groups of the future of the camp. Money was used extravagantly. Fifty, a hundred thousand, or a half million, was the smallest change used by the speculators, as they referred to the value of the different prospects of the camp.

"Beyond the double doors that separated the lobby from the combination barber shop, billiard hall, drinking and gambling saloon, another army of men moved about, smoked, drank and whiled away the hours. Beyond this hall, in smaller rooms, were the stud tables, and further still, in semi-private rooms, were round poker tables, where a party of gentlemen can sit down in a quiet, respectable way and rob each other. At one of these tables three resolute men sat in the early evening—I don't know how long they had been there—endeavoring to do each other in a Chesterfield fashion.

SILVER'S LOSS IS GOLD'S GAIN.

"Those opposed to silver are building in Colorado better than they knew. They are compelling our miners to look sharp for gold, and the success of the search is as pleasing as it is surprising. Necessity, we are told, makes man inventive.

"Not many people in Colorado will believe what they read here about a camp that is only a few hours' ride from the State capital. They will believe it in Boston. Six months ago I saw the camp for the first time and was surprised. To-day I am amazed. Whole counties in the State cast no more votes than were polled in the town of Cripple Creek, and it must be remembered that the town is not the mining camp. There is a village now on nearly every hill with from 200 to 2,000 people.

FLUSH TIMES IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

"The shapeless stones that stand out above the grass here are rich in gold. I saw an old storm-swept rock, weighing fifty pounds, one end of which assayed 80 cents, the other $9,000 to the ton.

"Men are paid $2 a ton for picking these rocks out and sorting them, and Superintendent Dickey says all miners who apply at the Summit mine for work are given employment in this way. One man who was at work in a shallow drift said he had taken out twenty-five tons in a week, working leisurely.

"Every day there are new locations made and each month's shipments show an increase over the preceding month."

OUR SISTER REPUBLIC BOLIVIA.

IN the *United Service* Lieutenant John P. Wisser, continuing his series of articles on "Our Sister Republics," this month sketches the political and commercial development of Bolivia.

Bolivia, as every one knows, is an interior state of South America. It comprises the section of country lying between Chili, Argentina, Brazil and Peru, with an area of 567,430 English square miles, and a population of nearly 2,500,000, consisting of whites, Mestizos and Indians belonging mainly to the Inca races. In area, therefore, it is about the same as the States from New York down the coast to Mississippi inclusive, together with West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It derived its name from Simon Bolivar, the hero of South American independence. Its early history is one with that of Peru. The oldest remains of any record of history there are indicate the existence of a prehistoric empire, which about the eighth century was broken up into separate nations.

After tracing the history of Bolivia from the early empire down to the formation of the Republic by Bolivar, Lieutenant Wisser then presents some valuable information regarding the physical geography, industries and government of that country.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

"The grand features in the topography of Bolivia are the *Sierra*, the mountainous Andean region in the west and southwest, with Lake Titicaca on the borders of Peru, and the Montaña, or plains of the east and north, together with the Paraguay and Madeira Rivers. The mountainous region averages more than 13,000 feet above the sea, and is the highest region of its extent in America. It is a table-land capped by mountain chains and high peaks, rising more than 20,000 feet. The Andes proper run along the western frontier, while the *Cordillera Real* runs parallel to it 125 miles farther east. Between these two ranges are great elevated basins separated by an east-and-west range, the one in the north about Lake Titicaca, the other to the south, called the *Desertos de Lipes*, an arid, salt-marsh region. The *Nevado de Sorata*, or Illampu, the highest peak in the *Cordillera Real*, is nearly 22,000 feet high, while Illimani is nearly as high; eastward are a number of spurs running out from the main chain. The valleys between the minor ranges are the richest portions of the country.

"Bolivia lies mostly within the tropic zone, consequently, owing to the great differences in elevation and determined mainly by them, all varieties of climate occur; in the mountainous regions there are five zones of climate from the snow line (at 15,000 feet) down to the warm lower valleys. In the lowlands of the north and east it is very hot, with heavy rains; while to the south large elevated areas are almost without rain.

GOVERNMENT.

"Bolivia is a republic; its President and the first and second Vice-Presidents are elected directly, by the citizens who can read and write, for a term of four years. The cabinet consists of five ministers,—viz., Foreign Relations and Worship, Finance and Industry, Government and Colonization, Justice and Public Instruction, and War. The State recognizes the Roman Catholic religion only, but other religions are tolerated. The national colors are red, green and yellow.

"The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected directly by the people, the former comprising eighteen members (two from each department), the latter sixty-eight members at present. Sucre is the capital, but the government now resides at La Paz.

"The country is divided into eight departments,—Sucre, La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Veni (or Beni). These are further divided into forty-six provinces and these again into 363 cantons and 207 vice-cantons. The principal cities, in the order of their population, are La Paz (59,849), Cochabamba, Sucre, Potosi (12,000), Santa Cruz, Oruro, Bernardo de Tarija and Trinidad (4,535).

"The principal settlements of the lowlands are mission villages of Indians, founded by the Jesuits, and now in a state of decadence. The departments of Beni and Santa Cruz and the northern part of La Paz have been little explored, and are lands of tropical forests, rivers and swamps, with a hot, damp atmosphere, but rich in valuable forest trees, and producing, where they have been occupied, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, sugar-cane, maize and cotton, besides affording tracts of good pasture land.

"The civilized population is generally confined to the highlands, and in the towns Spanish is commonly spoken. The inhabitants consist of whites, half-breeds, or *Cholos*, *Quichuas*, *Aymaras* and *Chunchos*. The whites are principally descendants of the Spaniards, and constitute the higher classes; the *Cholos* are the middle classes.

INDUSTRIES.

"The natural wealth of Bolivia is very great. In the animal kingdom there are in the cold regions the alpaca, whose wool is especially fine and much esteemed in commerce, and the llama, the guanaco, and the vicuña, which are of the same species. The wool of the last named is used for very fine cloth. There are found also the chinchilla, the nutria and other fur-bearing animals. In the temperate regions abound the wool-bearing animals, the hairy goat, as well as cattle, horses and mules. The African dromedary is acclimated in the south of Bolivia, where it lives and breeds. In the hot regions are found ordinary cattle, the sloth, the anta (or great beast), a great variety of deer, birds of all kinds and many kinds of fish in its rivers. The vegetable kingdom is also extremely rich and varied, furnishing very fine cabinet, dye and building woods; the coca, whose medicinal properties the pharmacopœia utilizes as the best local anæsthetic; the coffee of Yungas, which competes with that of Mocha; the cacao, which is claimed to be superior to that of other countries of South America; vanilla, sugar cane, gum elastic or caoutchouc, which is found in inexhaustible

quantities; corn, wheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yucca, plantains and tubers of all kinds; all the fruits, grains and vegetables known in temperate and tropical climates; cotton, of three different natural colors: the cork tree, which furnishes corks; the wax tree; quillay, or vegetable soap; linseed, agave, hemp, etc. Among medicinal products there are cinchona, jalap, sarsaparilla, tamarind, palma Christi, copaiba, ipecacuanha, gum arabic, camphor, tobacco, balsams, etc.

MINERALS.

"The chief wealth of Bolivia is her mineral deposits, but insufficient communications have greatly retarded their development. Gold and silver are found in great abundance throughout the entire country. The silver production of 1890 was about 603,791 pounds, and for six months (in 1891), 373,627 pounds. The total value of the output of 1890 was estimated at 11,020,691 bolivianos, and that of the silver mines from 1545 to 1826 at 3,406,366,035 Spanish milled dollars, and from 1826 to 1846 at 39,101,022 pesos. The copper is of superior quality. There are also many mines of tin, lead, bismuth, mercury, platinum, iron, zinc, coal, rock-crystal, alum, magnetic ore, talc, etc. Of precious stones there are found emeralds, opals, agate, lapis-lazuli, alabaster, berenguela (a species of translucent alabaster), and jasper; marbles of all kinds and colors, slates, pumice-stone, granite, syenite, porphyry, basalt, chalk, saltpetre, borax, common salt, magnesia, etc., are more or less abundant."

COMMERCE AND EDUCATION.

The national debt in 1890 amounted to $5,699,500; the revenue for 1891 was estimated at $2,295,000, the expenditures at $2,497,000.

The commerce of Bolivia is much more considerable than is usually given in the public statistics, because it has always imported most of its foreign products and exported its own products through the port of Arica in Peru. The foreign trade is mainly with Germany, Great Britain and France, and in the order named. There is also considerable trade with Chili and Peru, and to a limited extent with the United States.

The monetary unit is the silver *boliviano*, of one hundred centesimos, which is now (1892) worth 69.1 cents in United States currency. The other coins are the 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimo pieces, also 15 and 30 centimo pieces in silver, the 5 and 10 centimo pieces in nickel, and 1 and 2 centimo pieces in copper. The paper currency is issued by the Banco National and the Banco de Potosi and consists of notes of the value of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivianos; in practice, the 1, 5 and 10 boliviano notes are torn in two and the halves circulate at the half value.

Officially the metric system of weights and measures has been adopted, but the people prefer the old Spanish system.

The great want of Bolivia to-day is safe and easy means of communication with the outer world to make her products available for commerce.

"The schools of Bolivia consist of primary schools, colleges, lyceums and universities; attendance at the primary or free schools is generally compulsory (except for the Indians). There are 493 common schools, with 24,224 pupils, 16 colleges and lyceums, with 2,126 students, and 5 universities with 1,381 students, besides a military school and two industrial colleges, recently established in La Paz."

EDUCATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A WRITER in *Lend a Hand* sketches the development of the public school system of the Argentine Republic, which he says was established during the presidency of General Sarmiento (1868–74) and was modeled after that of the United States. Several teachers from Boston were induced to go to Buenos Ayres to take charge of schools.

"Ten years later a law was passed making education obligatory for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen years. A permanent appropriation was made for the support of a national board of education, and the national and provincial governments appropriated in 1889 for the benefit of education, $8,456,104. In that year the number of public schools in the Republic was 3,056. There were 5,856 teachers employed and an attendance of 259,695 pupils. Counting private schools there were 3,810 schools. At the present time there is one school for every 1,000 inhabitants. The course of study is similar to that pursued in the public schools of Massachusetts. There are between thirty and forty normal schools, from which, after a course of five years, are graduated the teachers for the public schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

"Twenty national colleges are free to all, the course covering six years. The colleges prepare for entrance into the national universities, where another six years must be spent before receiving a degree in the professions, and all foreign graduates of colleges must pass an examination in Spanish at one of the national universities before they are allowed to practice their profession.

"The universities, two in number, are situated at Buenos Ayres and Cordoba. In each there is a faculty of law, of medicine, and of engineering. The examinations are searching and the national government means that no one shall practice in these professions without proper preparation.

"Besides the public schools, colleges, and universities, the Argentine Republic has founded military and naval academies, one of military engineers, and one of mining engineers. Several agricultural schools are in flourishing condition as well as a number of industrial schools, and the deaf and dumb have a liberal provision from the government. It will be remembered that Spanish people were among the first to found schools for these unfortunates, and articulation was first taught in Spain."

AUSTRALIA FOR YOUNG MEN.

An Interview with Sir Henry Parkes.

IN the *Young Man* for June a writer in Sydney communicates the gist of a conversation which he had with Sir Henry Parkes upon the prospects of young men in Australia. The following is an extract from the article in question, which contains many sensible observations for those who wish to try their fortunes in the English colonies:

"'One of my friends, a man in a good position here, has enlisted my interest on behalf of his son,' said Sir Henry. 'The young man wants to go on a station, and refuses to take a place in a city office. I have written to almost every squatter I know without success. I am almost ashamed of asking people to find a place for him on a station. Squatters are retrenching all they can, and it is now nearly impossible for a young man to find a place on a station.'

"'He might be a free selector,' I suggested.

"Sir Henry smiled.

"'That means hard labor,' he said. 'This young man does not object to work, but it must be on horseback.'

"Then he went on to explain that young Englishmen who come out here too often expect to rough it on horseback; they do not realize that years of hard labor must be gone through before anything like success will crown their efforts.

PLUCK AND BRAINS BEFORE MONEY.

"'A young man coming to Australia must forget that he has ancestors, and be prepared to take his chance with the workingman. If he is fortunate enough to have a little money, £500 or £1,000, he should put it in a safe bank while he buys his experience. Money will be of no use to him until he knows the colonies. He has everything to learn, for life here is quite different to life in England. He must begin at the beginning, and look out for opportunities; then, if he is healthy, sober, and industrious, he is sure to get on. Opportunities for making money lie under the feet of a young man in a new country like this, if he has eyes, and wit to take advantage of what he sees. One man will work for years at a thing and fail; another will follow him and succeed, because the second man will notice things that the first man did not see. It all depends on the man himself.'

"'What qualities are required in a man out here to insure success?'

"'The same as in the old country—common sense, perseverance and health; with these, and a little education, a young man stands a good chance of being successful in Australia; but he must put aside birth and position and enter the lists with the workingman. The qualities required by the workingman here are those required by the educated young Englishman who wishes to succeed in Australia.'

"'On the whole, then, you think the outlook for young Englishmen here is hopeful?' I said.

"'Yes, providing they will work. But the world is growing too luxurious,' said Sir Henry Parkes. 'A gentleman, some time ago, asked me to get a position for his son; and when I pointed out to him how my own son was working, he said, "But my son has been delicately brought up." There is no place in Australia for people who will not begin at the beginning.'"

THE FUTURE OF THE WOUNDED IN WAR.

THE veteran war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, makes a good paper in the June *Scribner's* under the above title. He can see as clearly as a layman the supremely illogical theory of the "amenities" in treating the wounded. Says he: "You strain every effort to reduce your adversary to impotence. He falls wounded, whereupon, should he come into your hand, you will promptly devote all your exertions to saving his life and restoring him to health and vigor, in order that he may go home and swell the ranks of your enemy."

The new small-bore rifle, Mr. Forbes tells us, with its extraordinary power of perforation, will, when it strikes a man, simply pass right through with a minimum of accompanying contusions and bruises. There will be more deaths from hemorrhage, but if the wounds do not produce immediate death, they are expected to be more amenable to treatment.

SOME FIGURES OF BATTLE MORTALITY.

"It is remarkable that the more modern battles of Europe in which great numbers of men have been engaged—battles in which were used rifled cannon and small arms—have afforded greatly less percentages of casualties than those of earlier battles in which smooth-bore cannon and muskets were the sole weapons of fire. At Borodino in 1812, there fought 250,000 French and Russians, with a result of 80,000 killed and wounded. At Salamanca in the same year, when 90,000 English and French were engaged, the casualties amounted to 30,800. In each case the proportion of casualties to forces engaged was one-third, and the proportion was the same in the battle of Eylau in 1807. In the battles of Magenta and Solferino in the Franco-Italian war of 1859, when the French armament was in great part rifled, the proportion of killed and wounded to the total forces engaged was but one-eleventh. At Königgrätz in 1866, the proportion was one-ninth. In the two days' fighting before Metz in August, 1870—the battles of Mars-la-Tour on the 16th, and the battle of Gravelotte on the 18th—there were in all on the ground about 150,000 Germans and Frenchmen. The casualties of the two days amounted to 65,500, affording a proportion to the total strength of one-seventh. These figures work out that the old Brown Bess and the smooth-bore guns inflicted proportionately more injury to life and limb than occurred in the battles later in the century with all the appliances of improved armaments. But the largest army placed on a battle-field on any one occasion, by any European power within the present century—the Prussian army which fought at Königgrätz—did not amount to more than 260,000 fighting men. To-day, the war strength

available for the field of the German Empire is close on 2,500,000 men; that of France, 2,715,000; that of Russia, 2,450,000; that of Austria, 1,600,000. When the first great battle of the next great war comes to be fought, a million of combatants will be in the field. On the percentage of 1870, and putting aside altogether the effects of the recent developments in man-hurting, the casualties will exceed 140,000. According to the existing ratios, of this number 35,000 would be slain, 70,000 would be comparatively slightly wounded, and 35,000 would be severely wounded."

A GREAT BATTLE IN THE NEXT WAR.

"The fighting has been prolonged and bloody, with the result that one side is definitely beaten, evacuates its positions and retreats more or less precipitately, leaving on the ground its wounded, none of whom could be cared for while the conflict lasted. The successful commander's ground is littered with his own wounded; he has them on his hands in thousands, and he has also on his hands the thousands of the wounded of the vanquished force which has gone away. The conqueror of the future, if he accepts the old-time conventional burden of his adversary's wounded, will become its victim. He will not accept the incubus. Is it to be imagined that the victor in such circumstances will think twice even about his own wounded, let alone the wounded of the other side? No. He is in the field, not to be a hospital nurse, but to follow up his advantage by hammering on the enemy who has departed, leaving his own wounded behind, and who may come back again to-morrow to strike him while clogged in the live and dead *débris* of yesterday's battle. The victor will hasten away to overtake or hang on the skirts of the vanquished army, leaving the wounded of both sides to be dealt with as may be possible by such surgeons as he can afford, in view of future contingencies, to leave behind, and to the ministrations of cosmopolitan amateur philanthropists of the Red Cross and kindred organizations. For there will be no more military bearer companies; in the hunger for fighting men the 1,000 bearers per army corps of the present will have been incorporated into a strong brigade with arms in their hands and a place in the fighting line. On the line of communication of the future, reserve ammunition trains are to precede the military ambulances, which up till now have headed the columns of vehicles. The German instructions in the present Regulations for Medical Services are, that when a battle is engaged in all available vehicles of whatever kind, empty regimental provision and meat wagons, empty supply-column wagons, country carts and wagons requisitioned, ambulances of medical establishments in rear, etc., are to be brought up for the transport of the wounded, in order to 'satisfy requirements as far as possible.' But the inevitable delays are obvious, and in view of further fighting in the immediate future, the whole available vehicles could not be devoted to the service of the wounded in the past battle."

TOURING IN EUROPE ON NEXT TO NOTHING.

MR. J. PERRY WORDEN undertakes to tell the readers of *Outing* how a vacation trip through the British Isles may be taken by a plucky bicyclist with a remarkably small outlay of money:

CUT THE COAT ACCORDING TO THE CLOTH.

"'Can I afford it?' That is the question which confronts the would-be tourist, whether his project includes only a month within the limits of the State or a long summer's ramble beyond the Atlantic. The condition precedent to answering that question varies with the business in life or the length of purse. To some, time may be the essence, but to many thousands, like myself, whom the collegiate summer vacation lets free, the answer resolves itself into one of purse only. It is to this large class of contemporaries that I would submit my experience, by which they may judge and measure their own possibilities. I crossed the broad Atlantic ocean twice, and traveled for ten weeks through Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland, at a cost of less than $95. Did I sacrifice any of the necessities or decent comforts of life? No. I cut my coat according to my cloth before I started, foresaw and prepared for my method of travel, eschewed a few of the pomps and vanities, and exercised self-control and economy. That is all.

HOW TO CHOOSE A STEAMER.

"Those who must needs travel by the swiftest and most luxurious liners must of course be counted out from the list of economical travelers, as must also those who cannot ride the democratic cycle. I was content, as all must be who follow in my footsteps, with a slower, far cheaper, but none the less comfortable steamer running between New York and Glasgow as the port of entry, with the alternative of returning from Londonderry, a port on the north coast of Ireland; a privilege of the very greatest importance, for it avoided returning on my tracks.

SOME WISE PRECAUTIONS.

"The round-trip second-cabin ticket for the sea journeys cost me $55, a formidable hole in my allotted $95, and one which at first staggered me. But then I could console myself with the reflection that, once on land, my faithful 'bike' would afford all the needed locomotion and carry my kit and my camp. Not that I had any intention, nor did I see or find any necessity, for camping out, except one night, but I did intend to avoid the heavy cost of meals by providing and cooking for myself, especially when in Scotland, where I should be in the height of the excursion season.

"This and the absence of railroad fares was my main reliance to bring my expenditure within my limits."

Mr. Worden enters quite fully into the details of management necessary for such a trip, and continues his account in the June number of *Outing* with reminiscences of his experiences on this interesting tour.

DIPLOMATISTS OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for June, M. de Blowitz describes the *personnel* of the French diplomatic corps. Speaking of French diplomatists, he says: "The majority of diplomatists to day in the service of the French Republic are, so to speak, improvised, men who have undertaken the career which is the most complex, the most serious and the most responsible in the world without previous preparation.

"But such is the marvelous faculty of conception and of assimilation which characterizes the French race, that this diplomacy without a past, and recruited from all ranks as events have dictated, has committed none of those mistakes which may compromise irremediably the cause sustained or the interests defended. This new diplomacy, springing into life almost unprepared for the conflict, finding itself suddenly face to face with the veterans of diplomatic battles, sitting in those congresses, those conferences, those international commissions in which, during twenty-three years in Europe, the most serious and the most complex questions have been debated, has nowhere and at no time shown itself incompetent, ignorant, or capable of being easily entrapped."

But if M. de Blowitz has a high opinion of French diplomatists in general, he is of opinion that they or their masters have blundered badly in dealing with England. He says: "There are signs that the English nation, irritated by the incessant insults of which it is the object, mistaking the importance of the organs of public expression in which these insults appear, regarding as a national sentiment what is only a method of coarse polemic, or a sort of unhealthy journalistic rivalry, is beginning to ask itself if the time is not ripe to take sides openly against France, and to ally its cause with that of the latter's foes. There is no doubt whatever that such action on England's part would produce an international explosion which otherwise may for a long time be held in check. The moment is therefore critical. The fast-growing feeling of irritation against France beyond the Channel must be removed. One may say, indeed, with Thiers, '*Il n'y a plus une faute à commettre.*'"

THE PATRON SAINT OF BEGGARS.—In the *Revue de Paris* A. Le Braz gives a charming account of Saint Ives, the patron saint of the beggars. Lawyer Ives, it seems, has remained the only well-known saint pious Brittany can boast of, and his fame has spread all over the world. During the fifteenth century the patron of the poor had his church in Rome, and in the same holy city more than one religious society dealing with the care of the unfortunate and the humble was called after his name. Rubens once painted Saint Ives, and quite lately, near Perugia, a fresco showing the holy barrister giving a number of beggars gratuitous legal advice was found in an old convent. In Brittany Saint Ives is held in special honor; other saints are supposed to each possess some special faculty, but Ives is "good for anything."

MR. FLETCHER,

The Editor of the London "Daily Chronicle."

IN the *Young Man* for June there is a pleasantly written article describing Mr. Fletcher at the office of the *Daily Chronicle* and at home. The editor of the most energetic of all London daily papers is fond of smoking, but allows his pipe to go out five times in ten minutes. His chief recreation is to get away to a small farm on Canvey Island, near Benfleet. There, at an hour's distance from London, he has a little round house where he recuperates himself in the midst of his children.

THE EDITOR'S DUTY TO THE PUBLIC.

The writer is very enthusiastic, and mentions several things about Mr. Fletcher which justify his enthusiasm. For instance, he says: "Public opinion Mr. Fletcher defines as the growth of various influences, and he expresses the opinion that it is the duty of editors, as of sovereigns, statesmen and other 'powers that be,' to endeavor to understand and direct those influences in a healthy way to a healthy end. With what is mere pandering to the mob in the way of news—strictly not valuable news in itself, but sheer meretricious sensation—he is entirely at variance. For example, he refused to report the lurid details of a prize-fight some months ago between an Englishman and an American. At the time I thought of the struggle the 'nose for news' in Mr. Fletcher must have made against the squelching of the cablegrams, since, after all is said and done, there was a large section of the British public who put them down as carrying essentially the news of the hour. The abolition in the *Chronicle* of 'tips' to horse-racing is as old a matter now as the establishment of the literary page, which was not merely a bold venture, but a far-seeing one in the rise of the *Chronicle*, as any one can now judge by the class of readers it has attracted. Here is another guide-post to Mr. Fletcher's idea of the newspaper, perhaps more trivial, but to my idea more eloquent than either. An item to the effect that somebody—no consequence who—was likely to be elected to a vacant public post reached him from a reliable source. But on the ground that the premature announcement might prejudice the man's absolute appointment—for before now an aspirant to an English title has lost it by babbling too soon—he did not publish the information."

FATHER MACADAM.—*Good Roads* publishes a portrait and short sketch of Mr. John L. Macadam, who may be regarded as the father of good roads in America. As every one knows, the discovery made by Macadam was that gravel, as formed by nature with round surfaces, will not pack together and retain their positions under the pressure of heavy loads, while stones which are broken so as to present to each other angular surfaces will stay in position. The result of Father Macadam's discovery is seen to day all over the country in what is known as Macadamized roads.

A DISCIPLE OF EMILE ZOLA.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* of May 15, M. Jules Moog gives an account of J. K. Huysmans, the most brilliant of the group of writers who at one time claimed Emile Zola as their master.

M. Huysmans possesses a complex literary personality. From realism he has passed into mysticism; and two of his later novels, if novels they can be called, form valuable additions to spiritist literature. His first work of fiction, "Les Sœurs Vatard," was like his second, "En Ménage," a study of Paris life, and was evidently inspired both in the subject and the form by the writer's great master. "En Ménage," which may roughly be translated by "Married Life," will perhaps remain, says M. Hoog, Huysmans' greatest triumph in the world of fiction; for in it he has given a marvelous picture of a certain section of French society.

THE REACTION FROM REALISM.

"A Rebours" and "La-bas" show that the author has plunged deep into mysticism and the latter-day revival of spiritualism. In some fine pages he renounces his belief in realism, and declares himself both tired of and disgusted with those methods which consist in an endless repetition "of the conversations of washerwomen and the tap-room." "A Rebours" tells the life and experiences of a youthful, intelligent *blasé*, who in search of new sensations seeks for excitement and novelty here, there and everywhere, striving ever to achieve his ends in as artificial and unnatural a manner as possible. "La-bas" is practically a continuation of "A Rebours," and it is in this book that his hero plunges definitely into "diabolicalism, Satanism, magic and demonology." However much M. Huysmans' new departure may be deplored by some of his critics, there is no doubt that he has revived a curious and deeply interesting form of literature. He must have studied profoundly the strange subjects with which he deals, and his descriptions of "La Messe Noire," and other demonological scenes, are full of terrible eloquence and weird power.

M. Huysmans, strange to say, is a government clerk, and was last year given the Cross of the Legion of Honor as a recompense for having served the State faithfully for upwards of twenty-five years. Literary Paris knows him not; he lives alone in the student quarter, and receives in his leisure hours but a few privileged friends, who note with curiosity his extraordinary collection of magical instruments, gazing crystals and works on sorcery. His experiments are carried out in seclusion, for he does not believe in semi-public séances.

A NORTHWESTERN PIONEER.—The *Midland Monthly* contains a sketch of the public services of General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, whose ninetieth birthday was recently celebrated. General Jones was a college classmate of Jefferson Davis, and in later life a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was a delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory when that district included an area stretching from Lake Huron to the Missouri river, as Governor Jackson describes it. His efforts secured the organization of Wisconsin and Iowa Territories, and the State of Wisconsin. He served as Iowa's first U. S. Senator, and has made Dubuque his residence since 1830.

THE BIRDS AND BEASTS OF SHAKESPEARE.

The Limitations of the Poet as a Student of Nature.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Shakespeare's Birds and Beasts," by a writer who has two gifts which enable him to make out a very plausible case for his thesis. He is a man familiar with natural history, and who wields a facile pen, and does not stick at a bold generalization or a thumping assertion when it is necessary to make a point. He is much too sweeping in his statements perhaps, but as the leading counsel for the prosecution, with *carte blanche* to say what he pleases, to bamboozle the jury without the fear of cross-examination before his eyes, he acquits himself very well. The *Quarterly* reviewer's position is this: Shakespeare had apparently no eyes for animate nature unless it took the shape of animals hunted or employed in the hunt. Horses, stags, hunting dogs, boars, and in short any animal used in sport, he described magnificently. All other birds, beasts or insects he either described conventionally or inaccurately.

The following extract is a fair sample of the *Quarterly* reviewer's attack: "The animated nature of Shakespeare is very indifferent. It is seldom brightened by any touches of personal observation, and rarely by any suggestion of personal sympathy. As compared with Shakespeare, Ben Jonson was a naturalist; as a lover of nature, both he and Chaucer rank before him.

THE INFLUENCE OF SHAKESPEARE.

"So saturated is the intellect of our race with Shakespeare that thinkers can rarely think finely without his echo, or poets speak without quotation. Natural history in poetry is curiously limited, and within those limits it is stereotyped and formulated, thanks to the truly terrific force that Shakespeare has been in the guidance and development of English thought. As he proceeds, he will recognize at every turn the master's phrases, but not the voice. He will discover, one by one, why certain animals are so inexplicably neglected, others, with as little apparent reason, misrepresented; why the poets are sometimes so tender, at other times so cruel; and why, in spite of constantly recurring passages that are beautifully sympathetic, there should seem to vibrate all through the poets' treatment of animals a jarring string of insincerity and want of observation. The reason for it all is to be found in Shakespeare. The peculiarities of Shakespeare's sympathies and antipathies are exactly those of all succeeding poets. Where he praises, they praise; where he blames, they blame too. The larger groups that he neglects—for

instance, the birds and beasts of prey, the sea-fowl or the foreign birds—are neglected punctually, reptiles continue to be abominable, fish not worth noticing, and insects "vermin." Even the treatment of individual species follows on Shakespeare's lines.

HIS BLINDNESS TO ANIMATE NATURE.

"Shakespeare was curiously unobservant of animate nature. He seems to have seen very little. Our authority for this is his own works, which, while they abound with beauties of fancy and imagination, are most disappointing to lovers of nature by (their errors apart) their extraordinary omissions. Stratford-on-Avon was, in his day, enmeshed in streams, yet he has not got a single kingfisher. It is true, he refers to that mythic old sea bird of antiquity, the 'halcyon,' hung up by its beak as a kind of indoor weathercock. But that is not the kingfisher. Nor on all his streams or pools is there an otter, a water rat, a fish rising, a dragon fly, a moor hen or a heron. What, then, did he observe? Only inanimate nature, the willows 'aslant the stream.' But to the living objects about him he seems to have been obstinately and deliberately purblind and half-deaf.

WRONG, BUT BEAUTIFUL.

"His boyhood was passed among woods, and yet in all the woods in his plays there is neither woodpecker nor woodpigeon; we never hear or see a squirrel in the trees, nor a nightjar hawking over the bracken. This is surely extraordinary in a poet. Did Shakespeare ever see the sea? How is it then that there is not a single sea gull in all his works? With his hundred descriptions of the sea there is never a bird on the wave. How is it that in all his sunshine there is not a single bee humming among the flowers?—that, with all his evenings, there is not a single moth on the wing? His natural history is commonplace when it is correct, and 'Elizabethan' when it is wrong; but the manner of it is so beautiful, incomparably beautiful, that the matter borrows a beauty from it.

HIS HORSES, DOGS AND CATS.

"Of Shakespeare's horses there is no need to speak; he writes of them as a Centaur might write, as participating in his own nature. He loved them, and the result is the noblest description ever written of the noblest of all animals. Here we see the poet at his best, full of personal knowledge of his subject, full of kindliest sympathy with it, and the contrast makes all the more barren and more deplorable his treatment of the animal world in general. It is a most surprising fact that, with his marvelous sympathy with human nature and the horse, Shakespeare should never have had a loving word to throw at a dog, and that he should have even denied it the virtue of fidelity. If he was ungenerous to the dog, he must be called something worse to cats—'creatures we count not worth the hanging.' For one thing Puss is no sort of use in sport, so that her physical qualities did not attract the poet's admiration. Yet it is surely astonishing that he should so consistently revile the little animal."

The article will occasion much controversy, for there is a good deal to be said on the other side, and any suggestion that Shakespeare was fallible seems to many of us almost akin to blasphemy.

WOMAN'S WORK IN MERRY ENGLAND.

MISS MARCH-PHILLIPPS writing on the New Factory Bill in the *Fortnightly Review* gives some painful facts concerning the condition of the working women of England.

WAGES OF WOMEN.

She says: "When the report of the Sweating Committee was issued, four years ago, public attention was, for a time, arrested, but nothing whatever has been done toward dealing with the evil. The Labor Commission shows things to be as bad as ever, and there is no doubt that, aided by the well-meant subsidizing of charity and the 'bounty fed' labor of married women and girls working in their own homes, the minimum wage now paid can and will be driven down below starvation point. As it is, the fur sewers, who, when in full work, earn from 4s. to 7s. a week, and in summer perhaps 2s. 6d. or 3s.; the casual hands, who often only take 3s. for a week's work, cannot live upon their pay, though many die upon it. Men coat finishers, in full work, work from six to ten, on many days till twelve or later, and not a few only average 15s. a week.

SWEATER'S DENS.

"But there are small work places in which every unfair advantage is taken of the exception. I know of one, a dry salter—*i.e.* a trade which bottles oils and drugs—where little girls, fresh from school, work for longer hours than adult factory hands, at a dirty disgusting trade, saturated from head to foot with strong smelling oils, in a little workshop made out of an old stable. They get no Saturday half-holiday and earn but 5s. or 6s. a week. A girl getting 9s. was put on to work a crane, lowering and raising heavy weights, where a man had been previously employed. The girls are frequently not paid anything for overtime.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND LAUNDRESSES.

"More than one hundred and eighty thousand women and girls are employed as laundresses, according to the census. That among laundresses intemperance is the rule, that the morality of the half-brutalized toilers is below the average, that the women themselves speak of the life as 'murderous,' and often return home, 'past eating, standing or thinking,' that rheumatism is a common, consumption a not uncommon, complaint amongst them.

In the steam and larger hand laundries, the buildings are often good, and conveniences of all kinds are provided, but the hours are as fearfully long, the temperature is as high, ventilation often bad, and the air vitiated by gas."

Considerable opposition is raised to the inclusion of domestic laundries in the provisions of the new Factory bill, but Miss Phillipps thinks that greater

evils would result from their exclusion. She says: "The danger is that the exclusion of 'domestic' laundries from the Workshop acts will give rise to a system of sweating and sub-contract, in the giving out of work to a number of small cottage homes, where it will be done under the worst sanitary conditions, at all hours and for any wages. It is not easy to see the force of the total exemption of this class of home workshop from an act which includes every other, and one does not like to think of the unrestrained use and abuse which may and will be made in it of child-labor."

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Discussing Mr. Asquith's new Factory bill, which is intended to redress the more flagrant of these abuses, she says it is as yet drawn in sketchy outline, but that it contains two good features in the shape of its provisions against tenement workshops and dangerous trades. Of the former she says: "Mr. Sydney Buxton's bill (No. 61, of 1891), in the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. Charles Booth, and other experts, contains the best proposals on the subject yet put into parliamentary form. It provides that the landlord shall register the address of any premises let for a domestic workshop, together with the name and address of the occupier, and that he shall answer for their being kept in a proper sanitary condition. Any employer who habitually gives out material to be manufactured or worked upon shall be held responsible for the sanitary conditions of the Factory acts in the domestic or other workshops where such labor is performed."

Of the latter: "The clause proposing to authorize the Home Secretary to limit the hours and, if he thinks fit, to prohibit the employment of persons in trades dangerous not only to life and limb, but also to health, constitutes a very important innovation."

A STUDENT LIFE-SAVING CREW.

MR. STEPHEN J. HERBEN, in *Blue and Gray*, describes in a very interesting article the life-saving crew which is manned by students of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. This unique crew is made up, with the exception of the keeper, of students enrolled in some department of the university, and who when off duty may be found in their classes hard at work at their studies. The life-saving station is a little red brick structure, situated in one corner of the campus, just on the edge of Lake Michigan. It is equipped with all the apparatus that the government uses in this branch of its service. A student sailor is constantly on guard, scanning the broad bosom of the lake.

The crew was originally formed in 1877, when a company of students, moved by humanitarian impulses, resolved to be ready for any emergency which might arise from the wrecking of vessels on the treacherous coast at Evanston. After a time the valuable service rendered by this band of students was brought to the notice of the government, and they were regularly mustered into the life-saving service.

From the nature of the case, the *personnel* of this crew changes every year or two. The students go on the crew for the purpose of earning sufficient money to carry them through the university.

IS MAN LOSING ONE OF HIS SENSES?

WE are a discontented race, always grumbling at the limitations of our knowledge, and not satisfied with the senses we admittedly possess. We are on the lookout for various new or nascent avenues to the mind from the outer world. And all the time we are quietly letting drop through disuse one of the few senses we actually have. The most prominent feature in our face does not avail to remind us sufficiently of the "neglected sense" which appears to be steadily retiring into nullity. In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Edward Dillon calls attention to this singular fact. "In man," he says, "the nerves and brain centres that subserve the sense of smell are poorly developed, in some degree vestigial structures. It would not be too strong a statement to make that in civilized man and especially in the Englishman of the present day, the sense remains merely as the vestige of a vestige."

THE ART OF PERFUMES.

It is intensely keen in several of the lower animals. The Japanese, as shown in their beautiful game of diverse fragrant woods, appear to have developed the sense to a higher point than Western nations have any conception of. Yet, "the olfactory sensations seem to have an unusually direct path to the inner working of the nervous system." A great part of the pleasure and pain of taste—the aroma of wine, the flavor of spices—ought to be credited to the sense of smell. The story is told of a Breton peasant "who invented an 'art of perfumes' while musing over the scents of the flowers of his native fields. He claimed to have discovered the harmonious relation existing between odors. He came to Paris with a perfume box of many compartments, to give a 'concert of perfumes,' passed, however, for a madman, and returning to his native home died in obscurity. Again, more than one ingenious person has constructed a scale of perfumes, finding parallels between different scents and the notes of an octave."

THE NOSE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF ENJOYMENT.

There are, indeed, points of resemblance between the terminations of the olfactory nerve and of the nerve of hearing. "No sense has a stronger power of suggestion than smell," and Mr. Dillon hints that the color school of poets might find connections between sounds and scents. He evidently thinks we don't get half the good we might out of our noses. We pay little heed to the pleasures to be derived from smell, and are careful only to avoid the pains of unpleasant odors. We use our noses not indeed so much as instruments of enjoyment, but rather as a sort of nuisance inspector.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE Hon. J. Sterling Morton's article on "Farmers, Fallacies, and Furrows," and that of E. L. Godkin on "Who Will Pay the Bills of Socialism?" are reviewed at some length in our deparment, "Leading Articles of the Month."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Matthew Hale argues that the conferring of the ballot on women involves a "useless risk." He shows that women, as such, have never, in New York, been under any disability regarding property rights, and that the discriminations against married women which once existed have been removed. "It may be said that these changes have been accompl shed by means of agitation and by woman's influence. If this be conceded, does it not show that woman's influence is just as powerful and effective without the ballot as it could be with it? Does it not show that the appeal by women to men's sense of justice and fairness has been as effectual in securing their rights as if women had actually participated in the excitement and labor of running elections or making laws as legislators?"

Miss Mary A. Greene, in summing up the results of the woman-suffrage movement, brings to light the interesting fact that women were legal voters in New Jersey from 1776 to 1807. They very generally voted the Federalist ticket, it is said. "Women voted in New Jersey in the Presidential election of 1804, when Thomas Jefferson was re-elected for a second term. Previously to that election the Presidential electors were chosen in New Jersey by the legislature. In 1892 the women of the new State of Wyoming participated in a Presidential election which resulted in the choice of Grover Cleveland, who was the first President since Jefferson to be elected by the aid of women's votes."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Two opposing views as to the desirability of further agitation for bimetallism are presented. Mr. Franklin H. Head urges the need of an international agreement, while the Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix dismisses the arguments of the international bimetallists in this summary fashion: "All we have to do with England is to get as much of her gold as we can, and our surest way to do that is to re-establish the confidence of the English investor in our financial integrity. We can do this by adapting ourselves to the world's present way of doing business, just as though we expected no other. When England wants us to confer about bimetallism, she knows the address of our ambassador. The prospect that she ever will consent to any unlimited coinage of silver, either at home or in India, at less than the market ratio, is none too cheering. We may wish her bimetallic party Godspeed, and commend to it the saying that time, patience and sweet oil will carry a snail to Jerusalem."

BALTIMORE RELIEF WORK.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould relates the experience of the city of Baltimore during the past winter in dealing with the tramp problem and helping the idle. "Relief experiments in Baltimore during the past winter, both in connection with the homeless poor and the resident unemployed, have accomplished remarkable results at a comparatively slight cost. As regards provision of work it must be acknowledged that the existence of quarries in the neighborhood of the city, and an open winter, were two favorable conditions. Still there is no doubt that, after the experience gained, the experiment could be repeated upon a larger scale and with even greater success."

OTHER ARTICLES.

E. M. Winston, in a dispassionate article, reviews some of the causes of distrust in Catholicism prevalent among Protestants, and appeals to open-minded Catholics to unite with moderates of the opposition in a "joint action against extremists."

President G. Stanley Hall continues his admirable pedagogical articles, this month treating of university scholarships and fellowships and presenting a list of funds for this purpose now available in American institutions.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"PROTECTION and the Proletariat," by the Secretary of Agriculture, the symposium on Coxeyism, and Prince Iturbide's article on Mexico under President Diaz, are noticed among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

In discussing "Fashion and Intellect," W. H. Mallock lays down the proposition that the qualities which make men brilliant in the intellectual world have no necessary connection with the qualities which make them brilliant in the social world, and proceeds to make a somewhat cynical examination of the social qualities most essential to success in the fashionable life of our time.

"WHAT SHOULD A DOCTOR BE PAID?"

Surgeon-General Hammond contends that no class of men do so much in the way of charity as those who practice medicine, and that the wealthy among their patients should take this fact into account in considering the size of their fees.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett predicts that the Unionist party at the coming election will appeal chiefly to the national pride and honor of the English people. A great effort will be made to inspire and arouse the national spirit.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, describes the functions and policy of that unique institution known as the University of the State of New York, of which he is a Regent. He shows that a large proportion of the teachers in the public schools of the State are graduates of the secondary schools which are under the control of the University Regents.

John F. Hume discusses State debts in an article headed "Our Family Skeleton." In his view the repudiation evil is a most threatening one, particularly in certain Southern States. The people of the States, he thinks, suffer more than the creditors.

THE ARENA.

AN abridgment of the Hon. Walter Clark's argument for the election of postmasters by the people is presented in our department, "Leading Articles of the Month."

The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, makes some interesting observations on the social ideals of Victor Hugo, who aimed, he says, at the removal of the root source of social misery by the establishment of just conditions, while guarding liberty and fostering individual development.

An attractive feature of this number is the illustrated article on the Boston Back Bay district, by Walter Blackburn Harte.

Another interesting contribution is by Hamlin Garland, describing the operation of the single tax in New Zealand. He derives his information from the recently published report of our consul to New Zealand, Mr. John D. Connolly.

Professor L. W. Batten states the conclusions reached by modern criticism in regard to the Hexateuch.

Elbert Hubbard describes some of the bigotries of the A. P. A. movement as "A New Disease."

Rabbi Solomon Schindler advocates the nationalization of electricity, using most of the familiar arguments on that side of the question.

The subject considered in June by the Union for Practical Progress was child labor, and the *Arena* furnishes a group of three articles on the various phases of this important problem.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

"ECONOMIC Co-operation" is the subject of an article in the *American Journal of Politics* by Stoughton Cooley, who endeavors to show that the preferable way to secure social regeneration is to allow society to develop as natural law dictates, rather than to attempt artificial remodeling.

W. W. Quaternass, in a "Defense of the 'Godless Schools' of the State," contrasts the moral instruction given in our public schools with that of the parochial and denominational institutions.

J. Castell Hopkins discusses the policy of trade alliance between Australia and Canada now being worked out, and the probable effects of the exclusion, in whole or in part, of the United States from the benefits of such an alliance.

THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

"COXEYISM and the Interest Question" is one of the group of articles dealing with various phases of the Coxey movement which are quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In "Fallacies About Farm Prices," Mr. Gunton marshals facts and figures to sustain the proposition that price is determined by the cost of producing the dearest portion of the supply actually marketed.

An article by F. B. Thurber describes a "one-man town" in Texas. It is a mining town of about 3,500 inhabitants, with a daily output of coal of about 1,600 tons, and a monthly pay-roll by the Texas and Pacific Coal Company of upward of $50,000.

"The most interesting feature of the town to a student of social economics is that every foot of ground, every building and every pound, gallon, foot or yard of merchandise in the place is owned by the company, and the price at which the necessaries and comforts of life can be procured is less than in co-operative communities where competition has full sway."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S article on "The Past, Present and Future of Municipal Government" is reviewed in another department.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING.

Mr. Hawke, the secretary of the Anti-Gambling League of England, explains the lines upon which that excellent association intends to carry out its warfare against betting and gambling: "The application of the existing law (Betting House act, 1853), and the passing of the one suggested below, would *break up* the pernicious system. The first necessity is to treat the great credit-betting clubs and the race course betting inclosures in the same way as the authorities are dealing with the ready-money betting clubs all over the country; and the recent decision of the Divisional Court of Queen's Bench in Bond *vs.* Plumb should render this feasible, if rich and poor are to be governed alike under the above-mentioned act."

The second step is to pass an act of Parliament by which the publication of betting odds in newspapers, and other information of the same kind, is to be treated as an offense punishable by law. This, however, does not exhaust the programme of the League. Mr. Hawke says: "Our plans embrace the project of grappling, whether educationally, or by the aid of legislation, with other forms of gambling, either connected with commerce in the produce market, limited liability companies and building societies, or with the Stock Exchange and miscellaneous lotteries. Judicious pressure, varying in force and kind, is needed for one and all. A bill to bring the outside stock exchanges under the regulations, as to advertising and receiving money in advance, of the principal stock exchanges, is now in a forward state of preparation and has secured influential support in all sections of the House of Commons."

AN INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

Mr. Keir Hardie writes what he calls "The Case for an Independent Labor Party." He says that seventeen candidates have already been selected for the coming general election, seven of whom are for seats already held by Tories. The party, he maintains, is strictly non-partisan, although it is in keener rivalry with the Liberals than with the Tories, and derives the bulk of its strength from the Liberal electorate. He says: "Ninety per cent. of the membership comes from the Liberals, though it is worthy of note that the two most astute men in the party in Glasgow were formerly Tories. In Manchester and Lancashire generally, on the other hand, the preponderance is the other way about. Even in Bradford, the headquarters of Liberalism, the votes cast for Mr. Tillett, when he stood as an I. L. P. candidate in 1892, are proved by careful analysis to have been drawn in the proportion of 46 per cent. from the Liberals, 32 per cent. from the Tories, and 22 per cent. from that nondescript class in every constituency who do not, except on very rare occasions, take the trouble of going to the poll for any candidate. At the municipal contests in November last, when over one hundred I. L. P. candidates were put forward, much the same results were obtained."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Gunsberg has a chess paper with problems, and Mr. W. M. Conway writes upon the recent development of mountain exploration, while the author of "A Lucky Sixpence" tells a short story brightly and well under the title of "Dedicated to John Huntley."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES has a story entitled "The Actualists," which makes fun out of the modern school of young British artists. Mr. Leslie Stephen enters his emphatic but humorous protest against the suggestion that the Himalayas are likely to be a substitute for the Alps, at least for many years to come. Mr. T. Mackay has a somewhat dull article explaining his view that the civic enthusiasm of the new Liberals is nothing more than hysteria. Major Darwin discourses upon the importance of the Niger territories, and Lord George Hamilton hammers out into statistical shape the self-evident proposition that England's command of the sea is absolutely necessary for the feeding of her people.

WHAT WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT MEANS.

Sir Richard Webster and Mr. Boscawen interpret the net result of disestablishment in Wales. After pointing out that the Church will have to give up its schools, as it will need all its money to support its parsons, they cipher out the sum that it will take to replace the denominational by board schools. Their conclusion is as follows: "The Welsh people will be worse off by nearly $400,000 a year; the Church will continue to live and to grow—but at the expense of religious and voluntary education."

If this is the effect upon the ratepayer, what will be the effect upon the Church itself? The following is their reply, which certainly reads as if it had been written by Mr. Boscawen and not by Sir Richard Webster: "It will suffer grievously for a time; it will be sorely crippled in many places; it will be left for many years in a worse position than any of its neighbors; its power for good, for charitable work, for help to the poor, will be greatly diminished; its rapid progress among the people may be stayed; but nothing in the long run can prevent the ultimate triumph of the Church and the equally certain decline of dissent. For Welsh dissent has had its day, its very *raison d'être* will have gone. The original *raison d'être* of dissent in Wales was, as everybody knows, the absence of Welsh services in church in the last century—this reason has long passed away."

LONDON TEACHERS AND THE NEW RELIGIOUS TEST.

Mr. Athelstan Riley sets forth his point of view as to the need of enforcing denominational teaching in London schools. He prints the famous circular, and states that only three teachers sent in their objections separately, while three thousand others sent them *en bloc*. It is difficult to follow Mr. Riley's logic. Most people would have thought that the issuing of a circular, which led three-sevenths of the teachers to decline to give religious teaching, was hardly a complete justification of the action of the Board. Mr. Riley, however, thinks otherwise, and he is a law, of course, unto himself: "Three thousand one hundred and ten were sent in *en bloc* through the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association, in response to a manifesto issued by the Executive Committee of that body urging that 'teaching the doctrines of the circular' would be the means of 'imparting a sectarian bias to our instruction.' Three thousand one hundred and thirteen, therefore, of the seven thousand eight hundred teachers in the service of the Board have withdrawn; no more complete justification of the Board's action could be required."

REMEDIES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bear, writing on "Agricultural Depression," sets forth the remedies which he considers to be indispensable: "First, then, I maintain that the burdens on land must be materially reduced to enable British agriculturists to hold their own against even fair and natural foreign competition. Next we have to consider unfair competition, which should be annihilated with an unsparing hand. I would have low rail rates on bulky farm and garden products, even if it be necessary to nationalize the railways in order to get them. The least that should be done is to give agriculturists a cheap tribunal for settling disputes with railway companies, such a court to have power to fix reasonable rates.

"First must be placed a thorough and effectual Tenant Right law, which would not only secure to the tenant the full value of all his improvements, but would also give him free scope to improve, and freedom of cropping and sale of produce. Market monopolies which hamper trade should be swept away, multiform weights and measures reduced to uniformity, and the law which prevents the establishment of Agricultural Credit Banks suitable for any but quite small holders of land amended."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have reviewed elsewhere the interview with ex-Speaker Reed on "Silver and the Tariff at Washington."

DR. ROBERTSON SMITH'S DISCOVERY.

Mr. J. G. Frazer writes a brief but very eulogistic article upon Professor Robertson Smith. He says that his chief merit lay in the discovery that the redemptive sacrifice of Christ was foreshadowed by sacrifices existing in many nations, which apparently came down to them from remote antiquity before historic times: "The peculiarity of these sacrifices is that in them the victim slain is an animal or a man whom the worshipers regard as divine, and of whose flesh and blood they sometimes partake, either actually or symbolically, as a solemn form of communion with the Deity. But Robertson Smith was the first to show that conceptions and sacraments of this sort are not confined to Christianity, but are common to it with heathen and even savage religions. Whether he was right in tracing their origin to totemism may be questioned: the evidence thus far does not enable us to pronounce decisively. But that religious ideas and observances of this type are world-wide, and that they originated, not in an advanced, but in a low stage of society and in a very crude phase of thought, is not open to question. The discovery was Robertson Smith's, and it is of capital importance for the history of religion."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Frazer is surely mistaken in thinking that no one discovered this before Professor Robertson Smith. Something like it has been one of the commonest arguments of the numerous commentators who deal in types and shadows.

Mr. W. M. J. Williams, in an article entitled "The Object of Local Taxation," publishes twenty-five pages of statistical pemmican which would constitute an extremely handy *vade mecum* of facts and figures for all who wish to take part in the debates on the English Budget.

There are two articles upon art. Mrs. Pennell describes the Salons in Paris, and Mr. MacColl discourses upon the Royal Academy. Mr. G. A. Scott dwells enthusiastically upon the delights of ryper shooting in Norway. The ryper is a bird resembling the red grouse in everything excepting its feathers. Mr. W. Roberts discourses upon the worship of pottery, Dr. Villiers Stanford writes on musical criticism in England, while the Prince of Monaco, in an article on the proposed Channel Bridge, points out some of the innumerable objections to this fantastic project, which will fortunately never be carried out.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. T. M. WILSON has a very strong article in favor of the Gothenburg system in Norway. "As to the moral fruits of the system in Norway, there is practically unanimity of opinion among leading men. My own observations, during a residence of thirty-five years in Norway, and opinions drawn from published and unpublished official documents, confirm the opinions of these gentlemen, and testify to the following facts: Crime and pauperism have been considerably reduced. The police say that a very great improvement has taken place in domestic relations, notably in quarreling between husbands and wives; that workmen now go straight home and learn to know and love their families; social drinking among workmen and old drinking customs are almost extinguished; the offense of picking the pockets of drunken persons, formerly common, is now extinct; arrests for drunkenness are much fewer, and most of them are due to consumption of liquors to which the system is not yet generally applied. The police also report that the system has been the means of promoting greatly advanced ideas in regard to temperance in the rising generation; has reduced the number of confirmed drunkards in a marked degree, while comparatively few persons of the outcast class now remain."

What is still more remarkable is, that he says that the total abstinence party in Norway has descended into the field in order to reprove the bigots of the United Kingdom Alliance for their objection to the one sensible method of dealing with the drink question.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Mr. H F. B. Lynch has a very solid paper on "The Armenian Question: I.—In Russia." Mr. Lynch's point of view is the old one that it is necessary to keep Russia out of Armenia. He says: "The plain policy of England—a policy which she has recognized, but failed to enforce—is, while abstaining from any direct intervention both in Turkey and in Persia, to work for the strengthening of whatever elements of stability either empire may be found to contain. If she shrinks from this task the preponderance of Russia is only a matter of time. To succeed in our efforts toward renovation and construction we must convince both Turkey and Persia of the sincerity of our intentions and of the strength of our will, and above all, we must concentrate ourselves upon particular problems, and not be disheartened and disgusted if we fail to solve all at once. Such a problem is this Armenian question.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN GERMANY.

Mr. H. W. Wolff has a paper on "Old Age Pensions in Practice." After studying the system in Germany, he has come to the conclusion that the German system has by no means proved to be a success. He says: "I cannot think that it can be said that the government has thoroughly succeeded. The task was evidently too hard for it, and its intervention by compulsory methods, which were intended to provide a certain guarantee for success, has not proved altogether effective for good. The introduction of compulsion has already very seriously, dangerously, impaired the disposition to self-help and the provident spirit among these same laboring classes. Even zealous administrators under the act have made no secret of this to me. I may add that there is very little evidence of the insurance having brought the country any nearer to that 'social peace' which was one of the great inducements held out to Parliament for its acceptance of the act. The German experiment cannot be reckoned an unqualified success, and our own advocates of old age pension are not likely to derive overmuch encouragement from its results."

GAMBLING IN FUTURES AND OPTIONS.

Mr. W. E. Bear, writing on "Market Gambling," explains the object with which evidence was laid before the Royal Commission on the subject of legislation against futures and options. He says: "In the first place, it is desired to induce the Commissioners to recommend Parliament to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the question; and, in the second place, it is hoped that an exposure of the abuses of market gambling in this country will strengthen the hands of those who are striving to suppress it in the United States. Here we cannot expect immediate legislation after the fashion of the Anti-Option bill, because the subject is new to the British public. But those of us who are convinced of the demoralizing effect of market gambling, and of its depressing results, are well assured that a full investigation of the subject would prove our arguments conclusively, and lead to a popular demand for the suppression of a system that is utterly bad from every point of view. To annihilate it before it has acquired a strong foothold in this country would be comparatively easy; whereas, if left to extend its malignant growth, it would be difficult to extirpate."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Andrew Lang writes briefly in his usual pleasant style about Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough," and Mr. M. G. Mulhall opens a mitraille of figures upon the bimetallists who spoke recently at the Mansion House. Mr. Mulhall, it may be mentioned, is a strong monometallist.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE best articles in the June number are Mr. Smalley's "Checks on Democracy in America," noticed elsewhere, Mr. Brett's "The Queen and Lord Palmerston," and Sir George Chesney's "Political Outlook in India."

WANTED, BRITISH TROTTERS.

Mr. J. I. Lupton writes a very elaborate paper upon the pedigree of British and American horses, leading up to the conclusion that what England needs most at present is to introduce the hindquarters of the American trotter into her own native studs. Mr. Lupton says: "America can boast of having devoted the excellence of horses not only to sport but to commercial pursuits; the same horse will perform on the track, the road, or the farm, will go in saddle or harness, and some specimens will trot from one mile to twenty at top speed without showing any symptoms of distress. Few if any horses in England possess the endurance common to the American trotters. Whence this force? It is owing to the anatomical structure of these animals; their tibiæ or long bones from their stifle joints to their hocks are unusually long as compared with an English horse, and this gives them their magnificent hind action that causes them to be such fast trotters.

"The qualifications of the trotter have only to be recognized to be appreciated. He possesses courage, endurance, speed, and docility, and his grand propelling hind action is common to no other equine breed; and as it is this hind force that is required to make more perfect British horses, it stands to reason that an attempt should be made to introduce it among our native breeds."

ENGLISH-SPEAKING INDIA.

Lord Brassey publishes a diary of his recent run to the East on board his yacht *Sunbeam*, in order to fulfill his

duties on the Opium Commission. The *Sunbeam* steamed, sailed, or was towed close upon seventeen thousand miles. The quantity of coal consumed was about three hundred tons, or about one ton to every thirty miles under steam. The diary is characteristic of its author, painstaking and well-informed. The following passage is of interest. Speaking of the work of the Opium Commission, Lord Brassey says: "The work on which we were engaged had the irksomeness of monotony, and constant repetition of the same arguments, the same opinions, and the same statistics, whether for or against opium. But there was much of interest in the witnesses themselves. The extensive knowledge of the English language among the natives of India is quite remarkable. Many appeared before us, having no connection with the public service, who, in ready command of our mother tongue, were fully equal to the best educated Englishman. They experienced absolutely none of the difficulties which most of us find when we endeavor to express our thoughts in any other tongue than our own. They were fluent to volubility, animated, argumentative, and even eloquent. They were able to return fire most effectively upon occasion, when placed under the ordeal of cross-examination."

MUSIC AND EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. W. Lascelles-Scott, writing upon modern explosives and their composition, mentions among other things that they are extremely susceptible to music. This is a new and unsuspected danger, for which some of the discoveries of Keeley have, however, prepared us. Mr. Lascelles-Scott says: "When an 'intense' explosive is approaching its 'critical' state, and its molecules therefore are in a condition of *very* unstable equilibrium, the sudden emission of a musical note will frequently bring matters to a climax and induce detonation.

"Nevertheless, if cordite, for instance, were largely employed and stored in India, and at a certain place it was approaching its critical stage, the music of a passing band might explode the whole magazine."

Discussing the question of securing the safety of these high explosives, Mr. Lascelles-Scott suggests that each of them should be inclosed in a vacuum through which the fatal musical notes would not penetrate.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Charles Whibley discourses on "Art at the Salons of Paris" from the standpoint of a very superior person indeed. Mr. Walter Pater describes Vezelay as the second of his great churches of France. Sir Herbert Maxwell, greatly daring, ventures to write on the hackneyed theme of love, and does it, too, with considerable freshness. The object of the paper is to draw a parallel between the way in which the Duke of Buckingham revenged the rejection of his love by the Queen of France and the way in which a Scottish lassie who had been seduced and deserted last year in Dumfries avenged herself by flinging vitriol in his face. Sir Herbert Maxwell points out that the passion was the same in both cases, but whereas his countrywoman merely avenged herself on the individual, the Duke of Buckingham plunged two nations into war with much less provocation. Professor Mahaffy and Frank Dillon both protest against the proposed reservoir of Philae. Professor Mahaffy, deserting the argument from archæology, protests against the devastation of Nubia, while Frank Dillon not less vehemently argues against the submergence of Philae. The last paper is Judge Emden's elaborate, but somewhat inarticulate, exposition of the crying need for reform in our company law.

THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Dr. Albert Shaw's article on "The Government of German Cities," from Mr. Dickson's on "Edison's Invention of the Kineto-Phonograph," and from the symposium of ex-Ministers of the United States on "The Reform of the Consular Service."

Timothy Cole contributes one of his short critical articles on the old masters, selecting for his subject Van Ostade, one of the Dutch school, who lived in the seventeenth century, and who presents the most distinctive characteristics of the Dutch artists. One of his most remarkable interiors, "The Village Schoolmaster," is only 13 by 16 inches, and is valued at $33,000. Mr. Cole's engraving is after "The Fish Market," which is scarcely larger. Of the Dutch school in general Mr. Cole says: "The sentiment in Dutch painting is always charming and never repulsive, because it deals with light and shade and color. This is in truth its never-varying theme. In Dutch art the subject is generally its least important consideration, There is no well-determined subject, because anything would serve to illustrate what the Dutchman sought to tell. What he should paint did not concern him so much as how he should paint. He is enamored of the world in its exterior aspect, and chooses things at random, as it were, as instances in proof that we are immersed in beauty could our eyes behold it. To judge the faces of Van Ostade's men and women ugly, however, is to regard their features merely, and to fail to perceive their air, which is their essence."

The naturalist-poet, Mr. John Burrows, contributes some "Field Notes," in which he tells of the marches he has stolen on weasels, crows, sparrows, woodthrushes, minks, bluejays and other *ferœ* whose comings-in and goings-out help to make up the round of his life and observations.

HARPER'S.

THE June *Harper's* opens with a fully illustrated article on Philadelphia, or "The City of Homes," as Mr. Charles Belmont Davis calls it. Mr. Davis, while saying numbers of complimentary things about the Pennsylvanian capital, has to record very clearly its fall as a literary centre. Fifty years ago, he says, it was the literary centre of the country. "Thirty years later, when the late Mr. George H. Boker discussed the possibility of his bringing out a book of poems, a number of his friends tried to dissuade him from his purpose, giving as a reason that it would injure his social position. Ten years ago Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, in writing of Philadelphia, said: 'The lighter enjoyments only are sought, and conversation runs principally on personal matters, parties, dress and the theatre, with hardly a tinge of current reading.'

"More recently Miss Agnes Repplier paid a visit to Boston, where she received the courtesy to which her work had entitled her. A Boston woman, who had entertained the Philadelphia writer, was a guest a few weeks later at a luncheon given in the Quaker City. In an endeavor to please her Philadelphia friends, the Boston woman spoke of Miss Repplier's great success, but the twelve women at the luncheon had never heard of their distinguished townswoman."

In his article on "French Diplomacy Under the Third Republic" M. De Blowitz sketches the leading personalities in French diplomatic circles with his customary boldness and voluminous reminiscences. In M. De Blowitz's opinion one of the most serious diplomatic blunders that France has made was the conquest of Tunis, though that

conquest was "unquestionably in itself the finest that France has realized in sixty years." "But the political consequences of this conquest weigh, and will weigh for a long time yet, on France and on European peace. It was this that brought France and Italy into opposition, driving the latter into the arms of Austria and Germany, and thus preparing the Triple Alliance, which is a constant object of exasperation to France, and which now imposes upon the whole of the continent of Europe armaments and sacrifices under which her prosperity threatens to go hopelessly down."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE opening and starred feature of the June *Cosmopolitan* is an illustrated article on "Famous Hunting Parties," by Buffalo Bill. The pictures are beautiful and Mr. Cody's descriptions of the big hunts are interesting in a certain way, but it does not demand a great excess of sentimentality to experience something very nearly akin to disgust at the wholesale slaughter of those days. Fancy an army of 500 men with their luxurious camping outfits and every destructive appliance known, taking the field against the herds of buffalo that once were, simply for the personal gratification of a wealthy Englishman! We decline to believe that an aristocrat who dwells in his carpeted tent and has his cocktail brought to him before breakfast on the plains and then sallies forth to see buffalo slaughtered by the score—is a sportsman. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia was one of these noble "sportsmen," and Mr. Cody records that "during the five days that we were in Alexis camp several hundred buffalo were killed."

Maurice Barrès, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, gives a history of the Panama scandal, and the exciting incidents of its exposure in Paris. M. Barrès does not mince matters. Says he: "If I have told these things, it has been in order that my readers may know the combination of vulgarity and dishonesty which in that assembly, now defunct, took the place of conscience. In spite of the efforts of a handful of disinterested men, it never did accomplish anything else than 'operations.' And yet, the least knowing of magistrates, accustomed to investigations, could have carried this one through by the simple question, 'You who spend fifty thousand, three hundred thousand francs a year, what are your means of support?'"

SCRIBNER'S.

WE quote among our leading articles from Archibald Forbes' paper on "The Future of the Wounded in War."

Professor N. S. Shaler contributes a paper on "The Dog" in which he brings arguments to prove that the dog was not originally a wolf, but that he has come down from some distinct species Of all man's victories over the original brute dog, Professor Shaler thinks the greatest is to be found "in the measure in which he has overcome the fierce rage which clearly characterized the ancestors of this creature when they first felt the mastering hand. The reader cannot understand the intensity of the rage motive in the carnivora unless he has studied some of these brutes in their wild state, where from the time in the remote ages when they first began to take on the qualities of their species they have survived and won success by the fury of their assault. In almost all our breeds of dogs this primal ferocity has been overlaid by the various motives of rationality, sympathy and conventional demeanor, until one may live half a lifetime with well-bred dogs without a chance to see the demon which we have buried in their breasts as we have in our own beneath a host of civilizing influences. It is rare indeed in our day that a dog, unless insane, will bite a human being. The most of their assaults are pure bluster, mere pretense of fury, as is shown by the fact that if, carried away by their pretense, they are led to use their teeth, it is a mere sham assault, having no semblance of the effectiveness of true combat."

Dr. Leroy M. Yale has a most pleasant article on "American Game Fishes," which has the interest that a true sportsman, an intelligent naturalist and fascinating writer can give such a subject. Sportsmen will be interested in Dr. Yale's definition of a game fish. It should, he says, have "beauty, sapidity of flesh and a certain degree of rarity to excite the desire of the angler, as well as strength, courage, nimbleness and cunning to test his skill, in a contest rendered the more even by delicacy of tackle."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

MR. HAMLIN GARLAND begins the June number of *McClure's* with a characteristic article on "Homestead and Its Perilous Trades."

General Greeley writes of the Arctic expeditions now in progress, under the title of "Will They Reach the Pole?" He gives it as his opinion that there is an ice-covered land in the neighborhood of the North Pole, probably of considerable extent; but owing to the terrible obstacles and the dangerous currents between "the highest north" and the pole, he thinks that "the feet of man will never tread there until flying machines or dirigible balloons are successfully operated."

Mr. Cleveland Moffett continues his capital descriptions of the domestic arrangements of "Wild Beasts in Captivity," and Mr. McClure's artists have made stunning pictures of the lions' and tigers' heads that offer such striking subjects. Speaking of the relative strength and fierceness of these royal beasts, Mr. Moffett says: "It is the opinion of tamers that the tiger is more to be feared than the lion. One will kill a man with as much ease as the other; but the lion gives fair warning of his murderous intention by rushing at his victim with a roar, whereas the tiger, true representative of the cat tribe, comes sneaking up with the semblance of an affectionate purr, only to set his fangs, with sudden spring, into the very life of his victim. The lion has somewhat greater muscular power than the tiger, but the latter has greater quickness. In intelligence they are about equal; and in general it may be said that a full-grown Nubian lion and a full-grown royal Bengal tiger (each, say, four years old) are a fair match. It would be an even guess which would kill the other."

THE ATLANTIC.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S article in the June *Atlantic* on "Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse" has been reviewed elsewhere.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher, writing on "American Railways and American Cities," considers that the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission is chiefly operated to accomplish some needful results for the railroads themselves—for instance, in suppressing the great evil of free passes, in collecting statistics and in attracting the attention of deep thinkers to the gigantic railroad problem. He does not believe that the law will be able to make the Commission anything more or that it can touch the "inveterate evils of discrimination."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 1 opens with a chapter of the Duc d'Aumale's forthcoming history of the princes of the house of Condé.

The story, "A False Pearl," is succeeded by a scientific paper on "Optical Theories," by M. Duhene, who makes a free use of English names. He rejects Sir William Thompson's effort to "explain all magnetic, electric and luminous phenomena by theories of motion." He describes the incessant changes of philosophic opinion upon these subjects, but considers that "underneath all the theories which are only created to be destroyed—under the hypotheses which one century regards as the secret mechanism and hidden spring of the universe, and which the succeeding century breaks to pieces as children's toys—may be recognized the slow progress, slow but incessant, of mathematical physics."

UNSOLVED ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

"Le Mouvement Economique," by M. Moreau, is, perhaps, the most interesting article in the number, though too technical for long extract. It may be regarded as a French contingent to the attack now being made upon the older economists, led in England by Professor Thorold Rogers. After a rapid review of the economic state of Europe, wherein M. Moreau says he thinks Russia and Austria to be the two wise money-saving nations, he deals with South America and Australia, and says: "Thus the whole world is a prey to unsolved economic problems. The details vary; the fundamental difficulty is uniform. On the one hand is the consumer, seeking to purchase the products of foreign countries as cheaply as possible; on the other, the producer is calling for protection against foreign competition—the double problem connected by the obscure and mysterious monetary question."

Perhaps the newest thing in this long and interesting paper is the page on French wines. It is evident that the price of corn must suffer from the same causes which have injured the market of the English farmer; but why should the famous wines of France be in a condition this year of complete glut? The vintage of 1893 was splendid; it is the best one obtained since the ravages of the phylloxera. The buyers have ceased to buy—the drinkers to drink! The people have taken to beer, to cider, to other liquids—not always of the most wholesome description; and the wine growers in immemorial vineyards are calling out to government to take off taxes, to refuse adulteration—to endeavor to get the people back to the good old ways.

CATHERINE SFORZA.

The Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé, of the French Academy, contributes a really brilliant paper on Catherine Sforza, the Italian heroine of the fifteenth century. Born in 1463, and dying at the age of forty-six, this indomitable woman, whose life was a chapter of astounding exploits, ardent loves, and emotions, maternal, patriotic and revengeful enough to furnish a dozen ordinary careers, was ancestress, through the Medicis, of most of the Royal houses of Europe. Her great grandfather, Muzio, the first of the Sforzas, had been a simple peasant, who joined a band of free-lances, became captain, and surnamed the Strong, won the heart of the Queen of Naples, devastated Italy, and died by drowning after a battle won at Hescara. He tried to swim the river, and "twice his iron gauntlets were seen above the water, joined in an attitude of prayer; then the adventurer disappeared from the world as quickly as he had emerged from the soil, and his body was never recovered." Catherine Sforza had a certain resemblance on a smaller scale to Catherine of Russia; but the Italian blood had nobler elements than the German. Her imprisonment by the Borgias, of sixteen months, in the Castle of St. Angelo, finally broke the spirit of the hitherto indomitable warrior woman. Of her many children, she loved best the little Giannino, who lived to become "John of the Black Band" and grandfather of the Medicis. His mother left him the little money she had been able to save from ruin, showed late in the day some little disposition of piety, and died quietly after as stormy a life as ever fell to the lot of mortal woman.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Prévost-Paradol et ses Lettres Choisies," by M. G. Valbert, is a notice of M. Gréard's recent study of the brilliant young Minister for France to Washington, whose career came to so untimely an end in June, 1870.

"The Succession of Egypt in the Equatorial Provinces," by M. Henri Deherain, advocates naturally French claims, but allows that whatever flag may float over the vast territories in question, "the work of Baker, of Gordon, and of Emin Pasha will not long be interrupted. They will not have labored in vain; their efforts to abolish the commerce in slaves will not have been sterile. Whoever possesses Wadelai, the long caravel of miserable creatures slowly winding to the coast, and scattering the road with corpses, will survive in memory only."

The fundamental idea of Comte d'Haussonville's discussion on the modern labor problem is that charity can never be banished from human affairs. Comte d'Haussonville thinks that the time will never come when human suffering will not require human sacrifices. He considers the need and duty of charity an absolute correlative law of the life of man upon earth, and therefore that in the best laid scheme for elevating the labor of the world into helpful channels there must always enter an element of help given and received.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE May numbers of this review give a prominent place to articles dealing with labor and history. Under the title of "Workmen Under the Second Empire," M. Lamy gives a striking picture of the conditions under which the toilers of France found themselves during the reign of Napoleon III. The French workman, he declares, belongs to quite another human category than the French peasant; he is more talkative, reads the newspapers and takes a keen interest in politics. The great Revolution, far from benefiting the workmen, restrained their liberty, and, according to a law passed in 1791, the *ouvriers* were forbidden to hold public meetings, and any attempt at a strike was immediately met with fines and even imprisonment. The first real revolt seems to have taken place in Lyons, as late as 1832, when a group of artisans declared their right to a living wage. Napoleon III, like William II of Germany, seems from the first to have wished the workmen to consider him their friend, and, far from suppressing, he encouraged certain attempts at trades unions. Indeed, the first great European Congress of the Internationale took place in the autumn of 1866 in Switzerland, and France was represented by six French delegates. Napoleon III, however,

lived to regret his too conciliatory attitude. It is to the workmen and the workmen alone that M. Lamy attributes the final fall of the Empire and the establishment of the Third Republic. He does not, however, tell us anything of the feelings and aspirations of the *ouvrier* of to-day.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNIFORM.

In an amusing article, Comte de Butler discusses the philosophy of the uniform. "There has never been a time," he observes, "when warriors and men of war did not wear special garments, and in modern days the brilliant coloring and seductive cut of military uniforms has always played a great part in voluntary enlistment." During the last 200 years—that is to say, since the reign of Louis XIV—French cavalry regiments alone have worn 200 distinct kinds of uniforms ; but it is only fair to add that the French soldiers' frequent change of uniform had become a joke in the Europe of our forefathers. The story goes, that when Frederick II had paintings made of all the military types of his day, the French soldier figured *in naturalibus*, and when showing the Parisian ambassador over the collection, his Majesty exclaimed, "Before dressing your compatriot, I must first find out what he is now wearing." Napoleon I's costume gave no idea of that of his staff, who were splendidly accoutred. The familiar shako, as its name implies, is of Eastern origin ; since the year 1806 it has been the regular headgear of the French infantry. It is certain that though the habit does not always make the monk, the uniform generally makes the soldier.

CARLOMAN DE RULHIÈRE.

M. Tourneux in the same number resuscitates a long forgotten diplomatic personality, Carloman de Rulhière, one time French ambassador to Russia, and the author of some amusing recollections of the Court of Catherine II, or rather of the tortuous ways in which the famous Empress succeeded her husband. These "Anecdotes," as they were styled, were privately circulated on his return to France, and the Empress on more than one occasion tried to obtain the destruction of the manuscripts. When, however, they were finally printed, in 1797, interest in the matter to which they related had become swallowed up in other things ; and yet it is to this volume that the historical student should go for authentic details of the Russian Revolution of 1762.

THE ROUMANIAN NATION.

M. Gaidoz, describing the position occupied by the Roumanian nation in Hungary, shows a very strange state of things in the Austrian empire. There are, it seems, over 2,500,000 Roumanians in Hungary, but they are quite distinct from the Magyars, and, until 1848, did not even enjoy the same civil and political rights. Yet there seems little doubt that they belong to the more ancient of the two nations. Till the middle of this century the Roumanians held in Hungary the position of serfs, and their religion, Greek Orthodoxy, was not recognized by the State ; they were forbidden to carry arms or to indulge in such luxuries as horses, trousers, boots and linen shirts. It must not, however, be supposed that they submitted tamely to this state of things. They revolted again and again, being roused in 1784 by a remarkable peasant leader, a certain Horia, who was at one time known as the King of Dacia ; this man, though his insurrection ended in bloodshed and disaster, is still looked upon by the descendants of his party as a hero and a martyr. The great wave of liberty which convulsed Europe in the year 1848 indirectly benefited the Roumanians, but there still remains a small but active party in Hungary who would like to see themselves once more a nation, and entirely detached from Austria-Hungary ; and the existence of this party in the State must surely, observes M. Guidoz, form a danger should the relations between Austria and Russia become ever really strained.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN *La Nouvelle Revue* for May, Joseph de Nittis, the well-known painter, continues his delightful souvenirs, and gives a charming account of a visit paid by himself and his wife to London. Among other interesting acquaintances he made that of Taglioni, the famous dancer, who told him that on one occasion when preparing a young lady for presentation to the Drawing Room, the mother of the latter complained that the pupil had scarce acquired the grace of the teacher. "Your daughter, madame," answered the great dancer, "was not born a Taglioni."

A WOMAN'S NOTES ON THE FRENCH SOUDAN.

When Madame Paul Bonnetain, the wife of the well-known novelist, decided to accompany her husband on a journey to Senegal and the French Soudan, she met both from her friends and from strangers a great deal of opposition, the more so that she intended to take with her her little seven-year-old daughter. In the *Nouvelle Revue* this lady describes in vivid and well chosen words all that befell her on the journey. Madame Bonnetain did not follow her husband in any official capacity, but paid all her own expenses ; but they met with the greatest opposition all along the route, and on one occasion they received a mysterious telegram sent from one of the Soudanese garrisons that Soudan was not made for ladies. These very same people, however, were the first to afterwards applaud their courageous countrywoman, and she received the greatest courtesy and kindness from all and sundry. Madame Bonnetain did the cooking, and her *menus*, she says with pride, included stewed pigeons with peas, ducks with turnips, mutton, veal, and chicken, for, unlike English explorers, French travelers never journey without a considerable stock of tinned and preserved food. The little eight-year daughter seems to have been the greatest comfort and delight to her parents ; she helped her mother cook, and spent her time during the hot days playing in the tent with her dog Typ and a small antelope, which was presented her by a native king. Madame Bonnetain entirely bears out the observations so often made concerning the introduction by Europeans of spirituous liquors, and of their disastrous effects upon the African native character. She also records that in private conversations the missionaries often asserted the practical impossibility of converting to Christianity the negro race, and therefore she strongly advises French colonists to rather pose as the protectors of the established (Mussulman) religion than make any attempt to introduce foreign missionaries.

In this same number M. A. Albalat discusses the part played by what he somewhat quaintly styles "honest love" in French fiction from "La Princesse de Clèves" to Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet" and Feuillet's "Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre." He points out that many French writers have created charming types of pure womanhood; he also pays an eloquent tribute to Walter Scott, George Eliot, and Dickens.

THE POLISH MAGAZINES.

THE GENERAL REVIEW.

IN this month's number of the *General Review* two most interesting articles are worthy of the reader's attention, the first on Lithuania and its ancient history, the other on the religious meeting or congress held at Chicago. The writer, upholding the United States, mentions the fact that religions and creeds of all kinds enjoy in that country a full and complete freedom, forgetting, however, that the same liberty reigns equally in England. The article continues in emitting the opinion of the writer that the congress will undoubtedly bring forth in the future very important results for religion in general, as it is the first in which politics have been put aside in favor of the question of deciding on the true Divinity to be appointed for all religions. The article ends by an admirable eulogium of Cardinal Gibbons, and it gives also the writer's impartial approval of the different American Ministers present at the congress.

THE ATHENEUM.

THE *Atheneum* is the best and most known of the different reviews published in Poland. The number now before us contains many articles interesting to all its readers. In an article on French literature of the day, the writer points out that France shows a decided tendency towards favoring Russian authors, quoting Turgenieff, Tolstoi, and Dostoyowski as having a prominent place, those authors treating of Christian Socialism, and giving as a further proof of Russian influence on French literature the case of the celebrated writer, Monsieur de Vogüé, who upholds the doctrine of his Russian colleagues, in dwelling on the necessity of combining love and religion in all forthcoming novels. There nevertheless exists a counterpart to that new school in the form of the decadent and sceptic sects, who are creating for themselves a prominent and important place in the literature of the day.

THE POLISH REVIEW.

IN the present number of the *Polish Review* we find a very interesting preface entitled "1794–1894" (this year being the centenary of the downfall of Poland). The preface, and the article following it, treat of the great Polish hero Thaddeus Koseiswysko. The writer of the article expresses the opinion that although Poland's present condition is very bad, yet hopes may be entertained that, notwithstanding Russia's efforts, Poland's literary and general activity will eventually restore it to the prominent position it occupied at one time, and which the country could not arrive at by the strength of its armies. The next article deserving special notice is that on Gounod and French music, in which musical art in France is discussed from its earliest period until the present day, the writer giving a fair and clever criticism of Gounod's works, and pointing out with great energy the merits of the late regretted composer's operas and other compositions. The political portion of the *Polish Review* consists principally of a criticism of the Pope's encyclical. The *Review* gives finally two important articles, the one by Arkeyski, Polish philosopher, and the other by Istanas Benoi, leader of the Polish party in the Austrian Parliament, but recently dead.

THE WARSAW LIBRARY.

THIS review gives in its present number the continuation of a novel by the celebrated Polish writer, Henry Sienkewiecz, entitled "The Polaniecki Family." The novel is followed by a few interesting articles on the diplomatic correspondence of Count Dmitri, referring to Russian politics of the seventeenth century, but not requiring any special detailed criticism.

TWO OTHER CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

A NEW ITALIAN REVIEW.

ITALIAN magazine literature has received a notable addition in the shape of *La Riforma Sociale*, which, under the joint editorship of Francesco S. Nitti and L. Roux, will be devoted exclusively to the treatment of social and economic problems in a broad and popular manner. The review commits itself to no particular school of thought; a spirit of toleration and an absence of personalities will be among its distinctive features, and its pages will be closed to no contributor on account of any opinion he may hold. The *Riforma Sociale* will appear monthly, and consists of 180 pages of printed matter. The opening number promises well, and contains among other attractions an instructive paper on land-tenure in Austria a graphic and powerful description of the sweating system as it is practiced in London work shops, by Mrs. Sydney Webb, and a couple of articles dealing with the agrarian situation in Sicily, a subject which is as much a standing dish in Italian magazines as the tariff question is with us.

KRINGSJAA.

"KRINGSJAA" of March 17 is an exceedingly good number, which came to hand too late to be noted in last month's survey. It opens with a very brightly-written article, entitled "From the Far West." There is a characteristic free-and-easy portrait of Mark Twain, whose humor *Kringsjaa*, by the way, considers just a little heavy and monotonous in the end, and touched with a trifle too much of "horse-play," though a small dose of it now and again has an extremely refreshing effect. There is also a portrait and short critique of Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose books, *Kringsjaa* remarks, have won renown rather by reason of having dealt with the right question at the right time than because of their own literary worth. Herr Tambs Lyche continues in this number his eloquently-written study of George Eliot, whom he deeply reveres, though he misses in her books that soothing certainty of a sorrow-free after life which one would have expected to find embedded in the heart of the creator of Dinah Morris, Adam Bede and Romola.

THE NEW BOOKS

I. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

AS far as the new books are concerned, there has been no very great sensation during the month, and, as you will see from the following list, those that have been selling best are, in a large degree, books that have been out some little time]:

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd.
The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By Professor Drummond.
Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram-Himalayas. By W. M. Conway.
The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling.
Pembroke. By Mary E. Wilkins.
Lombard Street in Lent: A Course of Sermons on Social Subjects.
Tennyson: His Art and Relation to Modern Life. By Stopford A. Brooke.
Esther Waters. By George Moore.
In Varying Moods: Short Stories. By Beatrice Harraden.

Professor Drummond's book bids fair to have as great a run as his first book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Among the religio-scientific writers of the present day none is more popular than Professor Drummond.

The next on the list, Mr. Conway's "Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram-Himalayas," belongs to that class of books of travel which, in opposition to the class describing places one has visited, and recalling pleasurable reminiscences, is concerned with describing places which hardly, by any possibility, one can visit. But Mr. Conway is an enthusiastic mountaineer, who cannot sleep of nights when once the thought of some unscaled mountain peak presses upon his mind. To the members of the Alpine Club the Karakoram-Himalayas were an unknown ground before the appearance of his book, but the account which he gives of his adventures and privations is not calculated to make one hanker to follow his example. I certainly prefer to go through the Himalayas in his pages rather than in the way he went himself.

If you have been watching the magazines at all closely you will know all about Mr. Kipling's new collection of short stories, for they have all appeared in such form already. Mr. Kipling, by heredity, should be an authority on wild beasts, for his father, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, is an accomplished naturalist, and the author of at least one book upon his favorite subject. Certainly his son, in "The Jungle Book," seems to have entered into the very heart of wild beast life, and the collection will be very popular with grown-up people and young folks alike. Among the nine best selling books only two other very new volumes of fiction find a place: Miss Mary E. Wilkins' "Pembroke" and Miss Beatrice Harraden's "In Varying Moods." Hitherto Miss Wilkins, of course, has been best known for her short stories of New England life—they made her, in fact, at one bound the most widely-read American woman writer. In "Pembroke" she has not achieved the success as a novelist which she gained as a *conteur;* but still she has produced a work full of interest, and of a certain subdued charm which none of her admirers should miss, and which none will regret. Miss Harraden, on the other hand, made her name with a novel, "Ships that Pass in the Night." I don't know what you thought of that book; but, if you care at all for her work, you will like her short stories. But it is not to every temperament that they appeal.

But if there has been no one book discussed everywhere during the month, the announcement that we are actually to have at last a uniform edition of all Mr. Stevenson's work has created a good deal of talk in town. You may remember that both "Kidnapped" and its sequel "Catriona" were dedicated to a certain Mr. Charles Baxter, Writer to the Signet. Well, apparently it suggested itself to this gentleman and to Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. Stevenson's representatives in England, that the time had come for a collected edition. The difficulty was, his books were scattered through the lists of no less than four firms of publishers, but it has been surmounted by a return to the old plan of publishing a limited edition, which shall be the joint property of all these firms. Messrs. Constable & Co. are to do the printing, and the edition—fitly named "The Edinburgh"—will altogether number but a thousand sets, and will be sold only by subscription. There will be twenty volumes, at 12s. 6d. each, net, so that for a sum but little exceeding twelve guineas one may become possessed of everything Mr. Stevenson has published, even including the famous and highly-priced pamphlet of his teens, "The Pentland Rising." In form the volumes are to be moderately large 8vo., but the paper, water-marked with Mr. Stevenson's initials, is to be of so light and pure a quality that their weight will be less than would be expected. Outwardly the set will be everything that can be desired, a leisurely and luxurious addition to your library. Each volume will be so numbered that Mr. Stevenson's future work, ultimately to appear in similar form, will fall into its appropriate place.

Among the solid issues of the month are the two volumes which contain the speeches and addresses of the late Lord Derby. Mr. Lecky, who was an intimate friend of the late statesman, contributes an introductory memoir of the author of these discourses, and performs his task with brevity and good taste. Lord Derby was common sense incarnate. With a little more dash he might have been one of the greatest of our Prime Ministers, and with a little more enthusiasm, and a good deal more emotion, he might have been a second Lord Shaftesbury. As it is, he was a great second-rate figure, solid, honest, skeptical, and cautious; an extremely useful man to have at your right-hand side when you are driving an engine, but not the man to drive the engine himself. These speeches and addresses are full of the cold, clear, common sense, which is seldom commonplace, and to which you can always turn with a certainty that you will find something well said that it is good to keep in mind before acting. But you must have the decision to act; you will not get the impulse from anything in these books.

As an antithesis to the cold, carefully-balanced intellect of Lord Derby, one may read a book eloquently written by an able and enthusiastic author, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. It is entitled "The Great Alternative," and is a plea for the adoption of a settled national policy by Great Britain, to be carried out by an Imperial party,

based upon the destruction of present parties. Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury are to toss up which shall take the Prime Ministership and which the Foreign Office; Lord Roberts is to be made Minister for the Defense of the Empire; and Britain is to venture boldly into the field of continental politics—and so forth and so forth. If only Lord Derby could rise from the grave in order to subject this imposing but meretricious scheme to the crucial analysis of which he was such a master! Much that Mr. Wilkinson says is true and well said, but it is marvelous that such an able man should fail to see that the only result of the formation of his Imperial party would be the formation of the anti-Imperial party, which would, to put it mildly, multiply the power of Mr. Labouchere and his Little Englander by ten if not by twenty. Our British party system has its defects, but from Mr. Wilkinson's standpoint it has the supreme advantage of committing the Liberal party as a whole to an Imperial policy. It is much better to have Lord Rosebery at the head of a Radical administration than if Lord Rosebery were acting as Lord Salisbury's Foreign Secretary, confronted by a distinctly anti-Imperial party whose advent to office would be a signal for a policy of universal skedaddle.

Do you remember that interesting book that came out a year or two ago on "Extinct Monsters?" It was a copiously illustrated and well-written resurrection of the fearful creatures which used to wallow in the primeval slime of the world as yet untrodden by the foot of man. Its author, Mr. Hutchinson, has the rare gift of scientific imagination and is able to reconstruct so as to enable any one to visualize the remote progenitors of the animals with which we are at present acquainted. I was much interested in turning over the pages of his new book, "Creatures of Other Days," to see the rat-like forefather of the horse; but this is only one of a multitude which he has restored from their fragmentary remains, so that, with his book in our hands, it is almost possible to live back across the ages and form some kind of picture of the inhabitants of the world in its early prime.

On the whole, I think that in this month's parcel the best book is the smallest. It is a volume of verse entitled "A Little Child's Wreath," and is dedicated to the "memory of a little child, and to all who have mourned one." The author, Miss Elizabeth Rachel Chapman, published some time ago a companion to "In Memoriam," which had the rare good fortune of securing the commendation of the Laureate himself. In these forty pages of poetry which she has given to the world we have a contribution inspired by grief for the loss of a child of seven which is not unworthy to take its place even beside "In Memoriam," which two generations at least have accepted as the supreme expression of human sorrow for a departed friend. Miss Chapman has ventured upon sacred ground, but she has come off safely with the inspiration of a divine sympathy in her soul and with lips touched with the live coal from the altar on which glows the flame of immortal love. The innumerable company of those who have mourned the untimely death of a little child will recognize in Miss Chapman one who has suffered even as they, but she has interpreted as they never could have done the longing and the hope with which life tries so oft in vain to reconcile itself with death. Our consolation to the bereaved is too often merely a "well meant alms of breath" which irritates rather than soothes, but I think you will agree with me in believing that many bleeding hearts will find in this little volume of verse the balm of comfort which they will not find elsewhere, even if they do not arrive at the deep content which the author expresses in the closing lines of this brief but noble poem:

> Hushed by the gracious hand of pitying death,
> I hush thee too with my low song of praise;
> Thou gentlest thing that ever yet drew breath,
> My thanks for this thy rest to heaven I raise!
>
> Content I leave with God what once I missed.
> And keep upon thy grave my Eucharist.

Mr. Edmund Garrett, years ago in his student days, published a collection of verse of high promise. He has now returned to his first love, after serving seven years in the journalistic mill, and in his translation of Ibsen's "Brand" has redeemed the promise of his earlier lays. This translation of "Brand" should make you a convert to the new Norwegian cult. Two other recent volumes of verse are Mr. Andrew Lang's "Ban and Arrière Ban," and "Selections from the Poems of Arthur Hugh Clough," a welcome addition to the Golden Treasury Series, containing all that is most valuable, including "Bothie." As for Mr. Lang's volume, I can only say what has always been said both of his verse and of his prose. It is scholarly, it is refined, and it is interesting. All the numbers have, of course, already appeared in one or other of the countless periodicals which Mr. Lang graces with his pen. "The Restoration of Romance," with the refrain of the last verse, "King Romance has come again," is one of the most interesting; but all bear reading and rereading.

Miss Hepworth Dixon's "Story of a Modern Woman" is one of the most powerful and, at the same time, least "platformy" of all the stories called forth by the constant discussions upon woman's present position and future. But I think you will agree with me that Miss Dixon should have allowed herself fuller scope; her book is too short. For instance, the heroine's journalistic experiences might have been gone into far more fully. At present the uninformed reader has but a glimpse of what the life of a young girl thrown into journalism may be like, what cramping, soul-killing work she perhaps has to go through before she makes even a decent income. But this story of a modern woman is something more than the experiences of a journalist. Miss Dixon has created a living character in the heroine and we feel as we read her sad story—sad as are the stories of many women to-day—how far more typical and representative of modern life this book is than, for instance, such a story as "A Yellow Aster."

Among the miscellaneous books are many of interest. There are, for instance, two new volumes of the Badminton Library on "Yachting," which speak for themselves, and as an addition to the Independent Theatre Series of Plays, a translation of M. Zola's Molièresque drama, "The Heirs of Rabourdin." You will also find two interesting volumes of popular science: Mr. J. E. Gore's "The Worlds of Space," a collection of readable astronomical articles, commencing with a paper on "Are the Planets Habitable?" and Mr. John A. Bower's "Simple Experiments for Science Teaching," a practical and very fully illustrated little handbook. A portly and solid but interesting volume is Mr. Robert K. Douglas' "Society in China," a description, by one who knows his subject as well as any Englishman knows it, of one of the most interesting but least understood people in the world. Two other large volumes are devoted to Sir John Astley's "Fifty Years of My Life," a series of reminiscences which have been compared, by no means wisely, to the Greville Memoirs. For Sir John is a man of the turf, and a man

of the world—more at home in describing a prize fight than in gossiping about the statesmen and politicians of whom Greville had so much to say. Sir John, in fact, is a much lighter weight, and his book is far less important than the Greville Memoirs ; but *per contra* he is far more genial and good natured. One other book I must cursorily mention is Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," in which admirers of Tom Sawyer and "Huck" Finn can renew their acquaintance with those doughty heroes. It is a somewhat slight but amusing account, which originally appeared in *St. Nicholas*, of how Tom and his companions get into a flying machine, cross the Atlantic, and spend some time careering over the Sahara.

Mr. F. W. Hayes' painstaking attempt to foreshadow and describe in narrative form the method by which society would be transformed under the inspiration of the Socialist ideal is worthy of notice. Mr. Hayes' book, as an effort of constructive imagination, is much more practical and possibly more useful than Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Bellamy built his castle in the air without foundations on the earth. Mr. Hayes begins his construction upon things as they are, and shows how they could be altered in detail. Two important books throwing light upon a couple of very vexed political questions have appeared. Mr. Charles Booth's "Aged Poor in England and Wales" is a contribution to the coming discussion on old age pensions which you will do well to keep by your side ; and Mr. John Rae's "Eight Hours for Work" is an invaluable examination into the whole question of shorter working hours.

As usual, a number of new editions have been thrown upon the book market. The place of honor belongs to Mr. Austin Dobson's wholly delightful six-volume edition of Goldsmith in that series of British standard authors with which Messrs. Dent have been charming all good book lovers. The edition is illustrated, and each volume can be obtained separately—except in the case of "The Citizen of the World," which covers two volumes. Of course Mr. Dobson's introductions and notes are discreet and adequate, making the edition by far the best that has appeared, handy and pocketable in the extreme. Two additional volumes have also appeared in the Aldine Edition of the British Poets—"The Poetical Works of James Beattie" and "The Poetical Works of Mark Akenside," both edited, with a memoir, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce ; while in the Library of Old English Authors a new edition in two volumes has appeared of "The Poems, Plays, and Other Remains of Sir John Suckling," under the editorship of Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt. To the Eversley Series Messrs. Macmillan have added the eighth volume of Professor Huxley's collected essays, "Discourses : Biological and Geological ;" and a new edition has been published of Mr. Egerton Castle's "English Book Plates," a copiously illustrated handsome volume, invaluable to the student of Ex Libris. The new editions of good fiction are comparatively few in number ; Messrs. Sampson Low still continue their neat little half-crown edition of Mr. Clark Russell and Dr. George Macdonald, and they have published, too, a new edition of an excellent collection of short stories, Mrs. Rentoul Esler's "Way They Loved at Grimpat : Village Idylls." Messrs. Dent continue the translation of the incomparable Dumas with a two-volume edition, illustrated like its predecessors, of "The Page of the Duke of Savoy," and Messrs. Blackwood have published another edition of Mrs. Kennard's translation of Jokai's "Timar's Two Worlds," containing the best work of the author that has appeared in English.

II. THE LOVE STORY OF THE WORLD.

IN "The Ascent of Man,"* Professor Drummond has supplied what many readers will regard as the New Testament of the Science of Evolution. The Old Testament of that science had Darwin as its chief law-giver, and the Struggle for Life as its central and awful law. The New Testament, which has found its Evangelist in Professor Drummond, supplements and completes the older scripture by its proclamation of the Gospel which has the Struggle for the Life of Others as its chief cornerstone.

Professor Drummond in his preface declares the urgent need in the conception of evolutionary theory of a readjustment of the focus.

"Evolution was given to the modern world out of focus, was first seen by it out of focus and has remained out of focus to the present hour. Its general basis has never been re-examined since the time of Mr. Darwin, and not only such speculative sciences as teleology, but working sciences like sociology, have been led astray by a fundemental omission. An evolution theory drawn to scale and with the lights and shadows properly adjusted —adjusted to the whole truth and reality of Nature and of man—is needed at present as a standard for modern thought."

It is Professor Drummond's effort in these chapters to clear the way for such a new and reliable vision of the great scientific doctrine of our day. Writing not for the specialist and not for the theologian, he traces in a series of ten chapters the "Ascent of Man, the Individual," from the beginning of his emergence from organic life in general, until the primitive institution of family life—more ancient than tribal organization—was established. It is thus man in his humble but prophetic origin which is the central theme of the chapters upon "The Ascent of the Body," "The Scaffolding Left in the Body," "The Arrest of the Body," "The Dawn of Mind," "The Evolution of Language," "The Struggle for Life," "The Struggle for the Life of Others," "The Evolution of a Mother," "The Evolution of a Father," and "Involution."

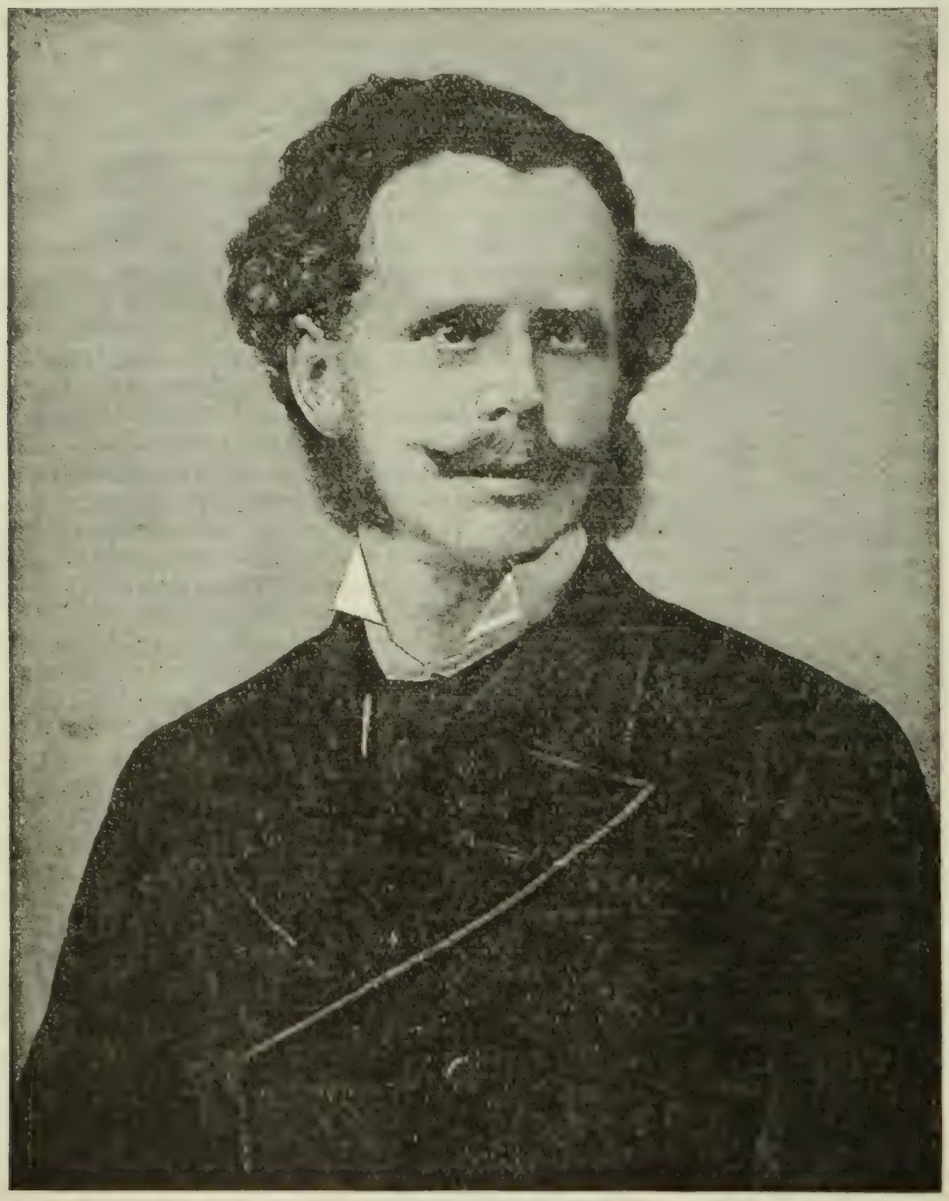
THE NEW TESTAMENT OF EVOLUTION.

"Nature red in tooth and claw," ravening for prey through the long æons, is to the law of love which Professor Drummond unfolds very much as the terrible Jehovah, who decreed the destruction of the Canaanites, was to Our Father in Heaven revealed by Jesus of Nazareth. Yet the new evolutionist in no way protests against the old. Not one jot or one tittle of the law of the Struggle for Existence does he deny. He only completes it, supplements it, interprets it by showing how it was but the preliminary John the Baptist of the Struggle for the Life of Others from which all virtue sprang.

The scientific foundation for all religion and for all virtue Professor Drummond finds in sex and in its resultant motherhood. He endeavors to minimize the significance of his own admission by pointing out that sex has generated morality and religion, not immediately, but at one remove. But that in no way lessens what may be described as the divine energy of sex. For it was sex which was the savior of the race during the millions of years

* The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By Henry Drummond. 12mo, pp. 357. New York : James Pott & Co. $2.

that elapsed before the Saviour was even dreamed of by poet or by seer. Dean Church once remarked that it seemed to him by no means improbable that sexual desire was the *damnosa hereditas* of original sin which the human race had inherited from the Fall. And now here we have Professor Drummond virtually deifying this diabolic thing and proclaiming this original sin as the salvation of the race. Despite his elaborate and careful disclaimers, it is impossible when reading his pages not to feel that after all Phallic worship, during the countless generations that lived and loved and died before history dawned, had more to say for itself than any other of the myriad religions of primitive man.



PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND.

THE ORIGIN OF LOVE.

Professor Drummond claims no originality for this view. He says: "Even Haeckel, in contrasting the tiny rootlet of sex attraction between two microscopic cells with the mighty after efflorescence of love in the history of mankind, is staggered at the audacity of the thought, and pauses in the heart of a profound scientific investigation to reflect upon it. After a panegyric, in which he says: 'We glorify love as the source of the most splendid creations of art; of the noblest productions of poetry, of plastic art and music; we reverence in it the most powerful factor in human civilization, the basis of family life, and consequently of the development of the State;' . . . He adds: 'So wonderful is love, and so immeasurably important is its influence on mental life, that in this point, more than in any other, "supernatural" causation seems to mock every natural explanation.' . . . . Notwithstanding all t is, the comparative history of evolution leads us back very clearly and indubitably to the oldest and simplest source of love, to the elective affinity of two differing cells."—Pp. 286, 287.

LOVE'S LINEAGE.

But Professor Drummond is careful to point out that the attraction of sex did not generate love directly. Its action was indirect. "So far from its chief manifestation being within the sphere of sex, it is in the care and nurture of the young, in the provision everywhere throughout Nature for the seed and egg, in the endless and infinite self-sacrifices of maternity, that Altruism finds its main expression.—P. 288. In lower nature, as a simple fact male and female do not love one another; and in the lower reaches of human nature, husband and wife do not love one another. . . . The apathy and estrangement between husband and wife in the animal world is radical and universal. There is almost no such thing there as married life.—P. 378. In Nature the pairing season (which man once shared with the animals) is usually but an incident. It lasts only a very short time and during the rest of the year, with some exceptions, the sexes remain apart.—P. 379.

"The idea that the existence of sex accounts for the existence of love is untrue. Marriage among early races has nothing to do with love. Among savage peoples the phenomenon everywhere confronts us of wedded life without a grain of love. Love, then, is no necessary ingredient of the sex relation; it is not an outgrowth of passion. Love is love, and has always been love, and has never been anything lower. Whence, then, came it? If neither the husband nor the wife bestowed this gift upon the world, who did? It was a little child. Till this appeared, man's affection was non-existent; woman's was frozen. The man did not love the woman; the woman did not love the man. But one day, from its mother's very heart, from a shrine which her husband never visited nor knew was there, which she herself scarce dared acknowledge, a child drew forth the first fresh bud of a love which was not passion, a love which was not selfish, a love which was an incense from

its Maker and whose fragrance from that hour went forth to sanctify the world. Later, long later, through the same tiny and unconscious intermediary, the father's soul was touched. And one day in the love of a little child, father and mother met. That this is the true lineage of love, that it has descended not from husbands and wives but through children, is proved by the simplest study of savage life." Pp. 391, 392.

THE DIVINE ENERGY OF SEX.

That may be all very true, and it is very finely said. But without sex and sex desire there would have been no little child to develop love. No motive less powerful than this overwhelming passion overcame the suspicious, selfish, struggling-for-life human beings and compelled them to come together. Professor Drummond says: "By a device the most subtle of all that guard the higher evolution of the world—the device of sex—Nature accomplishes this task of throwing irresistible bonds around widely separate things, and establishing such sympathies between them that they must act together or forfeit the very life of their kind. Sex is a paradox; it is that which separates in order to unite. . . . Think how great a thing was done by sex in merely starting the crystallization of humanity. . . . Observe it has not simply discouraged the existence of one; it has abolished the existence of one. The solitary animal must die, and can leave no successor. . . . The two sexes were not only set apart to form different halves of the same function, but each so entirely lost the power of performing the whole function that, even with so great a thing at stake as the continuance of the species, *one* could not discharge it. Association, combination, mutual help, fellowship, affection—things on which all material and moral progress would ultimately turn—were thus forced upon the world at the bayonet's point."—Pp. 312, 313.

LOVE IS LIFE.

Professor Drummond, in a passage previously quoted, denies the term love to the sex passion. But if love never appeared on earth till a little child was born, what becomes of one of the author's most eloquent passages from which the following extract is taken? After pointing out that the flower and the fruit of the plant are the result of the struggle for the life of others, he says: "No one, though science is supposed to rob all the poetry from Nature, reverences a flower like the biologist. He sees in its bloom the blush of the young mother; in its fading, the eternal sacrifice of maternity.—P. 292. For reproduction alone the flower is created; when the process is over it returns to the dust. This miracle of beauty is a miracle of love. Its splendor of color, its variegations, its form, its symmetry, its perfume, its honey, its very texture, are all notes of love—love calls or love lures or love provisions for the insect world, whose aid is needed to carry the pollen from anther to stigma, and perfect the development of its young. Yet this is but a thing thrown in, in giving something else. The flower, botanically, is the herald of the fruit. The fruit, botanically, is the cradle of the seed. . . . The seed is the tithe of love, the tithe which nature renders to man. When man lives upon seeds he lives upon love. Literally, scientifically, love is life. If the struggle for life has made man, braced and disciplined him, it is the struggle for love that sustains him. . . . Remember that nearly all the beauty of the world is love beauty. . . . That nearly all the music of the natural world is love music. . . . That nearly all the foods of the world are love foods. . . . That all the drinks of the world are love drinks. Remember that the family, the crown of all higher life, is the creation of love; that co-operation, which means power, which means wealth, which means leisure, which therefore means art and culture, recreation and education, is the gift of love. Remember not only these things, but the diffusions of feeling which accompany them, the elevations, the ideals. the happiness, the goodness, and the faith in more goodness, and ask if it is not a world of love in which we live."—Pp. 295-8.

Now, here manifestly we have love used as if it were identical with sex, notwithstanding that in the passage previously quoted it is expressly dissociated from it.

There is no need, however, to dwell upon this; it is sufficient to show that Professor Drummond supplies the antidote for his own attempt to explain away the Divine energy of that mutual sex attraction which Haeckel rightly saw in the microscopic cells as the original progenitor of love.

THE TWO STRUGGLES.

Professor Drummond, in asserting that the Story of Evolution is not a tale of battle, but a love story, has some warrant for his position in a significant saying of Darwin's: "Mr. Darwin's sagacity led him distinctly to foresee that narrow interpretations of his great phrase, 'Struggle for Existence,' were certain to be made; and in the opening chapters of the 'Origin of Species' he warns us that the term must be applied in its 'large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including (which is more important) not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny.' In spite of this warning, his overmastering emphasis on the individual struggle for existence seems to have obscured, if not to his own mind, certainly to almost all his followers, the truth that any other great factor in evolution existed.

"The truth is there are *two* struggles for life in every living thing—the struggle for life, and the struggle for the life of others. The web of life is woven upon a double set of threads; the second thread distinct in color from the first, and giving a totally different pattern to the finished fabric."—Pp. 280, 281.

THE SELFISH MALE.

The struggle for life is chiefly centred in nutrition, and is largely male. The struggle for the life of others is chiefly centred in reproduction, and is largely female. Hence man is selfish and woman unselfish. Man is individualist, woman altruist. A curious fact, for which Professor Drummond vouches, is that sex is sometimes the result of feeding. Plenty of food produces females, starvation males: "When Yung, to take an authentic experiment, began his observations on tadpoles, he ascertained that, in the ordinary natural condition, the number of males and females produced was n t far from equal, the percentage being about 57 female to 43 male, thus giving the females a preponderance of 7. But when a brood of tadpoles was sumptuously fed, the percentage of females rose to 78, and when a second brood was treated even more liberally, the number amounted to 81. In a third experiment, with a still more highly nutritious diet, the result of the high feeding was more remarkable, for in this case 92 females were produced and only 8 males."—P. 324.

MOTHERS AS THE END OF CREATION.

This, however, by the way. Professor Drummond, holding that the woman through motherhood was the first laboratory of all the virtues which we now call altruism, maintains that mothers are the chief end of creation. In plants the mothering species head the list. In ani-

mals creation stops with the evolution of the mammal. Beyond the mother with her milky breast, the Creator does not go. That was His goal. "In as real a sense as a factory is meant o turn out locomotives or clocks, the machinery of Nature is designed in the last resort to turn out mothers."—P. 343.

One of the most interesting chapters in this fascinating book is that entitled "The Evolution of a Mother." He points out that in the earlier stages of evolution motherhood was impossible even to the creatures which brought forth their kind. They had millions of progeny, but as they usually died before their offspring were born, they never mothered them: "The truth is, Nature so made animals in the early days that they did not need mothers. The moment they were born they looked after themselves, and were perfectly able to look after themselves." —P. 345.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MOTHER.

To create a mother it was necessary to alter the conditions of the birth and rearing of the child. "Four great changes at least must be introduced into her programme. In the first place, she must cause fewer young to be produced at birth. In the second place, she must have these young produced in such outward form that their mothers will recognize them. In the third place, instead of producing them in such physical perfection that they are able to go out into life the moment they are born, she must make them helpless, so that for a time they must dwell with her if they are to live at all. And fourthly, it is required that she shall be made to dwell with them; that in some way they also should be made necessary—physically necessary—to her to compel her to attend to them. All these beautiful arrangements we find carried out to the last detail."—P. 349.

THE BRAIN OF THE CHILD.

In addition to these four changes it was necessary to give affection time to grow. This was secured by the length of time necessary to develop the child brain. Whereas animals even the highest reach maturity, and leave their dams in a few months, man takes a quarter of a century to attain maturity. This is due to the marvelous complexity of the human brain, on which I quote the following suggestive passage: "The brain of man, to change the figure—if, indeed, any figure of that marvelous molecular structure can be attempted without seriously misleading—is an elevated table-land of stratified nervous matter, furrowed by deep and sinuous cañons, and traversed by a vast network of highways, along which thoughts pass to and fro. The old and often-repeated thoughts, or mental processes, pass along beaten tracks; the newer thoughts have less marked footpaths; the newer still are compelled to construct fresh thought-routes for themselves. Gradually these become established thoroughfares; but in the increasing traffic and complexity of life, new paths in endless multitudes have to be added, and bye-lanes and loops between the older highways must be thrown into the system. The stations upon these roads from which the travelers set out are cells; the roads are transit fibres; the travelers themselves are, in physiological language, nervous discharges; in psychological language, mental processes. . . .

"Each new thought is therefore a pioneer, a road maker, or road chooser, through the brain; and the exhaustless possibilities of continuous development may be judged from the endlessness of the possible combinations. . . . When it is remembered, indeed, that the brain itself is very large, the largest mass of nerve matter in the organic world; when it is further realized that each of the cells of which it is built up measures only one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter, that the transit fibres which connect them are of altogether unimaginable fineness, the limitlessness of the powers of thought, and the inconceivable complexity of these processes, will begin to be understood."—P. 367.

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.

The mother being evolved, and having time in the prolonged feebleness of her young to learn to love her children, she invented the home: "While man, restless, eager, hungry, is a wanderer on the earth, woman makes a home. And though this home be but a platform of sticks and leaves, such as a gorilla builds on a tree, it becomes the first great schoolroom of the human race. For one day there appears in this roofless room that which is to teach the teachers of the world—a little child. . . . The creation of the mammalia established two schools in the world—the two oldest and surest and best equipped schools of ethics that have ever been in it—the one for the child, who must now at least know its mother, the other for the mother, who must as certainly attend to her child."—Pp. 360, 361.

Professor Drummond explains in detail how the little child taught the world all the virtues it possesses. Woman, being more passive than man, has a greater gift for sitting still; and the need for nursing her child developed that gift into patience. From being at hand to hear her baby's cry, she acquired sympathy, and learned to care for it and to tend it. "Here are four virtues—patience, sympathy, carefulness, tenderness—already dawning upon mankind."—P. 370.

THE BIRTH OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

But self-sacrifice has still to be begotten. A savage mother, suddenly confronted with some supreme peril, saves herself, and her child perishes. Her stock dies out. "She cannot take any exceptional trouble, or forget herself, or do anything very heroic; the child, unable to breast the danger alone, dies. . . . Somewhere else, however, developing along similar lines, there is another—fractionally better—mother. When the emergency occurs, she rises to the occasion. For one hour she transcends herself. That day a cubit is added to the moral stature of mankind; the first act of self-sacrifice is registered in favor of the human race."—P. 371. The children of the self-sacrificing live. The children of the selfish are killed out. Thus the race progresses under penalty of death rigorously enforced, and the inheritance of the world is reserved for the offspring of those who love. The human race advances toward altruism by the remorseless elimination of the children of the loveless. Thus exclaims Professor Drummond: "Love is the supreme factor in the evolution of the world."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FATHER.

Nature not only evolved mothers. After a season the much more difficult task of evolving a father was undertaken successfully. The male cuts but a poor figure in Professor Drummond's story. He figures as the lean, wiry, restless, hungry, selfish savage, who at first has so little conception of the responsibility of paternity that he often eats his own offspring if their mother cannot hide them out of his sight. Later he began to develop into a father by his desire to prolong pairing time, which he accomplished by learning to be independent of the seasons. He learned also to protect his children instead of devouring them, and became not only protector, but also food provider, and by this means the family was born. "For a prolonged and protective fatherhood, once introduced into

the world, was immediately taken charge of by natural selection. The children who had fathers to fight for them grew up; those who had not were killed or starved."—P. 393.

THE ORIGIN OF DUTY.

In like manner the family became an immense source of strength. "Shoulder to shoulder has been the watch-word all through History of National Development," and the children of men who dwelt together in families which were self-protective co-operative associations soon obtained the pull over all other human beings.

From the father's authority was born the conception of duty: "Feebly, but adequately, in the early chapters of man's history the family fulfilled its function of nursing love, the mother of all morality, and righteousness, the father of all morality, so preparing a parentage for all the beautiful spiritual children which in later years should spring from them."—P. 406.

THE EVOLUTION OF LOVE.

Thus it is that Professor Drummond proves his bold assertion that the law of life, as revealed by science, is the same as the law of love which Christ declared to be the secret of the world: "Love is not a late arrival, an after-thought, with creation. It is not a novelty of a romantic civilization. It is not a pious word of religion. Its roots began to grow with the first cell of life which budded on this earth. How great it is the history of humanity bears witness; but how old it is and how solid, how bound up with the very constitution of the world, how from the first of time an eternal part of it, we are only now beginning to perceive. For the evolution of love is a piece of pure science. Love did not descend out of the clouds like rain or snow. It was distilled on earth. And few of the romances which in after years were to cluster round this immortal word are more wonderful than the story of its birth and growth. Partly a product of crushed lives and exterminated species and partly of the choicest blossoms and sweetest essences that ever came from the tree of life, it reached its spiritual perfection after a history the most strange and chequered that the pages of Nature have to record. What love was at first, how crude and sour and embryonic a thing, it is impossible to conceive. But from age to age, with immeasurable faith and patience, by cultivations continuously repeated, by transplantings endlessly varied, the unrecognizable germ of this new fruit was husbanded to its maturity and became the tree on which humanity, society and civilization were ultimately borne."—Pp. 276, 277.

Professor Drummond's book enables the reader to conceive the possibility of an ultimate scientific demonstration that God is Love. Hitherto this has seemed to most men a great deal too good to be true.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL SCIENCE, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Handbook of Sociological Information, with Especial Reference to New York City. By William Howe Tolman and William I. Hull. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Wm. Howe Tolman, 427 West Fifty-seventh street. $1.

This Handbook consists of two parts: 1, A bibliography of sociological topics, and, 2, a survey of existing organizations dealing with sociological problems. The bibliography is made more valuable by the prefatory notes accompanying the lists of references, and usually written by specialists in the subjects of inquiry under which the references are grouped. The latest authorities are cited under each topic. The second part of the book is more than a mere directory of charitable societies and institutions, as it contains authorized statements of the aims and efforts of the different organizations furnished by their officers. Altogether, the volume contains a vast deal of useful information from the very best sources in the field which it attempts to cover. Details in the arrangement of the material are open to criticism, and the reasons for the inclusion of some of the topics are not quite apparent; but these minor idiosyncracies can be freely forgiven in view of the positive service rendered by the compilers and contributors in the laborious preparation of this *vade mecum* of social reformers.

Eight Hours for Work. By John Rae, M.A. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Rae has brought together in this volume reports of all the recent experiments made in various countries with a view to shortening the hours of labor. The results as he describes them tell strongly in favor of the eight-hours day. The experience of Victoria is especially noteworthy. The author ascribes the superior *morale*, intelligence and efficiency of the Australian working people in great part to the influence of short hours. It will surprise many of his readers not a little to be told that the eight-hours day was once the rule rather than the exception for various employments even in England.

Wealth and Moral Law. The Carew Lectures for 1894. By E. Benjamin Andrews, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 131. Hartford: Hartford Seminary Press. $1.

The Carew Lectures for 1894, at Hartford Theological Seminary, plainly show the increasing interest taken by the divinity schools in economic discussion. The lecturer, President Andrews, holds a place among scientific economists which entitles him to a most respectful hearing, and his subjects—"Wealth in its Moral Relations," "Trusts," "Economic Evils as Aided by Legislation," "Economic Evils due to Social Conditions," "Socialism," and "Weal and Character"—are of the highest importance to young men preparing for the ministry. It is almost needless to add that the discussion of each of these topics by Dr. Andrews is straightforward and helpful, as well as profound. Especially to be commended for its clearness and discrimination is the lecture on socialism.

Joint-Metallism. By Anson Phelps Stokes. 12mo, pp. 130. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Stokes, in a series of letters which originally appeared in the New York *Times* and *Evening Post*, advocates "a plan by which gold and silver together, at ratios always based on their relative market values, may be made the metallic basis of a sound, honest, self-regulating and permanent currency, without frequent recoinings, and without danger of one metal driving out the other." The author would make use of silver coins called standards, each of which should contain the same weight of silver as there is weight of gold in the present $5 gold piece. He would then make it lawful to pay all debts, public and private, of $10 and upwards, half in gold coins and half in such number of these silver standards as should be equal to the gold coins, according to the government ratio to be fixed each month and to be based on the average relative market values of gold and silver. The plan is an ingenious one, and is clearly set forth.

Our Money Wars: The Example and Warning of American Finance. By Samuel Leavitt. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

This monetary history of the United States is very largely compiled from contemporary writers and newspaper articles. It is written from the point of view of silver monometallism, apparently.

History of Taxation in Vermont. By Frederick A. Wood, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo., pp. 128. New York: Columbia College. 75 cents.

Earlier monographs in the Columbia College series of Studies in History, Economics and Public Law have dealt with the financial history of Massachusetts and Virginia, respect-

ively, and several years ago a history of the New York property tax was published by the American Economic Association. All such studies of the rise and growth of systems of taxation in our States should be of the greatest value to students of present-day financial problems, to members of State tax commissions and to legislators. Dr. Wood has imparted to his work something of more than ordinary interest by keeping in view the peculiar development of Vermont as a State, and her distinctive social character. He points out the fact that Vermont has suffered less change than the other New England States from the rise of manufacturing and the growth of commerce, and that in many respects her people furnish the best type of the developed Puritan community.

The Dawn of a New Era in America. By Bushrod W. James, A.M., M.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 135. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. $1.

First Lessons in Civil Government. By Jesse Macy, A.M. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Professor Macy, whose book entitled "Our Government," introduced new and rational methods of political instruction in many schools throughout the country, has prepared another manual of the subject for use in lower grades. The author's purpose of combining instruction in civil government with lessons in local geography is most commendable; for it is only by this means that the child can at first form any adequate conception of the meaning of government, or of political geography, and yet the attempt is constantly being made to teach both subjects without reference to the relations in which they stand to each other. The author is certainly justified in his plea for early instruction in the duties of citizenship, and the great body of citizens can only be reached in the lower grades of our schools. An admirable feature of the book is its treatment of ethical questions in connection with political duties. There are chapters on "The Evil Habit of Neglecting Duty to Government," "Stealing from the Government," "The Citizen's Duty to Pay Taxes," "Some Good Habits of Citizens," "The Bravery of the Good Citizen," etc. Professor Macy assumes that both a knowledge of the facts of government and the principles of political morality should be inculcated during the formative period of life.

The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Part II. Octavo, pp. 575. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The first part of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's exhaustive work, treating of the country and the people, has already been noticed by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Part II deals with the institutions of the Empire. The detailed account which the author gives of Russian politics and government surpasses anything on the subject heretofore available to American readers. The chapters on local self-government will be a surprise to those of us who have long supposed that the discussion of such topics in connection with the Tsar's dominions would necessarily resemble the famous treatise on the snakes of Ireland. Municipal administration is minutely described, and it is interesting to note that problems of city government are pressing for solution as vigorously in St. Petersburgh as in New York. There are also illuminative chapters on the administration of justice, the censure of the press, and political agitation. Altogether, the book gives much information about those Russian institutions concerning which Americans have in the past been too ignorant to judge rightly of the country or its destiny. After reading it one will be quite likely to share the conclusion of the author that "Russia is neither much more healthy nor much more diseased than most European nations."

Canadian Independence, Annexation, and British Imperial Federation. By James Douglas. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Writing as a Canadian who has lived for some time in the United States, Mr. Douglas adds something to our stock of knowledge about our neighbors on the north, and performs a real service to both peoples in acquainting each with some of the gravest problems in the life and growth of the other, thus pointing out in a discriminating way the serious objections to annexation. Imperial federation he regards as possible only as a sequence of Canadian independence; for all the powers must be on an independent footing before real federation can be formed.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Christopher Columbus and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries. By Dr. M. Kayserling. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

This essay has been translated from the author's manuscript, with his approval and revision, by Professor Charles Gross, Ph.D., of the department of history at Harvard. Dr. Kayserling's knowledge of the subject is based largely upon personal examination of material in Spanish archives and libraries. An appendix contains some fifteen or sixteen Latin and Spanish documents bearing on the subjects discussed. The ground covered by Dr. Kayserling's investigation will be new territory to most readers, in all probability, and while the volume is a very slight one, of monographic nature, it can fairly be said that the author has fulfilled his hope of furnishing a "contribution to the history of the discovery of America and to the history of the Jews." It is well, also, to have brought to our minds the financial aspects of the great enterprise which we Americans are naturally inclined to consider with somewhat visionary enthusiasm.

Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty. By Oscar S. Straus. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Mr. Straus' "Roger Williams" is one of the important and one of the most interesting books upon American topics that have recently appeared. Mr. Straus has gone to the original sources of information for his biographical material, and he writes out of full yet discriminating sympathy with the founder of Providence, whom he declares to be "one of the most unique and picturesque persons in our early history." Necessarily, in a book treating of Roger Williams' career, there is information about the colonial life of his time, in its social and political as well as religious aspects. Mr. Straus does not entertain an enthusiastic reverence for Williams' great adversary, John Cotton, or the Puritan political-religious system of society in Massachusetts over which he ruled. In this matter the author takes exception to Dr. H. M. Dexter's "As to Roger Williams." Mr. Straus recognizes fully that Roger Williams' own *theology* was narrow, not beyond that which other men held in his day, but in the great principles of toleration, of the separation of Church and State, the enfranchisement of conscience from civil authority, he finds enough to forever rank Williams among the great reformers of history—a member of that triumvirate of liberators which includes Luther and Cromwell. But Mr. Straus' work is not an apotheosis; it is a serious historical study, presenting facts, offering a solution of the question of the date of Williams' birth, and giving numerous interesting quotations. It is written logically, in a clear and ample narrative style.

Oliver Cromwell: A History. By Samuel H rden Church. Octavo, pp. 540. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Not less than twenty biographers of Cromwell have appeared in modern times, and it is incumbent on a new candidate in the field to state his claims to the tolerance, not to say favor, of the reading public. This Mr. Church modestly proceeds to do. The story of his hero and the events in which he played a part, this writer thinks, has not been satisfactorily told, except in the general histories, and these have told it only as a part of the history of the times. Mr. Church, on the other hand, groups the historical material about the career of the Protector His work is an historical study rather than a biographical sketch. Cromwell is the central figure; but other historical characters enter into the narrative. The events of Cromwell's life are events in English history and are made to appear in their relations to the complete record of the times Mr Church's researches in the voluminous literature of the subject have been laborious and thorough; his foot note references to authorities are numerous. The frontispiece of the book is an admirable photogravure portrait of Cromwell.

The Diplomatic Reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus, P.C., G.C.B. 1862-1879. Second Series. In two volumes, 8vo, pp. 401-365. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $6.

Allusion was made to this book in our last month's London Letter. Chapter VI of the first volume recounts a conversation held with an American traveler in 1866 on the question of the Alabama claims and other matters, and some surprise is expressed at the sympathy manifested between the United States and Russia. The author accounts for it on the principle of the French maxim—"*Que les deux extrêmes se touchent*."

Samuel Chapman Armstrong: A Sketch By Robert C. Ogden. 12mo, pp 40 New York: Fleming H. Revell Company 35 cents

The founder of Hampton Institute left a definite direction that no effort at his biography should be made; yet it is quite probable that General Armstrong's objection may in some honorable way be surmounted and a memorial of his life prepared. The present slight sketch by his friend Mr. Robert C. Ogden, a trustee of Hampton, is an address given at the first observance of "Founder's Day" last January. It is in the spirit of personal reminiscence largely. The pamphlet was

tains also two memorial sonnets by Elaine Goodale Eastman, and "The Armstrong Symbol"—i. e., some memoranda which the great educator left among his private papers, with the intention that his friends should read them after his death.

A Great Mother: Sketches of Madam Willard. By Frances E. Willard and Minerva Brace Norton. Octavo, pp. 300. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

The mother of Frances E Willard died in August. 1892, needing only a few years of life to increase the Biblical "Three-score and ten" to four-score and ten. She was born in Vermont, but the larger part of her life was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. She was a type of thousands of the sterling New England women whose direct influence and whose children have built up the great middle West, especially in matters of education and religion. The memorial of Madam Willard, prepared largely by her famous daughter, is a high tribute to her womanhood and particularly to her motherhood. It contains sketches of her life, her children, her personal traits, selections from her letters and her prayers, together with reminiscences by various acquaintances and sympathetic messages to those who were left to mourn her. A goodly number of portraits and other illustrations add to the general appearance of the book.

FOREIGN LIFE AND TRAVEL.

In Sunny France; Present Day Life in the French Republic. By Henry Tuckley, 12mo, pp. 249. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts.

The Rev. Henry Tuckley is an enterprising observer of foreign manners and tendencies and a genial writer upon those topics. His books, "Under the Queen," "Masses and Classes," etc., have made his name known to many readers. He has paid considerable attention to France, as a traveler and as a student of national peculiarities, and his unpretentious series of sketches about present-day life in our sister republic is entertaining and, to a stay-at-homer at least, of considerable informational value. Mr. Tuckley treats in a general way of phases of Parisian existence, of French political, legislative, legal and journalistic organization, of "The French Peasantry," "French Home-Life," "The Educational System," "Marriage Customs," "Matters of Taste," "Poverty and Wealth" and kindred topics. His book is serious, but by no means heavy; it offers one a well-proportioned *resumé* of the essential elements in the life of the French people to-day.

My Paris Note-Book. By the author of "An Englishman in Paris." 12mo, pp. 307. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The anonymous author of this "Note-Book" has had a more or less intimate knowledge of Parisian life in its higher circles from the time of the Crimean War to the present. The volume is a series of interesting sketches, anecdotes, personal recollections of French society, politics and the stage. The reader is given some interesting bits about Louis Napoleon (and incidentally of Napoleon I); Augier, Got and other men connected with the history of the Comédie Française; Renan, Paul de Kock, Jules Simon, Gambetta and many others prominent in recent French public life. The author has given extended notice to Presidents Thiers, MacMahon and Grévy. The chapters are written in an easy yet spirited style, with a certain journalistic freedom and swing. One can open to almost any page and find an amusing "note," possibly instructive also, about some Frenchman famous in letters, politics, society or theatrical annals.

On the Wallaby; or, Through the East and Across Australia. By Guy Boothby. Octavo, pp. 362. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

"On the Wallaby," the author explains, "is a slang Australianism for 'On the March.'" The book records in a familiar, anecdotal style the experience of two young men travelers in Queensland, Ceylon, Borneo and other portions of that region of the world, with the largest space given to the Australian adventures. It is a light, readable volume of travels, without pretense to literary rank, with some interesting casual information, and with a large number of simple illustrations.

In Seville, and Three Toledan Days. By Willis Steell. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Hillier, Murray & Co.

Most of the articles of this little volume have appeared in the columns of *Harper's Bazar*, *Godey's* and other periodicals. They are not without some informational value and offer a worthy entertainment. Mr. Steell writes fluently, in a pleasant style, about present-day manners, social habits, street appearances, etc., in Seville, as he became acquainted with them in a winter's residence. He has had an eye for amusing incidents and picturesque details.

RELIGION AND BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION.

Sermons on Faith, Hope and Love. By James M. Hoppin. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

This is a second, enlarged edition of discourses by Professor James M. Hoppin, of Yale. The sermons are strong and scholarly without being pedantic; and they are written in a spirit of firm faith in the Christian ideals of life and service. The latter portion of the book—about half the number of pages—is in smaller type, and under the title "Horæ Homileticæ," gives practical, detailed advice to inquirers concerning the nature, structure, preparation and function of sermons. Professor Hoppin has at his command a lucid and elevated style.

The Money of the Bible. By George C. Williamson. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

Though Mr. Williamson is one learned in scientific numismatics, his little treatise has been prepared as a "handbook for the Bible student." It is necessarily of the nature of a compilation, but it is simple and instructive, and probably the only book of its sort adapted to the ordinary student of the Old and New Testaments. It is illustrated fully by wood cuts and *fac-simile* representations. It finds place as Number XX of "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge."

Sunday School Teaching. By Robert C. Ogden and J. R. Miller. 12mo, pp. 55. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 35 cents.

This volume includes two addresses delivered before a Presbyterian Sunday School Superintendents' Association. Mr. Ogden's subject was "The Perspective of Sunday-School Teaching;" Mr. Miller discussed "Heart-Power in Sunday-School Work." These addresses are suggestive and vigorous. They evidence a large conception of the possibilities of the institution of which they treat.

Five Minute Object Sermons to Children. By Sylvanus Stall, D.D. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.

These sermons were preached by Dr. Stall (of the Lutheran denomination) before the regular Sunday morning sermon to adults. Their diction has the free and easy style of simple talks to children. Following somewhat the methods of the New Testament parables, they inculcate the doctrines of evangelical belief in a clear and often forcible manner, and are quite likely to be of suggestive utility to pastors or Sunday School workers. Dr. Stall holds firmly the opinion that children should regularly attend the morning services of the church.

ESSAYS AND DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

Studies in Mediæval Life and Literature. By Edward Tompkins McLaughlin. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

In the death of Edward Tompkins McLaughlin, professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres at Yale College, last summer, the American educational world lost one of its most promising young teachers in the field of literature. Professor McLaughlin had been for some years a diligent and enthusiastic student of mediæval literature, and at the time of his death was preparing a series of essays upon that period, which now appear in book form with a brief sketch of the author by Professor Lounsbury. All of the essays will interest students of the life and literary art of the middle ages in Europe and a number, such as "The Mediæval Feeling for Nature," "A Mediæval Woman" (Heloise), "Meier Helmbrecht: A German Farmer of the Thirteenth Century," etc., belong to the most attractive kind of essays in literary criticism. Professor McLaughlin's knowledge of the German, French and Italian works of the mediæval period was extensive and detailed, but he presents the subject in its broad and enduring human relations. Other chapters are upon "Ulrich von Liechtenstein: The Memoirs of an Old German Gallant," "Neidhart von Reuenthal and His Bavarian Peasants," and "Childhood in Mediæval Literature."

Acting and Actors, Elocution and Elocutionists. By Alfred Ayres. 16mo, pp. 287. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mr. Alfred Ayres is well known in New York as a spirited dramatic critic, and to the general public his name is familiar through his authorship of "The Orthoëpist," "The Mentor," etc. The short essays of his new volume are garnered in the main from their original places in *The Dramatic Mirror*,

Werner's Magazine, etc. Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske writes the preface, in which he takes occasion to say that the book is "intended for the edification and instruction of persons who would become intelligent—that is to say, critical—theatre-goers; of persons who would cultivate the art of reading—elocutionists, school teachers . . . and of actors professional and amateur." The articles are to no small extent criticism—sharp and persistent—of the defective pronunciation of individual actors in individual performances which Mr. Ayres has witnessed in New York. There is, therefore, interesting comment upon Ada Rehan, Barrett, Booth, Rose Coghlan and other well-known players. There is also a very vigorous debate between the author and an antagonist as to "Thought *vers s* Emotion" in artistic performance, Mr. Ayres standing for the former element. The author's views as to pronunciation and the art of elocution are exceedingly definite, and he holds them with a never-let-go grip. The book is indexed and contains portraits of Mr. Ayres (including a number in costume), of Mr. Edgar S. Werner (of *Werner's Magazine*), and of Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske.

The Friendship of Nature: A New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 16mo, pp. 238. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The eleven chapters of this "chronicle" relate something of the life in the flower realm and among the songsters in Southeastern Connecticut, from May-day until "A Winter Mood" is in season. In so far as style and general treatment are concerned "The Friendship of Nature," though not saying much of human beings, has some resemblance to "Our Village." The author is a lover of out-door-dom who has sufficient knowledge, botanical and ornithological, to give a solid basis for the "sentiments for nature." She has also an appetite for the literature of the poet-naturalists and quotes from Wilson, Michelet and Thoreau occasionally. Her essays ought to be readily welcomed by readers who love the gentle and more familiar aspects of plant and bird in their native haunts. The book's appearance is handsome and it is furnished with a very pretty frontispiece.

FICTION.

His Vanished Star. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo, pp. 394. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Miss Murfree's latest story carries the reader to the same "Great Smoky" region of Eastern Tennessee with which her earlier novels have made us familiar. Without any effort at close critical analysis it may be said that three elements combine in the artistic result which lies open to the public inspection in Miss Murfree's pages—human nature, external nature, style. "His Vanished Star" gives us intimate knowledge of the mode of life of a band of Tennessee moonshiners, some of whom had done worse things than distill whiskey contrary to the wishes of Uncle Sam. The curious and contradictory emotional and intellectual workings of these men's natures are analyzed, together with those of the rough backwoodsman, deputy sheriff, surveyor, mountain farmer with his son and two most attractive daughters. Miss Murfree is content to have us live entirely (for the space of some four hundred pages) with these unsubdued and strongly individualized rugged Tennesseans, and only in the slightest possible degree has she used any elements of conventional society or any person whose career places him in "the world." The two daughters of the old mountaineer farmer, "Cap'n Lucy," are not found to possess a great musical talent, or to have a bird-like longing to go over the mountain. They are stay-at-home maidens, and they marry men of their own region and thought-plane. The wild and changingly attractive environment of nature in which these people live and love and hate, Miss Murfree has essayed to paint for us frequently, and with realistic details. The storm, the mists, the valley views, the haunts of the deserted mine, the night cries of owl and panther, give her opportunity for effective passages, and they often have an intimate relation to the plot and development of the story. And Miss Murfree is eminent in this respect also: she is an artist in words. In those portions of her work which are not occupied with dialect dialogue, her sentences have an exceedingly careful finish and that magnetic quality which comes from a carefully selected vocabulary and an unusual turn of phrase. This is not the style in greatest vogue now, but it is well to have some authors who still retain the old tradition that the language of a novel should be in itself beautiful, artistic, as well as apt for the exposition of the story. There is passion and crudeness in the characters of "His Vanished Star," but one knows that the author is beyond and above that; content in the calm of her creative power. She is in the world she has made, but she is not of it.

A Daughter of To-day. A Novel. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. 12mo, pp. 392. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Everard Cotes is better known to the majority of readers as Sara Jeannette Duncan and the author of "A Social Departure," etc. The title of her new novel places it with tolerable definiteness at once. Mrs. Cotes has added one more to the lengthening list of works of fiction dealing with some phase of the modern and interestingly uncertain woman "self-consciousness." Her heroine, Elfrida Bell, is an Illinois girl whose Bohemian career in the Paris art-student world and in English journalistic and stage efforts is traced in detail. Mrs. Cotes has chosen what may seem a rather conventional ending to the love affairs, the daringly unconventional yet decidedly human aspirations and the inevitable woes of Elfrida. The girl's sad death occurs in London, but her body lies in the prairie soil of Illinois and the shaft above it bears the epitaph which Elfrida herself pre-arranged—*pas femme-artiste*. One feels now and then like beseeching our tender fiction writers to let one of these Bohemian and charmingly bold young women live to find forty years and a little happiness. Mrs. Cotes' story may lack some other elements besides a "happy ending," but it is a serious work and for a large class of readers absorbingly interesting.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXVI, XXVII, "The Fortunes of Nigel;" Vols. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, "Peveril of the Peak," Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $2.50 each volume.

In the frequently noticed "International Limited Edition" of Scott's novels, "The Fortunes of Nigel" (in two volumes) and "Peveril of the Peak" (in three volumes) have appeared. Mr. Lang, as usual, prefaces each story with some account of its origin and reception, with Scott's own opinion of his work, etc. He gives some account of the Popish plot, in the introduction to "Peveril of the Peak," and declares of the original introduction to "Nigel," it is "the fullest and most explicit of Scott's statements about his mode of work, and his opinions concerning the romancer's art." The carefully studied and carefully executed illustrations are a wonderful help to an appreciation of the stories and independently they are highly desirable. In them largely lies the *raison d'être* of the edition. Each volume is furnished with its glo sary.

A Suburban Pastoral, and Other Tales By Henry A. Beers. 16mo, pp. 265. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Many of these tales of Professor Beers have something of the unexpected; they show not a little of what without any slight might be called the freakishness of the creative imagination. "A Suburban Pastoral" gives one a sudden sense of the unpleasantness of certain arrangements of human life; a "Comedy of Errors" is a clever little piece of society fiction, while the uniformly elevated tone and the remoteness of "A Graveyard Idyl" might easily recall some of Hawthorne's work. All of these eight short chapters have the charm of literary finish: they are varied in character and each in its own way is readable and a success. A buckram covering gives the book a summery appearance and a frontispiece illustrates the second tale—"A Midwinter Night's Dream."

Salem Kittredge, and Other Stories. By Bliss Perry. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The stories which Professor Perry has, in part at least, gathered together from the magazines are good reading at any time, and they are especially adapted for the lazy hours of a summer afternoon. They are in the main pure and simple love stories, with the touch of human life its tragedy of the sort which often lacks sensational elements, its surprises, its satisfactions and its whimsicalities. They are about people of our own generation whom we are quite likely to meet in America or in a student life on the Continent. They are realistic, but written with an eye for form and for style.

In the Shadow of the Alhambra; or, The Last of the Moorish Kings. By W. M. Greenlee, A.M., M.D. 12mo, pp. 548. Knoxville, Tenn.: S. B. Newman & Co. $1.50.

In its own province of the realm of fiction, that of the historical romance, Mr. Greenlee's work is worthy to be considered a success. The author, formerly a foreign missionary and now a teacher in his native Tennessee, has spent years of travel and close study on the Continent and in the East, the birthplace of that remarkable race the story of whose downfall I have attempted to relate." This study and its ensuing or resulting enthusiasm for historical research are evidenced in the book itself. Mr. Greenlee has written with elevated and clear, sustained and easy style a romance of the conflict of Cross and Crescent in southern Spain shortly before the fall of Granada. This story has large elements of dramatic

interest in its events and in its characters. Many of the personages are historical, and throughout his work the author, believing that "it is a very low aim to write merely for the sake of entertaining," has aimed to arouse a genuine historical interest in the period and people of which he writes. The publication of a book of this extent and value in the comparatively out-of-the-way publishing region of Tennessee is a matter of interest.

The Shen's Pigtail, and Other Cues of Anglo-China Life. By Mr. M———. The "Incognito" Library. 16mo, pp. 246. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons propose to publish a series of small volumes by representative authors who will withhold their names from the title-pages. This series will include authorized American editions of future issues of Unwin's [London] "Pseudonym Library." "The Shen's Pigtail" embraces a half-dozen stories of present-day British life in the Celestial Empire, looked at from the standpoint of Custom House service. The sketches are varied and are written in a light and entertaining manner.

The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

"The Jungle Book" takes the reader into the confidence of the wild animals of the Indian jungle; we hear them speak and learn their thoughts, including their opinion of man. The last sketch, "Her Majesty's Servants," tells us how the oxen, the elephant, the horse, the mule, etc., look upon their respective duties and dangers in the military life for Queen Victoria in India. The contents of this book have in part appeared heretofore in the columns of *St. Nicholas*. They are in Kipling's easiest and best style and are reinforced here and there by bits of his peculiar and taking verse. The sketches themselves, with the frequent illustrations, make a unique volume which will enchant a lad's heart and make many parents wish to look over a youthful reader's shoulder.

Red Cap and Blue Jacket. A Story of the Time of the French Revolution. By George Dunn. 16mo, pp. 592. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

This story of the latter days of the eighteenth century is one of the longest romances of the season. The scenes are laid in Scotland, in the days when the principles of the French Revolution were agitating Great Britain; the author has opportunity to introduce considerable Scotch dialect and Scotch humor. The story is a stirring, dramatic one, picturing among other things a French-English sea fight and a shipwreck. The incidents and the characters are attractive, and Mr. Dunn has told his tale in an artistic way.

A Flower of France. A Story of Old Louisiana. By Marah Ellis Ryan. 12mo, pp. 327. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Mrs. Ryan's latest story is an exciting, tragical tale of Louisiana away back in the days of Spanish occupation, in the eighteenth century. The central figure is that of a beautiful slave girl—"Zizi"—with whose suicidal death the drama ends. The story is well told, with plenty of local and temporal color and in a clear and flexible style. The subject and the setting are romantic.

An Initial Experience, and Other Stories. Edited by Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 254. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.

For this volume Captain King has written his own story, "An Initial Experience" (a personal episode of Civil War times), and edited ten or eleven other soldiers' tales by various officers of the U. S. Army. The chapters have a vitality and go, characteristic of military life, perhaps. They relate mainly to the regular service in the United States, though there are a few yarns of Australian location, and they constitute a readable and in some respects notable volume.

Cleopatra. A Romance. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. Two vols., paper, 16mo, pp. 310–296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Each 40 cents.

Wreckage. Seven Studies. By Hubert Crackanthorpe. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.25.

The Dancing Faun. By Florence Farr. 16mo, pp. 169. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Young Sam and Sabina. By Tom Cobleigh. The "Unknown" Library. 16mo, pp. 174. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Light of Other Days. By Mrs. Forrester. Paper, 12mo, pp. 305. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Mildred's New Daughter. By Martha Finley. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The King's Stockbroker: The Sequel to "A Princess of Paris." By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Home Publishing Company. $1.

Between Two Forces. A Record of a Theory and a Passion. By Flora Helm. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

The Story of a Modern Woman. By Ella Hepworth Dixon. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

The Wedding Garment. A Tale of the Life to Come. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Doreen: The Story of a Singer. By Edna Lyall. 12mo, pp. 496. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

ENGINEERING, NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

The Coming Railroad: The Chase-Kirchner Aerodromic System of Transportation. By G. N. Chase and H. W. Kirchner. St. Louis: Published by the Authors.

This pamphlet contains a sketch, given in considerable technical detail, of a system of railroading which prominent engineering authorities in America have recently considered worthy of careful examination. The inventors claim for the plans a superiority in very many particulars over the present system, and believe a speed of 125 miles an hour would be practically attainable. The tracks are to be elevated, the trains in ordinary cases to be suspended from the rails, the main motive power to be electricity, aided, however, when advantageous, by the force of the wind acting upon extensive aeroplanes. The authors furnish the pamphlet with a number of explanatory charts and diagrams. It seems not at all unlikely that the future may find Messrs. Chase and Kirchner's system in its essential features replacing the railroads of our day as these have conquered the rule of the stage-coach.

Man's Place in Nature, and other Anthropological Essays. By Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

It may serve to indicate the wide range of Mr. Huxley's "Collected Essays" to recall that the last volume was almost purely philosophical, while the present one (Vol. VII) contains six essays devoted to anthropological science. A number of the essays were originally produced back in the early sixties, while the closing discussion, "On the Aryan Question," is dated 1890. The first three chapters are, in general, an examination of man's place in nature, and the fourth and fifth treat of ethnology. It might be a most interesting thing to compare the contents of this volume with the new book by Professor Drummond, which, to some extent, studies the same phenomena of nature, but from a very different standpoint.

Talks About: I. The Soil; II. The Weather; III. Our Useful Plants. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.25. Each 75 cents.

Mr. Barnard's little books were originally prepared some years ago for the use of students in a "Chautauqua Town and Country Club" which met in a rural community of New York State. The subject matter is scientific in an elemental way and the style very popular and simple. Mr. Barnard uses the apt sub-title "Observations and Experiments for the Use of Schools, Students and Farmers." It is likely that these "Talks" may be of excellent service in the homes and schools of an agricultural region. The first book treats of the history, composition and improvement of soils; of artificial soils, etc.; the second book examines winds, temperature, rainfall, "artificial climates," etc., especially in their relations to plants. The third book is the goal of the series and is in a sense a sort of elementary practical botany for the

gardener and farmer. The volumes are neatly printed and bound.

The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms: A Study in Experimental Psychology. By Alfred Binet. 12mo, pp. 132. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This issue of the "Religion of Science Library" is an authorized translation from the eminent French savant, M. Alfred Binet. The general thesis here defended by detailed scientific data, is that in the very lowest forms of organic life can be traced the evidences of a psychic activity—of reason, memory (which "is one of the most elementary of psychological facts"), fear, etc. Though the work of a close specialist, the monograph is readable for any one who has the elements of biological science at command.

The Care and Feeding of Children. By L. Emmett Holt, M.D. 12mo, pp. 66. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

Dr. Holt's professional specialty is the care of infants and children. His little book is designed as a "catechism for the use of mothers and children's nurses." It contains, in the form of question and answer, a considerable range of medical advice relating to its important subject.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Higher Education in Iowa. By Leonard F. Parker. Paper, octavo, pp. 190. Washington: Government Printing House.

For the series of "Contributions to American Educational History," edited by Professor Herbert B. Adams, under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, a monograph upon "Higher Education in Iowa" has been prepared by Professor Leonard F. Parker. Professor Parker is a veteran and prominent teacher of the Hawkeye State and was excellently well qualified for the task he has achieved. He at present holds the Professorship of History at Iowa College (Grinnell). The monograph treats briefly of the earliest and territorial development of education in Iowa, and examines with more detail the present condition of the higher institutions of learning in the State. Professor Parker devotes some forty pages to the State University and discusses in separate chapters "The Training of Teachers," The State "Agricultural College," "Private Secondary Schools," "Denominational Colleges," etc. A considerable number of illustrations of important buildings are furnished. The people of Iowa have always and with justice prided themselves upon the educational system of their State, and it is largely in respect to this matter that they have won for the State the title "Massachusetts of the West." Professor Parker's monograph will be of local interest, and to educators at large it will give a fair picture of what a typical Mississippi Valley commonwealth is doing in educational lines. It is also of general interest to note that Professor Parker proves that General Grant in his Des Moines speech of 1875 (one of the weightiest he ever delivered) did not, as traditionally reported, declare himself against governmental support of institutions higher than the common schools. The trend of his actual statement was simply: "Resolve that State and nation shall support the common schools."

The Step-by-Step Primer in Burnz' Pronouncing Print. By Eliza Boardman Burnz. 12mo, pp. 94. New York: Burnz & Co. 25 cents.

For some time the Burnz system of phonetic printing has had high commendation from eminent and judicious educators. The "Step-by-Step Primer" is suited to the needs of children beginning to read and to foreigners, whether young or adult, who are making the effort to master the English language as printed and spoken. The method is simple; it presents to the eye at once the usual spellings and the actual pronunciations of our complicated orthographical system.

The Inflections and Syntax of the Morte d'Arthur of Sir Thomas Malory. A Study in Fifteenth Century English. By Charles Sears Baldwin. 12mo, pp. 166. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Charles Sears Baldwin, of the department of Rhetoric at Columbia College, has recently published a study first utilized as a Doctor's thesis in that institution. It is a scholarly and elaborate examination of the linguistic elements of Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and will naturally be of most service to students of the historical development of our language. The matter is largely made up of tabulated citations.

The First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis. With Notes. Edited by William W. Goodwin and John Williams White. 12mo, pp. 342. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.65.

Ginn & Co. send out a revised edition of the Goodwin-White Anabasis. Special services in this eminently scholarly work are rendered by the large body of notes, the illustrated dictionary made on the basis of independent study of the Anabasis itself, and by "Groups of Related Words." The binding is particularly good and the print of all portions excellent. Such volumes as this and the following do not indicate a speedy decadence of Greek scholarship in America.

Thucydides. Book III. Edited by Charles Foster Smith. Octavo, pp. 331. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.75.

Professor Smith, of Vanderbilt University, has edited, with abundant annotation, the Third Book of Thucydides, for the "College Series of Greek Authors," published by Ginn & Co.

Select Specimens of the Great French Writers in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Edited by G. Eugène Fasnacht. 12mo, pp. 666. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

La Petite Fadette. By George Sand. Edited, with notes, by F. Aston-Binns, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 143. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Mr. Fasnacht, editor of Macmillan's "Series of Foreign Classics," has prepared his new French anthology chiefly for the use of advanced students. The selections, in verse and prose, are nearly all taken from the most eminent writers, a very large space being given to the brilliant period of Louis XIV. The critical notices of authors and their masterpieces are taken from French critics and given in the original, a plan which has many advantages for the English student. The publishers have given convenient and agreeable form to Mr. Fasnacht's extensive selection. Mr. Aston-Binns has abbreviated "La Petite Fadette" in such manner as to retain the thread of the story.

Der Rittmeister von Alt-Rosen. By Gustav Freytag. Edited by James Taft Hatfield, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 213. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

A Preparatory German Reader for Beginners. By C. L. Van Daell. 12mo, pp. 136. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

Doctor Hatfield has found Freytag's tale of the Thirty Year War "suitable material for students of fair maturity." His introduction and notes occupy some thirty pages. Mr. Van Daell's little book consists of "simple and graded prose, referring to the life of Germany, allowing at least a glimpse at the history of the country and telling something about a few of its most illustrious sons." Mr. Van Daell has also included selections from German lyric poetry. He has added a few notes and an extensive vocabulary.

Law and Theory in Chemistry: A Companion Book for Students. By Douglas Carnegie, M.A. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Carnegie's book is based upon lectures given to teachers at a summer school, held at Colorado College. He directs his matter—which includes chapters upon "Alchemy and the Birth of Scientific Chemistry," "Chemical Classification," "The Atomic Theory," "Chemical Equilibrium," etc.—and treatment to such students "as wish to recapitulate and coordinate the more important principles of chemistry." "The attempt has been made to keep the information up to date and to indicate, with due appreciation of perspective, the trend of modern research in its relation to the science as a whole."

Elementary Naval Tactics. By Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff. Octavo, pp. 118. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.50.

"Elementary Naval Tactics" is intended for text-book service. It treats technically and precisely, but briefly, of the construction of war vessels as well as of the organization and maneuvering of fleets. Fifteen plates serve to illustrate the subject of ship tactics in engagements on the open sea.

The First Steps in Algebra. By G. A. Wentworth. A.M. 12mo, pp. 190. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

In this new addition to his series of mathematical text-books Professor Wentworth has adapted subject-matter and methods to the needs of pupils beginning algebra in the upper grades of grammar schools.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. June.

Vision and Focusing. George Davison.
Photographing the Nude.
Beginners' Column.—VIII. John Clarke.
Lantern for Projecting Photographs in Natural Colors.
The Artistic Aspect of Photography. J. W. Spurgeon.

American Antiquarian.—Good Hope, Ill. (Bi-monthly) May.

Migrations of the Algonkins. C. S. Wake.
Culture Heroes and Deified Kings. Stephen D. Peet.
An Obstetrical Conjuration. D. G. Brinton.
Palestine Exploration. Theodore E. Wright.
Was There Contact with Asiatic Countries?
Was There an American Costume?

American Journal of Politics.—New York. June.

Economic Co-operation. Stoughton Cooley.
Defense of the "Godless Schools" of the State. W. W. Quartermass.
Australia and the American Continent. J. C. Hopkins.
Checks and Balances in Government. Lewis R. Harley.
Plums in Politics. Henry E. Foster.
The Schools of New York City.
The Money Question and the Unemployed. G. G. Merrick.
The Non-Survival of the Most Moral. H. C. B. Cowell.
How to Abolish Poverty. Ellen B. Dietrick.
Are the New United States Bonds Voidable? A. C. Houston.
What Ails Inter-American Commerce? Kurt von Staufen.
An Artificial Panic in Retrospect. William Knapp.
Municipal Reform. Duane Mowry.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. June.

Third Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. June.

The Meaning of Tree-Life. Henry L. Clarke.
The Scope of Modern Philosophy. Frederic S. Lee.
Unusual Flights of the Grouse Locust. Joseph L. Hancock.
A Glacial Ice Dam. W. G. Tight.

Antiquary.—London. June.

Ancient Ships.
Some Old Wiltshire Homes.
Some Results of the Silchester Excavation of 1893. Roach Le Schonix.

The Arena.—Boston. June.

The Back Bay: Boston's Throne of Wealth, Walter B. Harte.
A Pioneer Poet. (B. Hathaway.) Helen E. Starrett.
The Sixth Sense and How to Develop It. Paul Tyner.
The Single Tax in Actual Application. Hamlin Garland.
The Higher Criticism of the Hextateuch. L. W. Batten.
Election of Postmasters by the People. Walter Clark.
A New Disease. Elbert Hubbard.
The Nationalization of Electricity. Solomon Schindler.
Honest and Dishonest Money. John Davis.
Social Ideals Held by Victor Hugo. B. O. Flower.
Child Slavery in America. Alzina P. Stevens.

Art Amateur.—New York. June.

Sketching Grounds in Holland and Normandy.
The National Gallery, London.—II. Theodore Child.
Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—VII. M. B. O. Fowler.
Flower Painting in Oil.—VII. Patty Thum.
The Painting of Fish.—II. Brook Trout. C. E. Brady.

Art Interchange.—New York. June.

Vacation Rambles.
Some Living American Painters.—III.
The Public Statues of New York.—II. F. W. Ruckstuhl.
Lessons in Wood Carving.—III. C. G. Leland and Lily Marshall.
How Sir Frederic Leighton Paints His Pictures.

Atalanta.—London. June.

Alnwick Castle. Edwin Oliver.
Wagner's Drama: "Der Ring des Nibelungen." R. Farquharson Sharp.
The Human Novel. Maxwell Gray.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. June.

A Summer in the Scillies. J. W. White.
Behind Hymettus.—II. J. J. Manatt.
Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse. Albert Shaw.
American Railways and American Cities. H. J. Fletcher.
The Scope of the Normal School. M. V. O'Shea.
Some Letters and Conversations of Thomas Carlyle. Sir E. Strachy.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. June

Government Competition with Private Enterprise.
The Bimetallist Agitation.
The New Taxes and the Graduation Principle. W. R. Lawson.
Money as Improperly Distinguished from Coin of the Realm.

Biblical World.—Chicago. May.

The Long-Lived Antediluvians. William R. Harper.
A Free Translation of the Sermon on the Mount. E. P. Burtt.
Christianity and Old Testament Criticism. W. Taylor Smith.
Hinduism's Points of Contact with Christianity. Merwin-Marie Snell.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. June.

Recent German Fiction.
Mooseland and Muskegs. Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Haggard.
False Fire. James Buckland.
Mayfair and the Muses. Arnold Haultain.
Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough." General Sir Archibald Alison.
Imperial Interests in East Africa.
A Platform Parliament.
New Serial Story: "Who Was Lost and Is Found."

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. June.

Shiloh, After Thirty-two Years. George W. McBride.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance.
A Student Life-Saving Crew. Stephen J Herben.
Last Meeting Place of the Confederate Cabinet. W. L. Miller.
Confederate Ram Raid Off Charleston, S. C. X. Smith.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. May 15.

The Bradford Conditioning House.
The Foreign Trade of Japan.
Agricultural Statistics of the United States.

Bookman.—London. June.

Mr. Swinburne's "Astrophel."
Mary, Queen of Scots.—II. D. Hay Flemming.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

The Comic Ballads of Homer. Thomas Hodgins.
A Sun Dance Among the Sargees. A. C. Shaw.
Memories of Bathurst. E. B. Biggar.
Popular Superstitions. Thomas E. Champion.
With Two Canadians in Algeria. Alan Sullivan.
The First Plantation in Newfoundland. J. F. M Fawcett.
The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. Harriet Ford.
Ghosts of the Living and of the Dead. W. S. Blackstock.
In Northern Wilds. William Ogilvie.

June.

The "Machine" in Honest Hands. H. B. Ames.
A Japanese View of Japan. K. T Takahashi.
Foot Distortion in China. G A. Stockwell.
Three Years Among the Eskimos J. W. Tyrrell.
The St. Lawrence Canal Route. Allan R. Davis.
On St. Clair's Broad Bosom. C. M. Sinclair.
In Northwestern Wilds. William Ogilvie.
How to Beautify a Home. Mary T. Bayard.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. June.

How I Discovered the North Pole. J. Munro.
The New Derbyshire Railway. Edward Bradbury.
How We Tried to Rescue Gordon.

Catholic World.—New York. June.

The Public Rights of Women.
The Universal Restoration. A. F. Hewit.
Glimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary.—II. C. A. Walworth.
An Old Town and Her Sons. Marion A. Taggart.
Some Remarkable Kentucky Converts. Elizabeth B. Smith.

The Reign of Non-Sectarians. Thomas McMillan.
From Lands of Snow to Lands of Sun. Helen M. Sweeney.
The White-Slave Trade. John J. O'Shea.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

Ascending Pike's Peak by Rail. Albert Spies.
Railway Freight Rates. Harry T. Newcomb.
The Pennsylvania State College. Edwin J. Haley.
Engineering Knowledge in Patent Practice. Edward P. Thompson.
The Compound Locomotive. A. van Borries.
Complete Metallic Circuits for Electric Railroads. J. H. Vail.
Steam Boiler Insurance. W. H. Wakeman.
The Overhead Trolley System. O. M. Rau.

Century Magazine.—New York. June.

Across Asia on a Bicycle.—II. T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtleben.
Field-Notes. John Burroughs.
Edison's Invention of the Kineto-Phonograph. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
Old Dutch Masters: Adriaan van Ostade (1610-1685). T. Cole.
Tissot's Illustrations of the Gospels. Theodore Stanton
The Mother of Ivan Tourguéneff. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
Murice Boutet de Monvel. Will H. Low.
On a Mission for Kossuth. W. J. Stillman.
Bookbindings of the Present.
The Government of German Cities. Albert Shaw.
The Consular Service and the Spoils System.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. June.

Willow-Farmi g.
A Practical Philosopher: Montaigne.
A Ride into Afghanistan David Ker.
The Identification of Habitual Criminals.

Charities Review.—New York. May.

Five Months' Work for the Unemployed in New York City.
An Attempt to Give Justice. Arnold Eilvart
Friendly Visiting the True Charity. Mrs. A. K. Norton.

Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. June.

Village Life in Canada. J. Castell Hopkins.
Distribution of Wealth in the United States. W. A. Scott.
Parliamentary Parties in Europe. R. Bonfadini.
Is all Science One? Dr. Paul Carus.
A Study of Dante. Genevieve Tucker.
The Tramp Problem. Samuel L. Loomis.
The Poems of Heinrich Heine. David H. Wheeler.
What Makes a Friend (Orthodox)? James Wood.
Russian Terrorists. Eugene Melchoir de Vogüé.
The Electro-Magnetic Theory of Light. John Trowbridge.
Coxey's Commonweal Army. Shirley P. Austin.
The Siberian Lepers' Friend. Fannie C. Williams.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. June.

Training Lay Evangelists in Syria. W S. Nelson.
Record of 1893 at a Chinese Station. Hunter Corbett.
Christian Activities of Japan.
Rescue Missions. Jesse F. Forbes.

Contemporary Review.—London. June.

Halt!—European Disarmament.
Kidd's "Social Evolution." Lord Farrer.
Market Gambling. W. E. Bear.
The Development of the Historic Episcopate. Vernon Bartlet.
The Race Problem in America. C. F. Aked.
Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough." Andrew Lang
The Gothenburg System in Norway and Its Application to England. T. M. Wilson.
The Armenian Question in Russia. H. F. B. Lynch.
Bimetallists at the Mansion House. M. G. Mulhall.
Frederick Denison Maurice. H. R. Haweis.
Old Age Pensions in Practice. H. W. Wolff.
Why Not Dissolve? H. W. Massingham.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. June.

Commissions in the German Army.
Castles in the Air: The Rock Dwellings on the Cañons of Colorado.

Cosmopolitan.—New York. June.

Famous Hunting Parties of the Plains. "Buffalo Bill."
A Poet Astronomer. F. L. de Lautreppe
The Fjords of Norway. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
The Home of Joan of Arc. W. D. McCrackan.
How to Preserve Health and Attain Strength Eugen Sandow
The Modern German Drama and Its Authors. F. Spielhagen.
The Panama Scandal. Maurice Barrès.
Letters of an Altrurian Traveller.—VIII W. D. Howells

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. June.

How News is Gathered. Arthur Field

The Romance of a Gypsy Camp. E. E. Person.
Photography and Crime.

The Dial.—Chicago. May 16.

City School Systems.
English at Lafayette College. F. A. March.
Education and Literature. Hiram M. Stanley.

June 1.

English at the Universities.
English at the State University of Iowa. Edward E. Hale, Jr.
How Shall English Literature be Taught?

Education.—Boston. June.

The Curriculum for Secondary Schools. W. T. Harris.
The Critic at Sea.—II.
Difficulties of our Smaller Colleges. E. P. Powell.
Voice Culture in Schools Z. Richards.
Sunrise on the Righi. F. B. Sawvel.

Educational Review.—London.

Thring. M. Vivian Thomas.
American Colleges and Universities. Miss Alice Zimmern.
Samuel Harmar. Foster Watson.
Another View of Westminster School.
The Home Life of the Ancient Greeks.

Educational Review.—New York. June.

Public School Reform in New York. Stephen H. Olin.
A School Journey. C. C. Van Liew.
Latin in the High School. Francis W. Kelsey.
History in Secondary Education.—II. Ray Greene Huling.
"Phormio" at Harvard. F. G. Ireland.
Graduate Work in the College. James M. Taylor.
Report of the Committee of Ten. Julius Sachs.
The Pueblo Plan of Individual Teaching. P. W. Search.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. June.

The Coxey Crusade and Its Meaning. William Nelson Black.
American Architecture Through English Spectacles. B. F. Fletcher.
Business Opportunities in Peru. H. Guillaume.
Breakwaters, Sea-Walls and Jetties. G. Y. Wisner.
Gold-Dredging in New Zealand. T. A. Rickard.
Cement and Cement Testing. Spencer B. Newberry.
The Pine Industry in the South. George L. Fowler.
The Science of Electro-Metallurgy. Alfred E. Hunt.
The Electric Transmission of Power. Francis B. Crocker.
The Present and Future Locomotive. David L. Barnes.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

Mr. Lewis Morris at Penbryn.
The Zoo Revisited: The Small Cat's House. Phil Robinson.
Saracenic Metal Work. Stanley Lane-Poole.
How the Other Half Lives: The Flower Girl. Elizabeth L. Banks.
London Servants: High and Low. George F. Millin.

Expositor.—London. June.

The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments. Prof. Macalister.
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
Preparatory: The Old Testament and the Book of Enoch. Prof. Joseph A. Beet
The Dispersion and Abraham. Sir. J. W. Dawson.
Dr. Robertson Smith at Cambridge. Norman McLean.

Fortnightly Review.—London. June.

The Future of Parties. Robert Wallace
The New Factory Bill. Miss March Phillipps
Rype shooting without Dogs. G. A. Scott
The Budget and Local Taxation W. M. J. Williams.
The Mechanism of Thought Alfred Binet
Professor Robertson Smith J. G. Frazer.
The Disaffection in Behar Donald N. Reid.
The Worship of Pottery. W. Roberts
The Proposed Channel Bridge Prince of Monaco.
Silver and the Tariff at Washington

The Forum.—New York. June.

Farmers, Fallacies and Furrows. J. Sterling Morton.
Who will Pay the Bills of Socialism? E. L. Godkin.
The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women Matthew Hale
Results of the Woman Suffrage Movement. Mary A. Greene.
The Threatening Conflict with Romanism E. M. Wistar.
Why Church Property Should Not be Taxed Rev. J. M. Farley.
Scholarships, Fellowships and Training of Professors. G. S. Hall.
Renewed Agitation for Silver Coinage F. H. Head J. C. Hendrix
Success of Christian Missions in India. F. P. Powers
The Census of Sex, Marriage and Divorce. Carroll D. Wright.

How Baltimore Banished Tramps and Helped the Idle. E. R. L. Gould.
The Antarctic's Challenge to the Explorer. F. A. Cook.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. June.

Horses in Trade, Traffic and Transportation. A. S. Southworth.
Grasse. Helen R. Rockwell.
Characteristics of Congressmen. Walter B. Stevens.
Gladstone Intime. Howard Paul.
A Study in Agriculture: Hon. J. M. Smith's Farms in Georgia.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. June.

A Pilgrimage to a Famous Abbey: St. Albans. William C. Sydney.
Ivan the Terrible. Richard Greene.
Wild Fauna of Scotland. Rev. J. H. Crawford.
Freaks and Fancies of Memory. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
The Realism of Balzac. W. H. Gleadell.
Some Curiosities of Westminster. Mrs. Sinclair.
Nausikaa. Rev. M. G. Watkins.

Geographical Journal.—London. June.

A Journey Across Central Asia. St. George R. Littledale.
The River Napo. Chas. D. Tyler.
The Manchester Ship Canal. H. Yule Oldham.
A Note on the Geography of Franz Joseph Land. Arthur Montefiore.

Geological Magazine.—London. May.

On the Genus *Solenopora*. Dr. Alex. Brown.
A Cooling and Shrinking Globe. T. Mellard Reade.
On a Second British Species of *Eurycormus*. A. Smith Woodward.

Godey's Magazine.—New York, June.

Seward at St. Thomas.—III. Frederick W. Seward.
The Paris Salons of 1894. Althea Salvador.
Tom Hood. S. P. Cadman.
My Flycatching Neighbors. H. E. Miller.

Good Words.—London. June.

Across the Backbone of Asia. Henry Lansdell.
Matter. Emma M. Caillard.
Wenlock Abbey.
The Omnibus: Out and at Home. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Kepler. Sir Robert Ball.
Madame de Krüdener. S. M. S. Pereira.
A Gossip on Gloves. Alice Isaacson.

Great Thoughts.—London. June.

Before My Bookcase. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
Kingsley as a Christian Socialist. S. E. Keeble.
The Romance of a Book: Old and Rare Bibles in the Bible Society's Library. F. M. Holmes.
Björnstjerne Björnson. With Portrait. Leily Elsner.
William Shakespeare.

The Green Bag.—Boston. May.

Reminiscences of David Dudley Field. A. Oakey Hall.
The Court of Star Chamber.—III. John D. Lindsay.
Municipal Scraps. C. W. Ernst
The Court of Appeals of Maryland.—I. Eugene L. Didier.
The Jury System.

June.

Gladstone's Successor in the House of Commons. L. Irwell.
Some Things About Theatres.—I. R. V. Rogers.
Lincoln as a Lawyer. L. E. Chittenden.
The Court of Star Chamber.—IV. John D. Lindsay.
The Court of Appeals of Maryland.—II. E. L. Didier.
The Law of the Land.—VII. The North Star. W. A. McClean.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.

The City of Homes. Charles B. Davis.
Vignettes of Manhattan. Brander Matthews.
My First Visit to New England.—II. William Dean Howells.
French Democracy Under the Third Republic. Mr. De Blowitz.
The Japanese Spring. Alfred Parsons.
Memories of Wendell Phillips. George W. Smalley.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.)

June.

President Eliot's Administration. Charles F. Dunbar.
The Harvard Medical School. W. L. Richardson.
The Harvard Law School. C. C. Langdell.
Harvard Explorers in Central America. C. P. Bowditch.
Instruction in Physical Geography. W. M. Davis
The Latin Play. H. W. Haynes.

Home and Country.—New York. June.

The Art of Music. H. R. Cochrane.
The Early Rising of Distinguished Men. Mrs. G. F. De Fontaine.
A Month Among Elephants. William Lansing.
Dwellings of the Poor, and Their Relation to Crime. E. Pigott.
The Graveyard of American Shipping. George E. Walsh.
Rings and Their Symbolisms. Henry W. Lipman

Homiletic Review.—New York. June.

Evidential Value of Miracles. Marcus Dods
The Last Treasures from Europe. C. M. Cobern.
Vocation—Avocation—Vacation. Theodore W. Hunt.
The Real Presence. J. B. Remensnyder.
Shushan, the Palace. William Hayes Ward.
Our Public Schools. Kerr B. Tupper.
The Church and Its Authority. David S. Schaff.
The Church and Unjust Criticism. F. P. Berry.
Memorial Day Sermon. James D. Rankin.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. March.

Construction of Reservoir Embankments. John R. Freeman.
A New System of Block Signals. Arthur A. Skeels.

Journal of Geology.—London. April.

The Oil Shales of the Scottish Carboniferous System. Henry M. Cadell.
The Cretaceous Rim of the Black Hills. Lester F. Ward.
On Diplograptidæ, Lapworth. Carl Wiman.
Geological Surveys in Alabama. Eugene A. Smith.
The Superficial Alteration of Ore Deposits. R. A. F. Penrose, Jr.
Erosion, Transportation and Sedimentation Performed by the Atmosphere. J. A. Udden.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.)

June.

Monetary Standards John Cummings.
Homestead Strike. Edward W. Bemis.
Apprentice System in the Building Trades. George C. Sikes.
Pacific Railway Debts. Henry K. White.
The Army of the Commonweal. T. B. Veblen.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.

The Game of Golf for Women. John G. Speed.
The Apartment Houses of Paris. Maria Parloa.

Leisure Hour.—London. June.

Galloway Bygones. S. R. Crockett.
The Gate of London: The Tower Bridge. W. J. Gordon.
Singers of the Night. Charles Dixon.
S. T. Coleridge. John Dennis.
The Wings of Insects.—III. Lewis Wright.
The Peoples of Europe: Spain.—II. Illustrated.
Modern Hygiene in Practice. Dr. A. T. Schofield.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. May.

Tenements and Family Dwellings.
Kindergarten for the Blind.
Education in the Argentine Republic.
The Sea Islanders.
The White Problem. R. T. Greener.
Relief Among the Poor in Boston. W. P. Fowler.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.

The New Northwest Passage to the Orient. J. M. Oxley.
My First Literary Acquaintances R. H. Stoddard.

Longman's Magazine.—London. June.

The Spring of the Year. Richard Jefferies.
Franks. L. M. P. Gammon.
Celestial Photography. Alex. Morgan.

Lucifer.—London. May 15.

The Religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. Dr. Alex. Wilder.
A Manuscript from Another Space. Fiat Lux.
The Book of Nabathæan Agriculture.
Moulds of Mind. G. R. S. Mead.
Alchemy as a Spiritual Science. Patience Sinnett.
Kalki Purâna.
Unpublished Letters of Éliphas Lévi.

Ludgate Illustrated Monthly.—London. June.

Cranleigh School. W. Chas. Sargent.
Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Stratford-on-Avon. Hubert Grayle.
Champion Dogs. Guy Clifford.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. June.

Homestead and Its Perilous Trades. Hamlin Garland.
"Human Documents:" Portraits of
Cardinal Gibbons,
Lord Rosebery,
Richard Harding Davis.
Will They Reach the Pole? Gen. A. W. Greely.

The Peace of Europe. M. De Blowitz.
Wild Beasts in Captivity. Cleveland Moffett.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. June.

A Vision of India.
The Beginnings of the British Army.—I. The Infantry.
Trout Fishing in New Zealand.
The Wicked Cardinal: Paul de Retz.
The Cape of Storms: Cape of Good Hope.
Louis Kossuth. Prof. Nichol.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. June.

Zschokke, Auerbach, and Renan. M. Ellinger.
The Seven Great Religions of the World. M. F. Morris.
Prejudices of Romans Against the Jewish Religion. A. Blum.
Philosophy of Substantiation. Henry A. Mott.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. June.

Nooks and Crannies of Scotland.—III. G. W. E. Hill.
Gen. George W. Jones. Maude Meredith.
The Scotch-Irish in America. Henry Wallace.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. June.

Strategic Import of Missions in the Levant. J. S. Dennis.
Medical Work in the Western Turkey Mission. W. S. Dodd.
Christian Work in Japan. Henry Loomis.
Our Duty to the American Chinese.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. June

Susi and Chuma, Livingstone's "Body-Guard." A. T. Pierson.
Unoccupied Mission Fields of the World.—I. James Douglas.
Christendom's Rum Trade with Africa. Frederic P. Noble.
The Church at Home. G. L. Mackay.
The Cape General Mission, South Africa. W. S. Walton.
The Missionary Educational Question. J. N. Cushing.
Some Features of Work Among the Freedmen. Ella Beardsley.
The Central Soudan Hausaland Association. James Johnston.
The Peasant Women of Bulgaria. Zoe A. M. Locke.

Month.—London. June.

The *Contemporary Review* and the Papal Encyclical on the Bible. Rev. Herbert Lucas.
The Muse of Evolution.
Atheism Under Elizabeth and James I. J. M. Stone.
Convent Education. R. E. Scott.
Consecrated Deaconesses, or Carthusian Nuns.
Thoughts on "The Imitation of Christ." Percy Fitzgerald.
Croxden Abbey. W. H. Grattan Flood.
The Great Sea Mammals.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.

Artists and Their Work.
A Yankee Humorist: James Montgomery Bailey. G. W. Hallock.
George M. Pullman. R. H. Titherington.
The Queens of Europe. Margaret Field.
Schreyer and His Horses. C. Stuart Johnson.
Secret Societies at Yale. Rupert Hughes.

Music.—Chicago. June.

A Few Successful American Singers
Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—II. Jean Moos.
Indian Music. Alice C. Fletcher.
The Pianoforte Sonatas of Beethoven. W. S. B. Matthews.
Student Analysis of Mozart Sonata. Gertrude Peterson.
Gounod as an Author of Sacred Music. G. Tebaldini.

National Review.—London. June.

The Attack on the Church. Sir Richard E. Webster and A. G. Boscawen.
A Substitute for the Alps: The Himalayas. Leslie Stephen.
Enthusiasm or Hysteria? T. Mackay.
Ocean Highways. Lord George Hamilton.
Some Developments of Tennis. J. M. Heathcote.
The Great Conspiracy: School Board Religious Controversy. Athelstan Riley.
New Evidence on Agricultural Depression. W. E. Bear.
The Niger Territories. Major Leonard Darwin.

Natural Science.—London. June.

Cell-Division. M. D. Hill.
Sexes in Ammonites. Buckman and Bather.
Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions Compared as Regards Their Mammalia and Birds. A. Russel Wallace.
Current Problems in Experimental Psychology. E. B. Titchener.
Notes on Ground Ice. R. D. Oldham.
The Significance of the Bird's Foot. Frank Finn.

New England Magazine.—Boston. June.

Neal Dow and His Life Work. A. A. Miner.
Rhode Island at the World's Fair. John C. Wyman.
Government by Commissions.—I. Raymond L. Bridgman.
The Telephone of To-day. Herbert Laws Webb.
Ezekiel Cheever, the Old Boston Schoolmaster. Lucy P. Higgans.
The Latin Play at Harvard. J. B. Greenough.
What New England Owes to the United States. Lewis G. Janes.

New Review.—London. June.

Municipal Government: Past, Present and Future. Joseph Chamberlain.
Secrets from the Court of Spain.—II.
The Tree of Knowledge. Symposium.
Some Noteworthy Hands. Hon. Mrs. Forbes.
Principles and Programme of the Anti-Gambling League. J. Hawke.
The Case for an Independent Labor Party. J. Keir Hardie.
Some Reminiscences of Kinglake. Madame Olga Novikoff.
The Development of Mountain Exploration. W. Martin Conway.

New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

Bauer's New Testament Criticism. H. Holtzmann.
John Kelpius, Pietist. F. H. Williams.
The Movement for Religious Equality in England. E. Porritt.
Religious and Historical Uses of the Bible. Frank C. Porter.
The Episcopalian Polity. W. Kirkus.
The Pauline Teaching of the Person of Christ. Orello Cone.
The Significance of Pessimism. R. A. Holland, Jr.
Democracy and the Poet. Nicholas P. Gilman.
The Book of Job. Bernhard Duhm.

Nineteenth Century.—London. June.

Checks on Democracy in America. George Washburn Smalley.
India: The Political Outlook. General Sir George Chesney.
The Queen and Lord Palmerston. Hon. Reginald B. Brett.
Pedigrees of British and American Horses. James Irvine Lupton.
Some Great Churches of France: Vézelay. Walter Pater.
A Recent Run to the East. Lord Brassey.
Modern Explosives. Wentworth Lascelles-Scott.
Love. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Proposed Nile Reservoir:
The Devastation of Nubia. Professor Mahaffy.
The Submergence of Philæ. Frank Dillon.
The Evicted Tenants Bill. Lord Monteagle.
The Crying Need for Reforms in Our Company Law. Judge Emden.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. May.

People Who Do the Wrong Thing.
"Individual" Instruction.

North American Review.—New York. June.

Protection and the Proletariat. J. Sterling Morton.
Fashion and Intellect. W. H. Mallock.
What Should a Doctor be Paid? Wm. A. Hammond.
The Political Outlook in England. E. Ashmead Bartlett.
The New York State University. William C. Doane.
The Menace of Coxeyism:
Signification and Aims of the Movement. Gen. O. O. Howard.
Character and Methods of the Men. Thomas Byrnes.
The Danger to the Public Health. Alvah H. Doty.
The Modern Girl. Sarah Grand.
Mexico Under President Diaz. Prince Iturbide.
Our Family Skeleton. John F. Hume.
Woman Suffrage in Practice. Governors of Colorado and Nebraska.

Outing.—New York. June.

Hunting With the Patagonian Welshmen.
In the Land of the Bread-Fruits.
The Birch Bark Canoe. Eugene McCarthy.
Hints for Amateur Sailormen. A. J. Kenealy.
A Foot in the Hartz. William H. Hotchkiss.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel. From Kiu Kiang to Hankow.
An Indian Ball Game. L. N. Ludlow.
Bird Loves. Traber Genone.
Black Bass Fishing in Eastern Waters.
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing.—III. J. Perry Worden.
The Michigan National Guard. Capt. C. B. Hall.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. June.

Experiences of a "Blackbirder" Among the Gilbert Islanders.
Did a Chinaman Discover America? Frederic J. Masters.
The Tramp Problem. E. Hatch.
Pacific Coast Oysters. James G. Cooper.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. June.

Catchele: A Feudal Manor House of the West. A. H. Malan.
Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports. Henry W. Lucy.
The Palace of the Elysée. Marie A. Belloc.
O Beati Inspientes. Ouida.

The Decline and Fall of Napoleon.—IV. General Viscount Wolseley.
Glacial Periods in the Northern Hemisphere. P. L. Addison.

Photo-American.—New York June.

A Lumber Camp in the North Woods. Mrs. M. B. Greenwood
Permanent Portraits in Metallic Gold on Silvered Surfaces.
Amateur Photography through Women's Eyes.—II. Elizabeth F. Wade.
Half-Tone Engravings vs. Photogravures.
Copying Engravings by Contact.
Edison's Kinetoscope.
About the Color Sensations.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

Moreno's Developer.
Binocular Vision. George H. Slight.
Carbon Printing. E. W. Foxlee.
Waste Not, Want Not. Uncle Andrew.
Photomicrography by Artificial Light. W. Forgan.
On the Toning of Images Produced from Silver Bromide.
The Lantern and Its Illuminants. W. H. Walley.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. June-July.

Saga Literature. J. H. Wisby.
A Modern Danish Romantic Poet—Einar Christiansen. K. Dodge.
A Russian Pietist—Feodor Dostoyevski.
Astronomical Science of Milton Shown in "Paradise Lost."
Literature and the Scientific Spirit.
A Brief Defense of Criticism.
Dramatic Action and Motive in Shakespeare. C. W. Hodell.
Clough and Emerson.
The Art and Moral of Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. June.

The Pacific Railroad Telegraphs. L. C. Merriam.
Giffan's Case Against Bimetallism. R. Hazard, C. B. Spahr.
The Railway Gross Receipts Tax. F. J. Goodnow.
Origin of Standing Committees. J. F. Jameson.
British Local Finance.—II. G. H. Blunden.

Review of the Churches.—London. May.

Interviews with Rev. W. Cuff and Others.
The Horrors of Lynching: Interview with Miss Ida B. Wells. With Portrait
American Social Problems. Dr. Josiah Strong.

The Sanitarian.—New York. June.

Drinking-Water. Charles Smart.
Recent Progress in Public Hygiene. Samuel W. Abbott.
Precautions Against the Spread of Disease by Travel. G. P. Conn.
The Nation's Sin of Omission. T. J. Bennett.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

Maximilian and Mexico. John Heard, Jr.
The Dog. N. S. Shaler.
American Game Fishes. Leroy Milton Yale.
The Future of the Wounded in War. Archibald Forbes.

Social Economist.—New York. June.

Fallacies About Farm Prices.
Disaster of Low Prices.
The *London Times* on Eight Hours.
Coxeyism and the Interest Question.
Importance of Hawaii and Samoa. William F. Draper.
The Ethics and Economics of Transportation. W. W. Bates.
A One-Man Town. F. B. Thurber.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. June.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.—II. K. C. Hill.
The Stenographer in Fiction. Miss E. G. Fowler.
Learning to Spell. Eliza B. Burnz.
Truth Department.—VII. John B. Carey.
Typewriting from Dictation. Bates Torrey.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. May.

Zig-Zag Simian at the Zoo. Arthur Morrison.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XIV. Henry W. Lucy.
A Bohemian Artists' Club: The "Langham." Alfred T. Story.
The Oxford and Cambridge Union Societies.
Oxford. J. B. Harris Burland.
Cambridge. St. J. B. Wynne-Willson.
Mr. Charles Wyndham. Harry How.
Löie Fuller. Mrs. M. Griffith.

Students' Journal.—New York. July.

Memorial Number.
Death of Andrew J. Graham. With Portrait.
Personal Reminiscences of Mr. Graham's Life and Works.
Fac-similes of Mr. Graham's Reporting Notes.

Sunday Magazine.—London. June.

Child Nurture. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.
The Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter at Home.
Women Under the Jewish and Christian Religions.—II. Mrs. Rundle Charles.
Uganda Past and Present. Rev. R. P. Ashe.
John Knox and St. Giles's. Rev. Isidore Harris.
William Robertson Smith. Prof. T. M. Lindsay.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. May.

The Geographical Unity of the British Empire. With Maps. R. Parkin.
A Quiet Corner of the Alps: Vièze Valley. V. Dingelstedt.
Dodona, Olympos and Samothrace. J. S. Stuart-Glennie.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. June.

The Border Peasantry. G. F. Ogilvie
Strikes: Their Objects, Causes and Effects. W. M. Marshall.
The Arrogance of Englishmen a Bar to Imperial Federation. Theodore Napier.

Treasury.—New York. June.

Divine Discipline: Now and Afterwards. H. E. Cobb.
The Divine Preacher. S. A. Steele.
Lessons for the Hard Times. A. J. Brown.
The Conditions of Successful Prayer. A. W. Wild.
The Parable of the Carpenters. J. Stalker.

United Service.—Philadelphia. June.

The Engineer Corps of the United States Navy.—I. F. M. Bennett
Our Sister Republics.—II. Bolivia J. P. Wisser.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.
The Landing at Vera Cruz. W. B. Lane.
A Summer Among the Seals. W. R. Shoemaker.

United Service Magazine.—London. June.

The Use of Field Works in War. Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Harrison.
The War Training of the Navy.
Bourbaki.—III. Archibald Forbes.
English Army Signaling. Lieut. Bonham.
The West Indies and Its Command. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Pearson.
Promotion from the Ranks in the Navy. Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot.
The Yeomanry, 1794-1894. Captain C. W. Thompson.
Hints for Majors' Examinations. Lieut.-Col. Henderson.
The Forerunners of the Torpedo. Commander A. A. C. Galloway.
Marlborough: Macaulay and Swift. A Reply by Viscount Wolseley.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. May.

University Extension as a Method of Research. Sidney Sherwood.
Extension of Public Libraries in New York. Myrtilla Avery.
J. Churton Collins in England. J. R. Hayes.
The American Scholar. William C. Lawton.

June.

Observations on University Extension. R. E. Thompson.
University Extension in Ohio. W. Boughton.
University Extension for the Public School Teacher. W. S. Picken.
Oxford: An Old-World Seat of Learning. J. R. Hayes.

University Magazine.—New York. June.

A Bit of German University Life. Herman B. Schmidt.
Law Lectures for Women. Laura G. Smith.
The Woman's Law Class Minna M. Dyke.
A Local History of Homœopathy W. S. Searle.

Westminster Review.—London. June.

The Miners' Eight Hours Question. W. T. Thomson.
William III. Dr. Jorissen.
The Nationality Movement of the Nineteenth Century. John Downie.
"The Story of an African Farm." T. F. Husband.
Social Democracy and Liberty. F. V. Fisher.
Prosperity and Prices. Cecil B. Phipson.
Science in Song. Thomas S. Mayne.
Apprentice Life at Sea. John G. Rowe.
The Revolt of the Daughters: An Answer by One of Them.
Superstitions of the Opal. Laura B. Starr.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. June.

Multiple Pictures.
That Leaky Skylight.
European Notes on Portraiture.
Negative Intensification by Heat. R. Ed. Liesegang.
Chloride Print-Out Papers.
How to Make Stereoscopic Pictures. Prof. Kleinstuber.
Multiple Films. S. Herbert Fry.
The Influence of the Hand Camera W. D. Welford.
Enlarging Hand Camera Negatives. A. R. Dresser.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) May.

Black Friday, 1869.
Historical Industries. James Schouler.
Corporations and the Legislature. Henry C. White.
Ulrich Von Hutten in the Light of Recent Investigation.
The Condition of the Southern Farmer. F. W. Moore.
The Russian-American Extradition Treaty. Isaac A. Hourwich.

Young Man.—London. June.

Elijah and Elisha. Dr. Marcus Dods.
Mr. A. E. Fletcher, Editor of the *Daily Chronicle.*
Olive Schreiner at Home. John Clarke.
The Prospects of Young Englishmen in Australia.
The Microscope and How to Use It. Dr. W. H. Dallinger.

Young Woman.—London. June.

How Can I Earn My Living in Journalism, Art, or Photography?
Provence. Mrs. Josephine Butler.
How to Study Astronomy. Agnes Giberne.
Our Lady Hymn Writers: Anne Steele. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
Miss Weston: "The Friend of the Bluejackets."

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 9.

Visit to a Bee-Father in Virginia. R. Blockmann.
Copenhagen. Concluded. F. Esser.
Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. J. Odenthal.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

April 29.

Max Pohle. With Portrait. R. Oehmichen.
Choruses for Male Voices—"Das Weisse Kleid," by A. Maier, etc.

May 13.

F. S. Brüschweiler. With Portrait.
The History of the German Lied.
Dr. Philipp Spitta. T. Cursch-Bühren.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

May 12.

Whitsuntide in Brazil. Elisabeth Euchler.
Erfurt—The German Garden-Town. H. von Spielberg.

May 19.

Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. With Portrait. R. Koenig.

May 26.

Theodor Kirschner. With Portrait.
Gottfried August Bürger. With Portrait. J. E. Freiherr von Grotthuss.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 11.

Annette von Droste and Levin Schücking.
Venice. Ida Arndts.
Dr. Albert Wiesinger. J. Maurer.
The English Aristocracy.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. May.

Crispi *chez* Bismarck. Continued.
Science and Authority. Joseph Langen.
Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Lothar Bucher Karl Blind.
Medicine Old and New. Dr. Theodor Puschmann.
Voyage Round the World 1887-88. Continued. Prince Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar.
The Property Qualification. R. von Gneist.
Unpublished Letters by Ferdinand Gregorovius. F. Althaus.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. May.

Achim von Arnim's Correspondence with Clemens Brentano. H. Grimm.
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
The Future of the West Indies and the Nicaragua Canal. Major Otto Wachs.
Handwriting and Character. W. Breyer.
Rudolf Lindau. Erich Schmidt.
Zone Tariffs. A. v. d. Leyen.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. May-June.

Criminal Statistics in Switzerland. Dr. G. H. Schmidt.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. May

Heinrich von Reder. With Portrait. G. Morgenstern.
What is Morality? H. Starkenburg
Poems by Heinrich von Reder and Others.
Henry George and Land Reform: Reply by B. Eulenstein.
The Woman Question. Käthe Schirmacher.
The "Theatre of the Moderns" at Leipzig. Hans Merian.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. May

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical Reports and Letters.—IX. Otto Kraus.
Pestalozzi's "Leonhard und Gertrud" in Its Relation to the Present Day. Dr. R. Hanne.
Religious Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

April 28.

Music in the Light of Science. Professor Lombroso.

May 5.

Art Life in Leipzig. Karl Heine.
Frederich Schlögl. J. J. David.

May 12.

The End of the Rougon-Macquarts. A. Kerr.

May 28.

Hamlet. J. Minor.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

May 2.

The Universities and the Education of the People. L. Fleichner.

May 9.

Press Reform.
Research in Musical History in Austria. Max Graf.

May 16.

The Hungarian Upper House. Dr. J. Deutsch.

May 23.

The New Italy. E. Ferrero.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 31.

German Parliamentary Retrospect.

No. 32.

Heine and His Monument.
Legislation for the Protection of German Workmen.

No. 33.

The Position in Austria and the Social Democrats. Dr. V. Adler.
The Natural History of the Political Criminal. Dr. F. Grosse.

No. 34.

Austria and the Social Democrats. Concluded.
Lombroso and His Defenders. K. Kautsky.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. May.

Gerhart Hauptmann. Paul Schlenther.
Talent and Training. Dr. Unruh.
Cardinal Nicolaus von Cusa. Moritz Cantor.
The Commercial Policy of Germany. L. Fuld.
Adrienne Lecouvreur and Moritz von Sachsen. Alfred v. d. Velde.
Russia and France. Bernard Stern.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. June.

The Responsibility of the Newspaper Editor. Prof. F. Oetker.
Political and Economic Points in the Austrian Nationality Question.
The Evangelical Social Task in the Light of the History of the Church.
Political Correspondence: Poland, Canal Projects, etc.

Sphinx.—London. May.

The Intellectual and Historical Significance of the Theosophic Movement.
Friedrich Nietzsche. P. Lanzky.
The Suicide after Death.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. May

Italian Monuments. Concluded. St. Beissel.
The Relations of Political Economy to Social Science. Pesch.
Dean Stanley. A. Zimmermann.
Greek Communion Hymns. G. M. Dreves.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 31

Mayence. Dr. J. Noyer.
German Lighthouses. Hans Bohardt.
The Papyrus Erbstorf Ex. er. H. Grasberger.
Reinarz. M. Heinsel.
Aërial Navigation. W. Genisch.
Landsberg in Bavaria.

Crabs. J. von Sydow.
An Ascent of Totenkirchl. E. Terschak.
Schiller Houses in Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg. J. Minor.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 19

Spring Days at Abbazia. H. Noé.

Heft 20.

Hallé. Illustrated. C. Falkenhorst.
Volcanoes in Greece. Dr. W. Bergmann.
Emilie Herzog. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. May.

Butterflies. H. Seidel.
W. Hasemann, Artist, and His Home in the Black Forest. Hermine Villinger.
Trakehnen and Its Horses. H. v. Zobeltitz.

Von Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

The Zugspitz. H. Noé.
Louise von François. With Portrait. Clotilde von Schwarzkoppen.
Tiger Hunting in India. G. Schubert.
German Waterways to the East. N. von Engelnstedt.
The Napoleon Legend in France. F. Vogt.
German Marble. A. v. Schrotter.
Picturesque Plant Life in California. E. Hailier.
Gottfried Keller as a Painter. J. Proelss.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick.

May.

Max von Pettenkofer. With Portrait. H. Buchner.
Hamburg. R. Singer.
The Towns and the Power of the Princes in the Mark Brandenburg in the Middle Ages. L. Viereck.
Three English Tombs—Francis Bacon, Thomas Carlyle and David Hume. With Portraits.

June.

Cyprus, the Bible, and Homer. M. Ohnefalsch-Richter.
Darwinism and Hygiene. H. Buchner.
The Modern German Drama. With Portraits. F. Spielhagen.
Goslar. Illustrated. A. Trinius.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. May.

Russian Notes. E. Obrecht-Baduel.
Ambroise Thomas. With Portrait. A. de Bertha.
Château de Rambouillet. Henriette de Lixe.
The Exposition of Souvenirs of Marie Antoinette and Her Time. A. Voruz.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. May.

The English Army. Abel Veuglaire.
Two Celebrated Women: George Eliot and George Sand. Auguste Glardon.
Notes on Alpine Scenery. Edouard Rod.
Iron and Steel. G. van Muyden.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Russian, Swiss, Scientific and Political.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

May 1.

Notes and Recollections.—II. J. de Nittis.
On the Way to Timbuctoo: The Diary of a Frenchwoman. Madame P. Bonnetain.
Jeanne d'Arc. H. Buteau.
The Part Played by Love in Fiction. A. Albalat.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

May 15.

Notes and Recollections.—III. J. de Nittis.
On the Way to Timbuctoo: The Diary of a Frenchwoman. Continued. Madame P. Bonnetain.
A Disciple of Emile Zola: J. K. Huismans. J. Moog.
A Bridge Across the English Channel. J. H. Villemont.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

May 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters of Gérard de Nerval. Louis de Bare.
The Bélisaire Expedition to Africa. H. Castonnet de Fosses.
The Salon of 1894. Gustave Haller.

May 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters from Antwerp.
Herman Bang and the Contemporary Novel of Denmark.
Blanco White. W. E. Gladstone.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

May.

Tonkin. Schreiner.
Persian Wars and Treaties with Russia. A. Lacoin de Vilmorin.
The Penetration of the Sahara.
The Civil War in Brazil. Georges Demanchs.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. May.

Bonaparte's Nephew: Prince Victor Napoleon. Ch. Woeste.
The Evolution of the Lyrical Poetry and Work of Richard Wagner.
The Defeat of Napoleon: 1814 and 1815. Alfred de Ridder.
Beyond the Pyrenees: Recollections and Sketches of Spain. Julien Reiblé.
Art Notes: Bernard Mannfeld. William Ritter.
The Islands of Normandy. M. Halewyck.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. May.

The Rules and Methods of Sociology. E. Durkheim.
Sensation and Analysis. F. Rauh.
The Diverse Meanings of Power in Science and Metaphysics. L. Weber.
Descartes and Contemporary Doctrines. A. Fouillée.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. May 1.

Freeland. Dr. Théodore Hertzka.
Divination and Thought-Reading. Dr. L. Caze.

May 15.

Freeland. Concluded. Dr. T. Hertzka.
Fin de Siècle Spirits and Spiritualists. Dr. A. de Neuville.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

May 5.

The Accessory Sciences of Medicine in the Faculties of Science and Maritime Stations. H. de Lacaze-Duthiers.
Exterior Poisons. Charles Richet.
The Navigation of the Extreme Orient. L. Reverchon.

May 12.

Conferences of the Chemistry Society of Paris. Van't Hoff.
Exterior Poisons. Continued. Charles Richet.
Charles Julien Brianchon. J. Boyer.

May 19.

Electric Traction for Railways and Tramways. C. M. Gariel.
Paracelse: The Man and His Work. M. Cabanès.
The Laboratory of Experimental Psychology in Madison University. H. de Varigny.

May 26.

The Science of Force in Secondary Education. H. Le Chatelier.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. May.

Shall Life be a Harmony or a Struggle?
Monogamy and Free Union. Fernand Pelloutier.
The First of May Celebrations. Adrien Veber.
Socialism in Germany. H. Thurow.
The Labor Movement in Switzerland. H. Branting.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

May 1.

Advanced and Retrograde Ideas. Urbain Guérin.
Social Question in Germany. Georges Blondel.
The Provident Institutions of "La Ménagère." Ernest Lévy.
The Social Peace Unions of Lille. Albert Maron.

May 16.

The Real America. Raphaël G. Lévy.
A New Social State in India and Its Consequences, from a European Point of View.
Summary of the Monography of a Workman's Family of Orleans. R. Gilbert.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

May 5.

The Allies of Germany. L. Ordéga.
The Campaign of 1792 Described by an ex-Dragoon of the Condé Cavalry.
Against Metaphysics. J. Bourdeau.

May 12.

French Humorists: MM. Grossglaude, Willy, Alphonse Allais, Courtelaine. Gaston Bergeret.
The Memoirs of Chancelor Pasquier. L. Béclard.
The Presidentship of the Republic and Its Irresponsibility.

May 19.

Édouard Grenier. Émile Faguet.
J. Vadier, Member of the National Convention. Albert Tournier.

May 26.

Literary Education at the Polytechnic School. G. Pinet.
A Mystic Rationalist: Fr. H. Jacobi. M. Lévy Brühl.
A Case of Exorcism in England in the Reign of Elizabeth. T. G. Law.
The Memoirs of Chancelor Pasquier.—II. L. Béclard.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

May 1.

Seneffe (1674). Duc D'Aumale.
Optical Theories. P. Duhem.
The Alexandrian School of Literature. E. Faguet.
Modern Economics. A. Moireau.
Catherine Sforza. Viscount Melchior de Vogüé.
Prévost-Paradol and His Selected Letters. G. Valbert.

May 15.

A Last Campaign (1675). Duc D'Aumale.
The Egyptian Question in Equatorial Africa. H. Deherain.
Sophie Kovalesky. A. Barine.
Public Works and the Unemployed. Comte D'Haussonville.
New Grounds of Belief. Lévy Brühl.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

May 1.

Morocco and the European Powers. Map. Marcel Paisant.
Exotic Fruits. Henri Coupin.
The Evolution of Cycles and Cycling. J. H. Aubry.

May 15.

Antwerp. Illustrated. L. Van Keymeulen.
Louis Kossuth and His Work. Edouard Sayous.
Force in the Universe. Léo Dex.
Utilization of the Falls of Niagara. Ch. Marsillon.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

May 5.

Are the Freemasons a Benevolent Society?
Nicholas III (Orsini), 1277-1280. Continued.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals.

May 19.

A Memorial for Arbitration to the Governments of the World.
On the Migrations of the Hittites. Continued.
A Hypercritical Diplomat and the Bible. A Reply to a Recent Article in the *Contemporary Review*.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

May 1.

The Repentence of Manzoni's "Innominato." A. Graf.
Kossuth and Cavour in 1860. Conclusion. L. Chiala.
The Rights of the Soul. Criticism of a new drama by G. Giacosa. F. Martini.
The Art of To-day. Ugo Fleres.
The International Medical Congress at Rome. T. Gualdi.

May 15.

T. Grossi and Other Vernacular Poets. Cesare Cantri.
Saturno Gerona. A Biographical Sketch. D. Gnoli.
The Fall and Death of Napoleon in Contemporary Poetry. Conclusion. A. Medin.
Taxation and Public Debt. Conclusion. A. Romanelli.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

May 1.

Roman Poets of the XIXth Century. P. E. Castagnola.
The United States and the Chicago Exhibition. G. Santarelli.
Rudiments of Economic Science. A. Rossi.
Memorials of the Church from the IVth to the XIIIth Centuries. E. Farri.
Caterina Sforza: A Historical Sketch. Conclusion. L. Bosdari.
The Private Life of Heinrich Heine. M. Ricci.
The Biblical Question and the Papal Encyclical. Eufrasio.

May 16.

Two Books About Italy. G. Grabinski.
Taxation and National Wealth. C. Pozzoni.
Keep Watch Over the Electoral Lists. R. Corniani.
The English Clergy and the Labor Question. E. Rossi.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

May 5.

The Conversion of St. Augustin and the "Te Deum." Tirso Lopez.
Meteorology in Spain. Angel Rodriguez.
The Christian-Rabbinical Congress of Tortosa (1413). F. Perez-Aguado.

May 20.

The Literature of Galicia. F. B. Garcia.
Meteorology in Spain. Angel Rodriguez.
The Broken Lyre. J. G. Lopez-Valdemoro.
Baptism in Private Houses. Honorato del Val.

España Moderna.—Madrid. May.

The Collection of Papyri and Other Egyptian Antiquities Belonging to the Archduke Raniero. Juan Valera.
Juan del Encina and the Early Days of the Spanish Theatre. E. Cotarelo.
How the Japanse Served the Crew of the *San Felipe* (1596). C. F. Duro.
The Varela Case. P. D. Montero.

Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid.

April 30.

Political Authority in Contemporary Society. E. Sanz y Escartin.
The Spanish Regency. Anselmo Fuentes.
A Programme for a New Party. J. Cascales y Muñoz.

May 15.

Limousine Literature. Constantino Piquer.
Political Authority in Contemporary Society. E. Sanz y Escartin.
Cesare Pascarella as a Poet. A. Fernandez Merino.
The Battle of Mobile (1864). Emilio Blanchet

Revista Cubana.—Havana. March 31. No. 3.

Historical Portraits: La Bussière. Conde Kostia
The Law of Natural Selection.—III. Gaston A. Cuadrado
Anthology of the Spanish-American Poets. Jose S. Jorrin.
Art and Artists: L. Serendat de Belzine. E. C. de Latour
Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros (El Lugareño). Manuel de la Cruz.

April 30. No. 4.

A Cuban Poet in Chicago. Carlos M. Trelles.
England and Cuba
Aquiles Millier. Julio Calcaño
The Services of Gen. Narcisso Lopez.
Synopsis of Greek Grammar.—I

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. May.

Individualism of Language. Prof. H. Logeman
Health Notes: Cures, Clothing, and Food. Geertruida Carelsen
Xenophon's Memorabilia. Dr. Ch. M. van Deventer
Impressions of Athens and Florence. Louis Couperus
A Stained Glass Window in the New University Building at Utrecht

Vragen des Tijds.—May

The Elections. H. J. Bisschoff
The Characteristics of Intermediate and Higher Education.
The Decrease in the Population of Friesland. Dr. V. Brantsma

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
Arg.	Argosy.
As.	Asclepiad.
Ata.	Atalanta.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.
EconR.	Economic Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ex.	Expositor.
EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GB.	Greater Britain.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.
GW.	Good Words.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IrM.	Irish Monthly.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
JurR.	Juridical Review.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
KO.	King's Own.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.
Luc.	Lucifer.
LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.
Ly.	Lyceum.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men	Menorah Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MP.	Monthly Packet.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NW	New World.
NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
NN.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Q.	Quiver.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
RC.	Review of the Churches.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SRev.	School Review.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
Treas.	Treasury.
UE.	University Extension.
UM.	University Magazine.
US.	United Service.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
YE.	Young England.
YM.	Young Man
YR.	Yale Review.
YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the June numbers of periodicals.

Africa:
Uganda, Past and Present, R. P. Ashe, SunM
Imperial Interests in East Africa, Black.
The Cape of Storms: Cape of Good Hope, Mac.
Niger Territories, Major L. Darwin, NatR.
Algeria, With Two Canadians in, A. Sullivan, CanM, May.
Altrurian Traveler, Letters of a—VIII, W. D. Howells, Cos.
Antarctic's Challenge to the Explorer, F. A. Cook, F.
Antediluvians, The Long-Lived, William R. Harper, BW, May
Architecture, American, Through English Spectacles, EngM
Artic Exploration: Will They Reach the Pole? A. W. Greely, McCl.
Armenia: The Armenian Question in Russia, H. F. B. Lynch, CR.
Armies:
The Infantry, Mac.
Commissions in the German Army, C.
The Michigan National Guard, Capt. C. B. Hall, O.
Artists and Their Work, MM.
Asia: Across the Backbone of Asia, Henry Lansdell, GW.
Astronomy:
How to Study Astronomy, Agnes Giberne, YW.
Celestial Photography, Alex. Morgan, Long.
Australia and the American Continent, J. C. Hopkins, AJP.
Austrian Tyrol in 1809, Alice Salzman, KO.
Bailey, James Montgomery: A Yankee Humorist, G. W. Hallock, MM.
Balzac, Honore de, Realism of, W. Gleadell, CM.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
Bauer's New Testament Criticism, H. Holtzmann, NW.
Religious and Historical Uses of the Bible, F. C. Porter, NW.
The Book of Job, Bernhard Duhm, NW.
Pauline Teaching of the Person of Christ, O. Cone, NW.
Elijah and Elisha, Marcus Dodds, YM.
Bibles in the Bible Society's Library, GT.
Free Translation of the Sermon on the Mount, E. P. Burtt, BW, May.
Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch, L. W. Batten, A.
Bicycling:
Lenz's World Tour Awheel—Kiu Kiang to Hankow, O.

Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing—III, J. P. Worden. O.
Across Asia on a Bicycle—II, CM.
Birds:
My Flycatching Neighbors, H. E. Miller, G.
Bird Loves, Traber Genone. O.
Björnson, Björnstjerne, Leily Elsner, GT.
Bookbindings of the Present, CM.
Bolivia, J. P. Wisser, US.
Border Peasantry, G. F. Ogilvie, Scots.
Bourbaki, Archibald Forbes, USM.
Bread-Fruits, In the Land of the, O.
Breakwaters, Sea Walls and Jetties, G. Y. Wisner, EngM.
Canada: The New Northwest Passage to the Orient, J. M. Oxley, Lipp.
Canada, Village Life in, J. C. Hopkins, Chaut.
Canals: The St. Lawrence Canal Route, A. R. Davis, CanM.
Canoe, The Birch Bark, Eugene McCarthy, O.
Carlyle, Some Letters and Conversations of, AM.
Carpenter, Bishop Boyd, SunM.
Catholic Church:
The Threatening Conflict with Romanism, E. M. Winston, F.
Cement and Cement Testing, S. B. Newberry, EngM.
Central America: Harvard Explorers in Central America, HGM.
Channel Bridge, Prince of Monaco, FR.
Charity: Friendly Visiting the True Charity, CRev, May.
Children:
Child Slavery in America, Alzina P. Stevens, A.
Child-Nurture, J. M. Gibson. SunM
China: Foot Distortion in China, G. A. Stockwell, CanM.
Church History: Development of the Historic Episcopate, CR.
Cinque Ports, Lord Wardens of the, PMM.
Cliff-Dwellers: Rock-Dwellers in the Cañons of the Colorado, C.
Coleridge, S. T., John Dennis, LH.
Committees, Standing, Origin of, J. F. Jameson, PSQ.
Consular Service and the Spoils System, CM.
Co-operation, Economic, Stoughton Cooley, AJP.
Corporations and the Legislature, H. C. White, YW, May.
Cotehele: A Feudal Manor House of the West, A. H. Malan, PMM.
Coxeyism:
The Menace of Coxeyism, NAR
Coxeyism and the Interest Question, SEcon.
Coxey Crusade and Its Meaning, W. N. Black, EngM.
The Army of the Commonweal, T. B. Veblen, JPEcon.
Coxey's Commonweal Army, S. P. Austin.
Crime, Photography and, Dem.
Criminals, The Identification of Habitual, CJ.
Criticism, A Brief Defense of, PL.
Dance, The Sun, Among the Sargees, A. C. Shaw, CanM, May.
Dante: His Times and His Work, A. J. Butler, MP.
Dante, A Study of, Genevieve Tucker, Chaut.
Democracy and the Poet, N. P. Gilman, NW.
Devonshire House, Mary S. Warren, WH.
Discipline, Decay of, TB.
Doctors: What Should a Doctor be Paid? Wm. A. Hammond, NAR.
Discovery of America: Did a Chinaman Discover America? F. J. Masters, OM.
Dogs:
Champion Dogs, G. Clifford, LudM.
The Dog, N. S. Shaler, Scrib.
Dow, Neal, and His Life Work, A. A. Miner, NEM.
Edison's Invention of the Kineto-Phonograph, CM.
Education:
The Schools of New York City, AJP.
The Pennsylvania State College, E. J. Haley, CasM.
Our Public Schools, K. B. Tupper, HomR.
City School Systems, D, May 16.
English at the Universities, D, May 16.
How Shall English Literature be Taught? D, May 16.
Public School Reform in New York, S. H. Olin, EdRA.
Latin in the High School, F. W. Kelsey, EdRA.
The Pueblo Plan of Individual Teaching, P. W. Search, EdRA.
Graduate Work in the College, J. M. Taylor, EdRA.
Difficulties of Our Smaller Colleges, E. P. Powell, Ed.
The Curriculum for Secondary Schools, W. T. Harris, Ed.
Education in the Argentine Republic, LAH, May.
Cranleigh School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Egypt: The Proposed Nile Reservoir, Prof. Mahaffy, NC.
Electricity:
Complete Metallic Circuits for Electric Railroads, CasM.
The Overhead Trolley System, O. M. Rau, CasM.
The Electric Transmission of Power, F. B. Crocker, EngM.
The Science of Electro Metallurgy, A. E. Hunt, EngM.
The Nationalization of Electricity, Solomon Schindler, A.
Elephants, A Month Among, W. Lansing, HC.
Engineer Corps of the United States Navy—I, F. M. Bennett, USA.
England: The Political Outlook in England, E. Ashmead Bartlett, NAR.
Enthusiasm or Hysteria? T. Mackay, NatR
Eskimos, Three Years Among the, J. W. Tyrrell, CanM.
Europe, The Peace of, M. De Blowitz, McCl.
Explosives, Modern, W. Lascelles-Scott, NC.
Extradition Treaty, The Russian-American, I. A. Hourwich, YW, May.
Farmer, Condition of the Southern, F. W. Moore, YW, May.
Farmers, Fallacies and Furrows, J. Sterling Morton, F.
Fashion and Intellect, W. H. Mallock, NAR.
Field, David Dudley, Reminiscences of, A. Oakey Hall, GB, May.
Financial:
Are the New United States Bonds Voidable? A. C. Houston, AJP.
Renewed Agitation for Silver Coinage, F. H. Head, J. C. Hendrix, F.
Giffen's Case Against Bimetallism, R. Hazard, C. B. Spahr, PSQ.
Monetary Standards, John Cummings. JPEcon.
Honest and Dishonest Money, John Davis, A.
British Local Finance—II, G. H. Blunden, PSQ.
The Budget and Local Taxation, W. J. M. Williams, FR.
Bimetallists at the Mansion House, M. G. Mulhall, CR.
Need for Reforms in Our Company Law, Judge Emden, NC.
Prosperity and Prices, C. B. Phipson, WR.
Black Friday, 1869, YW, May.
Fishing:
Black Bass Fishing in Eastern Waters, O.
American Game Fishes, L. M. Yale, Scrib.
Trout-Fishing in New Zealand, Mac.
Flammarion: A Poet-Astronomer, Cos.
Flower Girls, Elizabeth L. Banks, EI.
Foot Distortion in China, G. A. Stockwell, CanM.
French Democracy Under the Third Republic, M. De Blowitz, Harp.
Galloway Bygones, S. R. Crockett, LH.
Gambling: Principles of the Anti-Gambling League, NewR.
Geological: Glacial Periods in the Northern Hemisphere, PMM.
Germany:
Religious Life in Germany, R. S. Ashton, SunH.
Government of German Cities, Albert Shaw, CM.
German Fiction, Recent, Black.
Ghosts of the Living and of the Dead, W. S. Blackstock, CanM, May.
Gilbert Islanders, Experiences of a "Blackbirder" Among the, OM.
Girl, The Modern, Sarah Grand, NAR.
Gladstone Intime, Howard Paul, FrL.
Gloves, Alice Isaacson, GW.
Gold-Dredging in New Zealand, T. A. Rickard, EngM.
Gordon, General, Rescue of, CEM.
Gounod as an Author of Sacred Music, G. Tebaldini, M.
Government by Commissions—I, R. L. Bridgman, NEM.
Government, Checks and Balances in, Lewis R. Harley, AJP.
Government of German Cities, Albert Shaw, CM.
Grasse, Helen R. Rockwell, FrL.
Gypsy Camp, Romance of a, E. E. Person, Dem.
Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse, Albert Shaw, AM.
Health and Strength, How to Preserve, Eugen Sandow, Cos.
Hebrew Writing: How Old is It? John Urquhart, KO.
Heine, Heinrich, The Poems of, D. H. Wheeler, Chaut.
Himalayas: A Substitute for the Alps, L. Stephen, NatR.
Hinduism's Points of Contact with Christianity, BW, May.
Historic Shrines, Rescue of Virginia's, RR.
Historical Industries, James Schouler, YW, May.
Historical Pilgrimage, An American, RR.
Homer, The Comic Ballads of, Thomas Hodgins, CanM, May.
Home Rule, Constitutional, for Cities, W. H. Hotchkiss, RR.
Homestead and Its Perilous Trades, Hamlin Garland, McCl.
Homœopathy, A Local History of, W. S. Searle, UM.
Horses:
Horses in Trade, Traffic and Transportation, FrL.
Pedigrees of British and American Horses, J. I. Lupton, NC.
Hugo, Victor, Social Ideals Held by, B. O. Flower, A.
Hunting Parties on the Plains, Famous, Buffalo Bill, Cos.
Hygiene: Recent Progress in Public Hygiene, A. W. Abbott, San.
Hymettus, Behind, II, J. J. Manatt, AM.
Illustrations of the Gospels, Tissot's, Theodore Stanton, CM.
India:
A Vision of India, Mac
A Recent Run to the East, Lord Brassey, NC.
The Disaffection in Behar, D. N. Reed, FR
Indian Music, Alice C. Fletcher, M
Indians: The Sun Dance Among the Sargees, A. C. Shaw, CanM, May.
Insurance, National:
Old Age Pensions in Practice, H. W. Wolff, CR
Ireland: The Evicted Tenants Bill, NC
Japan:
A Japanese View of Japan, K. F. Takahashi, CanM
The Japanese Spring, Alfred Parsons, Harp
Joan of Arc, The Home of, W. D. McCrackan, Cos
Jury System, The, GB, May
Kinglake, Alexander, Madame de Novikoff, NewR
Kingsley, Charles, as a Christian Socialist, S. E. Keeble, GT
Knox, John, and St. Giles', J. Harris, SunM

Kossuth : Louis Kossuth, Prof. Nichol, Mac.
Kossuth, On a Mission for, W. J. Stillman, CM.
Labor Questions :
The London *Times* on Eight Hours, SEcon.
The Miners' Eight-Hour Question, W. T. Thompson, WR.
Strikes, Their Objects, Causes, and Effects, Scots.
The Homestead Strike, Edward W. Bemis, JPEcon.
Apprentice System in the Building Trades, JPEcon.
Lepers : The Siberian Lepers' Friend, Fannie C. Williams, Chaut.
Libraries :
The Nation's New Library at Washington, A. Shaw, RR.
Extension of Public Libraries in New York, UE, May.
Light, Electro-Magnetic Theory of, J. Trowbridge, Chaut.
Lincoln as a Lawyer, L. E. Chittenden, GB.
Livingstone's Body-Guard, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
London :
The Tower Bridge, W. J. Gordon, LH.
Some Curiosities of Westminster, Mrs. Sinclair, GM.
Love, Sir Herbert Maxwell on, NC.
Matter, Emma M. Caillard, GW.
Maximilian and Mexico, John Heard, Jr., Scrib.
Mayfair and the Muses, Arnold Haultain, Black.
Memorial Day Sermon, James D. Rankin, HomR.
Memory, Freaks and Fancies of, GM.
Mexico Under President Diaz, Prince Iturbide, NAR.
Michigan National Guard, Capt. C. B. Hall, O.
Miracles, Evidential Value of, M. Dods, HomR.
Missions :
Strategic Import of Missions in the Levant, J. S. Dennis, MisH.
Christian Work in Japan, Henry Loomis, MisH.
Unoccupied Mission Fields of the World—I, MisR.
The Cape General Mission, South Africa, MisR.
The Missionary Educational Question, J. N. Cushing, MisR.
Record of 1893 at a Chinese Station, H. Corbett, ChHA.
Success of Christian Missions in India, F. P. Powers, F.
Montaigne : A Practical Philosopher, CJ.
Mooseland and Muskegs, A. Haggard, Black.
Mountain Exploration, Development of, W. M. Conway, NewR.
Municipal Government, Past, Present and Future, J. Chamberlain, NewR.
Municipal Government of German Cities, Albert Shaw, CM.
Municipal Reform, Duane Mowry, AJP.
Music : The Art of Music, H. R. Cochrane, HC.
Music, Indian, Alice C. Fletcher, M.
Napoleon I, Decline and Fall of, Lord Wolseley, PMM.
Nationality Movement of the Nineteenth Century, J. Downie, WR.
Natural History :
Field-Notes, John Burroughs, CM.
The Spring of the Year, R. Jefferies, Long.
Navigation, Origin and Development of Steam, G. H. Preble, US.
Newfoundland, The First Plantation in, J. F. M. Fawcett, CanM, May.
New England, My First Visit to, W. D. Howells, Harp.
New Zealand :
Trout-Fishing, Mac.
Gold-Dredging in New Zealand, T. A. Rickard, EngM.
News : How News is Gathered, Arthur Field, Dem.
New York City :
Vignettes of Manhattan, Brander Matthews, Harp.
The Schools of New York City, AJP.
Niger Territories, Major L. Darwin, NatR.
Non-Sectarians, The Reign of, Thomas McMillan, CW.
Northwestern Wilds, In the, W. Ogilvie, CanM, May.
Norway, The Fjords of, H. B. Boyesen, Cos.
Ocean Highways, Lord George Hamilton, NatR.
Optical Lantern, The :
Lantern for Projecting Photographs in Natural Colors, AP.
The Lantern and Its Illuminants, W. H. Walley, PB.
Ostade, Adriaan van (1610-1685), T. Cole, CM.
Oxford :
Sunday at Oxford, SunH.
An Old World Seat of Learning, J. R. Hayes, UE.
Oysters, Pacific Coast, James G. Cooper, OM.
Painters of the Royal Academy, Six Popular, RR.
Painting, Landscape, in Water Colors—VII, M. B. O. Fowler, AA.
Palmerston, Lord, and the Queen, R. B. Brett, NC.
Palmistry : Noteworthy Hands, Hon. Mrs. Forbes, NewR.
Panama Scandal, The, Maurice Barrès, Cos.
Paris : The Palace of the Elysée, Marie A. Belloc, PMM.
Parkes, Sir Henry, Interviewed, YM.
Parliament, The British :
Why Not Dissolve ? H. W. Massingham, CR.
The Future of Parties, R. Wallace, FR.
The Case for an Independent Labor Party, NewR.
A Platform Parliament, Black.
Parliamentary Parties in Europe, R. Bonfadini, Chaut.
Peace and Disarmament : Halt! CR.
Peasantry, Border, G. F. Ogilvie, Scots.
Peru, Business Opportunities in, H. Guillaume, EngM.
Pessimism, The Significance of, R. A. Holland, Jr., NW.
Philadelphia : The City of Homes, C. B. Davis, Harp.
Phillips, Wendell, Memories of, G. W. Smalley, Harp.
Physical Geography, Instruction in, W. M. Davis, HGM.
Pilgrimage, An American Historical, RR.
Pine Industry in the South, G. L. Fowler, EngM.
Photography : See also contents of AP, PB, WPM.
Photography and Crime, Dem.
Photographing the Nude, AP.
Celestial Photography, Alex. Morgan, Long.
Political : Plums in Politics, Henry E. Foster, AJP.
Pottery, Worship of, W. Roberts, FR.
Poverty, How to Abolish, Ellen B. Dietrick, AJP.
Prayer, The Conditions of Successful, A. W. Wild, Treas.
Protection and the Proletariat, J. S. Morton, NAR.
Provence, Mrs. Josephine Butler, YW.
Pullman, George M., MM.
Quakers : What Makes a Friend ? James Wood, Chaut.
Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, R. B. Brett, NC.
Queens of Europe, The, Margaret Field, MM.
Race Problem in America, C. F. Aked, CR.
Railways :
Ascending Pike's Peak by Rail, Albert Spies, CasM.
Railway Freight Rates, H. T. Newcomb, CasM.
The Compound Locomotive, A. von Borries, CasM.
The Overhead Trolley System, O. M. Rau, CasM.
The Present and Future Locomotive, D. L. Barnes, EngM.
A New System of Block Signals, A. A. Skeels, JAES, Mar.
American Railways and American Cities, H. J. Fletcher, AM.
The Railway Gross Receipts Tax, F. J. Goodnow, PSQ.
Pacific Railway Debts, H. K. White, JPEcon.
The New Derbyshire Railway, E. Bradbury, CFM.
Religions of the World, The Seven Great, M. F. Morris, Men.
Religious Equality in England, Movement for, E. Porritt, NW.
Reservoir Embankments, The Construction of, J. R. Freeman, JAES, Mar.
Retz, Paul de : The Wicked Cardinal, Mac.
Rings and Their Symbolisms, H. W. Lipman, HC.
Romanism, The Threatening Conflict with, E. M. Winston, F.
Russia :
Ivan the Terrible, R. Greene, GM.
Russian Terrorists, E. M. DeVogue, Chaut.
Saga Literature, J. H. Wisby, PL.
Sailormen, Hints for, A. J. Kenealy, O.
St. Albans Abbey, W. C. Sydney, GM.
Sanitation : Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse, Albert Shaw, AM.
Saracenic Metal-Work, Stanley Lane-Poole, EI.
Sargent, John S. : An American in the Royal Academy, RR.
Schreiner, Olive, John Clarke, YM.
Science : Is All Science One ? Dr. Paul Carus, Chaut.
Scillies, A Summer in the, J. W. White, AM.
Scotland : Wild Fauna of Scotland, J. H. Crawford, GM.
Seals, A Summer Among the, W. R. Shoemaker, US.
Servants, London, High and Low, G. F. Millin, EI.
Seward, William H., at St. Thomas—III, G.
Shipping : Apprentice Life at Sea, J. G. Rowe, WR.
Shipping, The Graveyard of American, G. E. Walsh, HC.
Singers, A Few Successful American, M.
Slavery : Child Slavery in America, Alzina P. Stevens, A.
Social Democracy and Liberty, F. V. Fisher, WR.
Socialism, Who Will Pay the Bills of, E. L. Godkin, F.
Spelling : Learning to Spell, Eliza B. Burnz, Sten.
Spain :
Secrets from the Court of Spain, NewR.
The People of Spain, LH.
Sport : Rype-Shooting Without Dogs, G. A. Scott, FR.
Stratford-on-Avon, H. Grayle, LudM.
Standing Committees, The Origin of, J. F. Jameson, PSQ.
Star Chamber, The Court of—III, IV, J. D. Lindsay, GB, May; June.
Statues of New York, The Public—II, F. W. Ruckstuhl, AI.
Stereoscopic Photographs, How to Make, Prof. Kleinstuber, WPM.
Substantiation, Philosophy of, H. A. Mott, Men.
Suffrage, Woman :
The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women, M. Hale, F
Results of the Woman-Suffrage Movement, Mary A. Greene, F.
Woman Suffrage in Practice, NAR.
Superstitions, Popular, T. E. Champion, CanM, May.
Surveying : The North Star, GB.
Taxation :
Why Church Property Should Not Be Taxed, J. M. Farley, F.
The Single Tax in Actual Application, Hamlin Garland, A.
Telegraphs, The Pacific Railroad, L. C. Merriam, PSQ.
Telephone of To-day, The, H. L. Webb, NEM.
Tenements and Family Dwellings, LAH, May.
Tennis, Developments of, J. M. Heathcote, Nat R.
Terrorists, Russian, E. M. DeVogue, Chaut.
Temperance : The Gothenburg System in Norway, T. M. Wilson, CR.
Thanet : A Forgotten Island, S. W. Kershaw, NH.
Theatres and the Drama :
The Latin Play at Harvard, NEM ; HGM ; EdRa.
Some Things About Theatres—I, R. V. Rogers, GB.

The Modern German Drama and Its Authors, F. Spielhagen, Cos.
Dramatic Action and Motive in Shakespeare, C. W. Hodell, PL.
Thought, The Mechanism of, Alfred Binet, FR.
Tourguéneff, Ivan, The Mother of, H H. Boyesen, CM.
Tramps :
The Tramp Problem, E. Hofer, OM.
The Tramp Problem, S. L. Loomis, Chaut.
How Baltimore Banished Tramps and Helped the Idle, F.
Transportation, The Ethics and Economics of, W. W. Bates, SEcon.
Unemployed, The Money Question and the, G. G. Merrick, AJP.
Universities :
New York State University, W. C. Doane, NAR.
A Bit of German University Life, H. B. Schmidt, UM.
University Extension, Observations on, R. E. Thompson, UE.
University Extension as a Method of Research, UE, May.
Vera Cruz, The Landing at, W. B. Lane, US.
Vezelay Churches, Walter Pater, NC.
Virginia's Historic Shrines, Rescue of, RR.
Vision, Binocular, G. H. Slight, PB.
Wales : The Attack on the Church, R. E. Webster, NatR.
Wealth, Distribution of, in the United States, W. A. Scott, Chaut.
Wenloch Abbey, GW.
Whales : The Great Sea Mammals, M.
Wild Beats in Captivity, C. Moffett, McCl.
William III, Dr. Jorissen, WR.
Women :
Law Lectures for Women, Laura G. Smith, UM.
The Modern Girl, Sarah Grand, NAR.
Woman Suffrage in Practice, NAR.
The Public Rights of Women, CW.
The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women, M. Hale, F.
Results of the Woman-Suffrage Movement, Mary A. Greene, F.
The Revolt of the Daughters : An Answer by One of Them, WR.
Women Under Jewish and Christian Religions, SunM.
The Tree of Knowledge, Symposium on, NewR.
The New Factory Bill, FR.
Wounded in War, The Future of the, Archibald Forbes, Scrib.
Yale, Secret Societies at, R. Hughes, MM.
Young Men's Christian Association, Jubilee of, SunH.

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CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1894.

Lord Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England. Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

National Stability ... 131
Liberty and Law ... 131
America's Unshaken Equilibrium ... 132
Inevitable Failure of the Railroad Strike ... 132
The Federal Intervention ... 133
Consequences of Bad Leadership ... 134
Striking is Not Criminal ... 134
The Position of Mr Pullman ... 134
Grounds for Arbitration ... 135
The Dispute on Its Merits ... 135
"The Story of Pullman" ... 136
The Pullman Village a Great Success ... 136
Ho, for the Country! ... 137
Labor's Future—a Landmark or Two ... 138
The Tariff Dead-Lock ... 138
The Minister to Russia ... 138
International Sporting Interests ... 139
Matters in the Pacific ... 139
Imperialists in Council ... 139
An Opportune Time to Restrict Immigration ... 141
The Great Grandson of the Queen ... 141
The Opening of the Tower Bridge ... 141
The Assassination of President Carnot ... 142
Assassinations and Colliery Explosions ... 142
Sympathy with France ... 143
Election of the New President ... 143
The Jilting of Casimir-Périer and Its Results ... 144
The Attack on Signor Crispi ... 144
Doings of the Kaiser ... 144
Francis Joseph and the Magnates ... 145
The Veto of the Peers ... 145
Sir William Harcourt's Star ... 145
His Successor ... 145
The Budget and the Elections ... 147
The Fate of Chatsworth ... 147
An Awkward Lapse of Memory ... 147
The Old and the New Lord Chief Justice of England ... 147

With portraits of Senator C. K. Davis, Eugene V. Debs, J. R. Sovereign, George M. Pullman, Clifton R. Breckinridge, Hon. Simon Fraser, Alfred Lee Smith, J. L. Payne, Sir Adolph P. Caron, Hon. McKenzie Bowell, President Carnot, M. Casimir-Périer, the German Emperor, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the late Lord Coleridge, and M. Hanotaux, and views of Arcade Park and the Administration Building, at Pullman, and the new "Cosmopolitan" Building, at Irvington.

Record of Current Events ... 149
With portraits of President Sanford B. Dole, and the late Dr. C. H. Pearson.

Forthcoming Events ... 153

Current History in Caricature ... 154
With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Canadian Liberal Party ... 158
By William B. Wallace.
With portrait.

Canada's Political Conditions ... 160
By Hon. J. W. Longley.
With portraits of Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Sir Richard I. Cartwright, M.P., Hon. George E. Foster, and Hon. S. H. Davies, M.P.

Toronto as a Municipal Object-Lesson ... 165
By Albert Shaw.
With Illustrations.

Sir George Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales. 174
By J. Tighe Ryan.
With portraits of Sir George Dibbs.

Labor Troubles: Hints of New Remedies from the Antipodes ... 178
By Hon. W. P. Reeves.
With portrait of Hon. W. P. Reeves.

The Railway Situation ... 185
By Henry C. Adams.

Letters on Current Topics ... 188

Leading Articles of the Month—

The Rationale of the Boycott ... 190
The A. R. U ... 190
The Labor War in the United States ... 191
Co-operative Working-Class Settlements ... 191
Future Problem of Charity and the Unemployed. 192
The Padrone Question ... 192
Value of Law and Order Leagues ... 193
An Australian's Impressions of America ... 193
How to Nationalize the Railways ... 194
Intra-Coastal Canals ... 194
Hints from Birmingham ... 195
Future of the Tramcar in London ... 195
London a Modern City ... 196
Berlin's Great Milkman ... 197
The Paris Municipal Laboratory ... 198
The Subways of a Great City ... 199
Our National Postal Service ... 200
The Attack on the Senate ... 201
The Upper Chambers of the World ... 202
What is Income? ... 203
The "Gresham" Law ... 203
Wanted: A British Imperial Dollar ... 204
Repudiation in the Southern States ... 204
The A. P. A ... 205
Religious Persecution in India ... 207
"The United Anglo-Saxon Will" ... 207
Athletic Sports as a Factor in European Life ... 208
Lord Rosebery and the Turf ... 208
Germany's Success in Alsace-Lorraine ... 209
Some National Songs ... 210
Cromwell, Creator of the First Cavalry Soldier ... 212
The Building of a Battle-Ship ... 213
Clear Aims in Education ... 214
Nikola Tesla and His Works ... 215

The Periodicals Reviewed ... 216

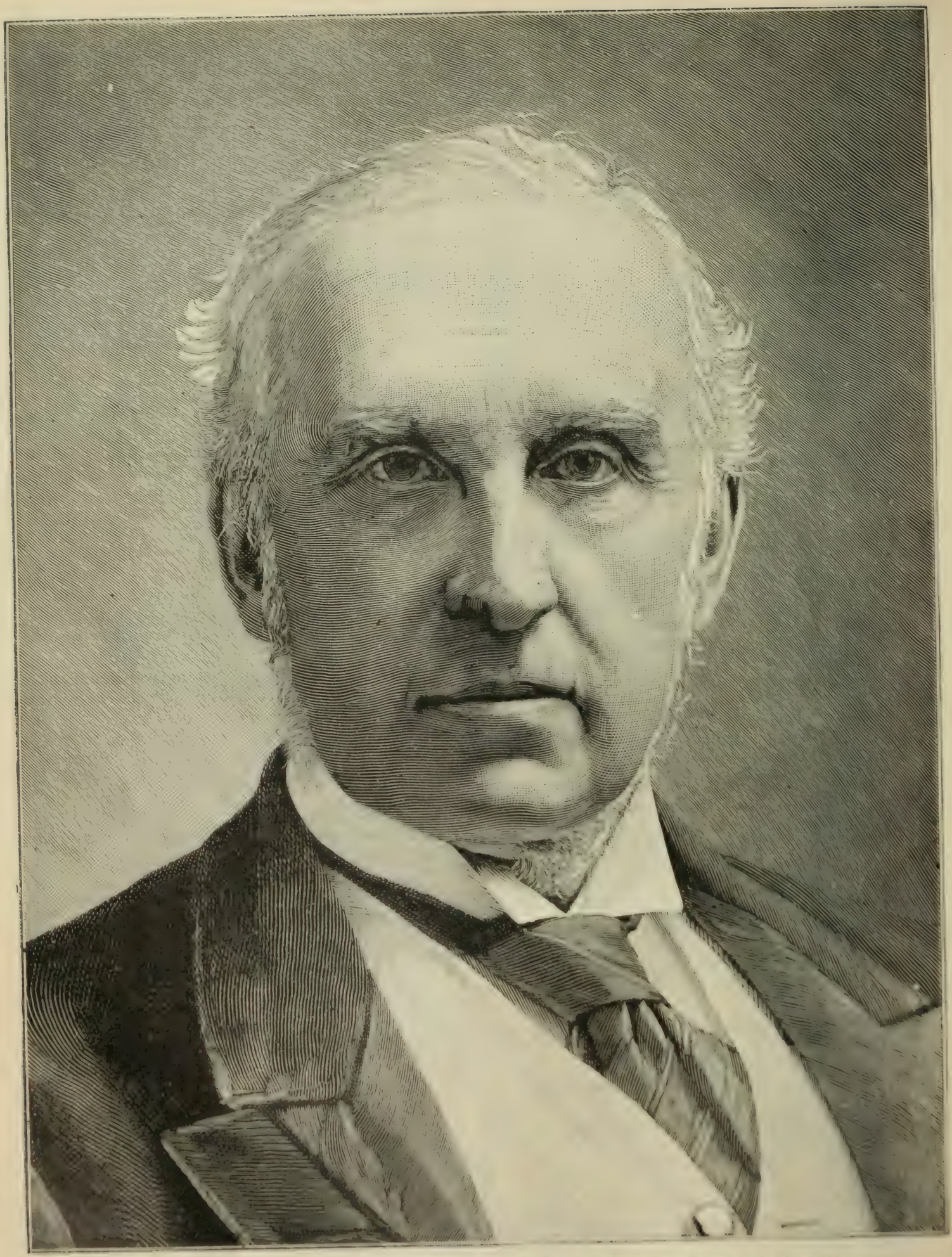
The New Books—

Our London Letter about Books ... 224
Recent American Publications ... 226

Contents of Reviews and Magazines ... 231

Index to Periodicals ... 238

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LORD RUSSELL, THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

(Formerly Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

National Stability.

When the assassination of President Carnot tested the character and spirit of the French nation, the result was magnificent. The hasty prediction in certain quarters—particularly in England—that the French Republic was in danger, and that Anarchy or a military dictatorship was imminent, fell to the ground in confusion and shame before the calmness and unanimity with which France sustained her constitution, and held on her course. It happens that in this same month of July the same set of prophets have shown an eagerness that savored somewhat of gloating, to predict the rapidly approaching dissolution of our American institutions because forsooth we were afflicted with a terrible railway strike. It is unfortuate for the growth of those friendly relations that ought to form an ever closer tie between England and America that the tone of English comment upon our affairs is almost invariably disparaging and pessimistic. Our English friends are ever and anon discovering that we are in a desperate plight and on our very last pegs; and they have a ghoulish way of saying it that always compels the disagreeable suspicion that the wish is father of the thought. Observers in France and Germany and Belgium and Italy and Russia and Switzerland never make these dire announcements of our approaching dissolution, because it is perfectly clear to them that our American position is incomparably firmer than that of any other government or nation under the sun. As a political fabric, the British Empire obviously holds the most purely speculative and precarious position of all the modern powers. Yet the British Empire is a glorious entity, and such efforts to give it substantial as well as sentimental reality as that which resulted in the Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa last month may well excite our admiration and stimulate us to like breadth of vision and boldness of enterprise. The fact is that the group of present-day political units promises to hail the advent of the twentieth century with small change of existing geographical lines, and with little modification of methods or institutions. A labor strike or a currency problem is not going to overturn so broad-based a government as that of the United States. The violent death of a monarch or chief magistrate cannot nowadays throw a European nation into helpless convulsions. The balance of centripetal and centrifugal forces promises to hold together the British Empire. Bankruptcy cannot obliterate the fact of an Italian peninsula and an Italian nation. The feeling for peace and for a limit upon the growth of armaments is much stronger in Europe than the feeling for war. Nihilism and Anarchism are going to be reckoned with as a social disease, and exterminated so far as possible, always with the clear perception that they cannot overturn society or stampede modern governments.

Liberty and Law.

Many things are not as we would have them. It is of the very essence of progress to demand further progress and to strive for higher individual, social, and political ideals. But our essential safety here in the United States and Canada as well as in England, and to a less degree in the Continental countries, lies in the deep popular consciousness that modern society rests upon the basis of the largest individual freedom that is compatible with the common welfare, and that it is the function of the law to prescribe the rules under which life may offer the best chances to everybody. Circumstances vary so widely in different communities and at different times that the details of the law must correspondingly vary the better to sustain the principle of liberty. And over the nature and extent of these changes of the law there will of necessity be great controversy, and sometimes violence and bloodshed. Nevertheless, democratic institutions—prevailing as they do in all modern States except Russia, which is semi-Asiatic—are the staunchest, because the most reasonable and the most deeply founded, of all the political systems that the world has ever tried. It is absurd for Europeans to call our American system an "experiment," and it is well-nigh treasonable for an American thus to refer to it; for in truth it is the least experimental and the most completely self-sustaining system that the world has ever seen. If one considers the actual, working constitutions of countries, ours is the oldest and the most thoroughly tested of any that exists to-day, ignoring Asiatic sys-

tems. It is the stablest because it has most perfectly expressed the equation of law and liberty.

America's Unshaken Equilibrium.

Against such a government who can rise without dashing himself to pieces? Anarchism is puny and helpless. Lawlessness and violence are manifest absurdities. If the law needs to be altered to secure a truer measure or quality of liberty to all, then peaceful discussion and the open ballot-box point out the way. When Senator



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

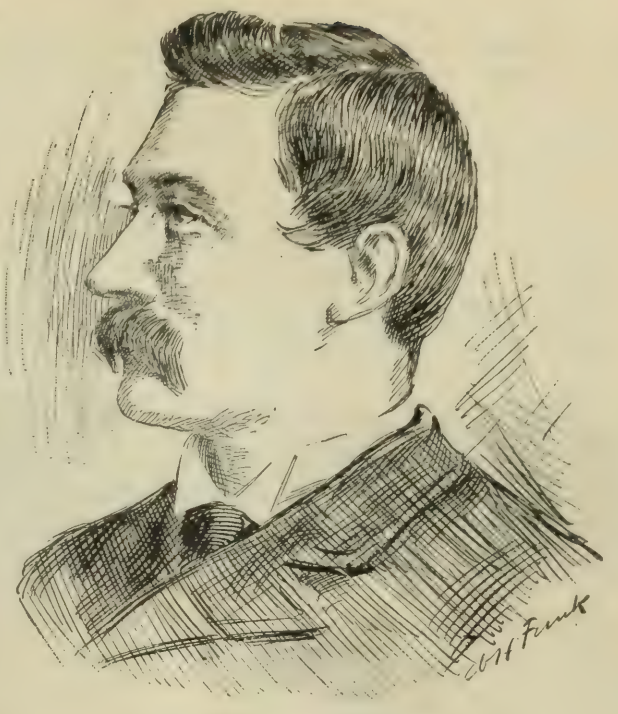
SENATOR DAVIS, OF MINNESOTA.

Davis, of Minnesota, at the height of the railroad-strike riots in Chicago made his ringing defense of law and its enforcement, he knew that he expressed the sentiment of at least 65,000,000 of our 70,000,000 people, and that after the excitement of the moment had passed away the other 5,000,000 people would also agree with him. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, knew that he represented the views of the Southern people when he followed Senator Davis in an eloquent outburst of patriotism. In Chicago itself, the significant and prevailing badge that men wore on the streets was a small button-hole edition of the national colors. The strike, with all its criminal and bloody concomitants, forms a horrid chapter in our industrial history; but when it comes to the stability of institutions, our English friends should understand that the riots at the Chicago stock-yards had small significance indeed when compared with such British incidents as Mitchellstown or Trafalgar Square.

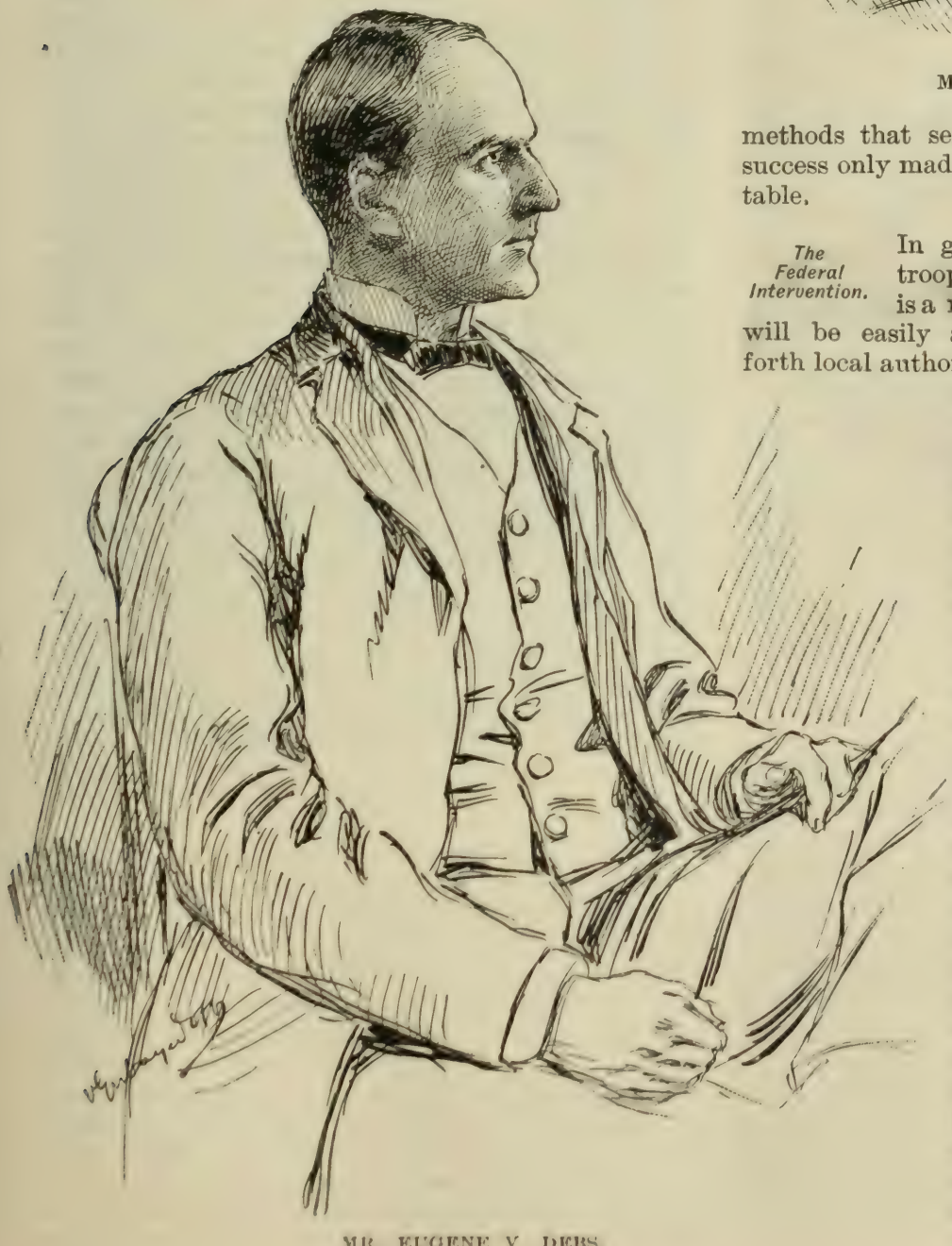
The Inevitable Failure of the Railroad Strike.

The lessons of the great strike cannot be laid down with any dogmatism. The principal actors have all been scolded and reprobated to the full extent of the vocabularies of many modern languages. There will be official investigations into causes and methods, and it is not necessary to pronounce hasty judgment. To the calm and experienced observer there was never a moment when the inevitable failure of the strike was not as clear as the noonday. Strikes are always cruel and barbarous, and always inflict great harm upon unoffending parties. But sometimes, under circumstances which compel sympathy to rally around a strike, the wrong done to the innocent public is borne in patience. Thus there are times when the citizens of a town will consent to walk, because they believe that street-car employes are justified in striking for improved hours and pay. But the public will always insist that the damage done to the innocent third party be not wanton, and that the grievance be so direct and so real as to give some plain and easily grasped excuse for the widespread inconvenience that a strike entails. Now to the wise student of industrial movements it was clear that a dispute in the great manufacturing establishment at Pullman would not in the public estimation justify a universal railway strike. Such a move was to make the innocent third party the chief sufferer. The solidarity of labor interests, urged in any such sense as to justify sympathetic strikes in dissimilar trades and in widely separated localities, would be a dangerous doctrine if it were not so impracticable as to be the veriest bosh. The least possible injury to the unoffending public, the greatest possible amount of sympathy from a candid and disinterested world:—these are the conditions requisite to success in a strike. And any aggressive strike measures that injure the public chiefly and that injure the objective enemy only secondarily, will promptly destroy those conditions. The fact that Pullman cars form a part of the train service on more than a hundred thousand miles of American railroads, did not in the least justify a strike of railroad men. The American Railway Union was entitled to bestow just as much encouragement and financial aid upon the strikers in the Pullman shops as it pleased. But nothing whatsoever in the circumstances afforded the slightest ground for the extension of the strike outside of those shops. From the point of view of militant Labor, it is conceivable that the fight in the town and shops of Pullman if kept concentrated, and if supported by a tithe of the money that was squandered upon the outside sympathetic strikes, might in the end have succeeded. But when Mr. Debs, as autocrat of the new American Railway Union, adopted the policy of extending the strike and of attacking the unoffending railway corporations and the still more spotlessly inoffensive world of traffic and travel, he made it necessary that the strike

should fail most disastrously. In preventing the majority of the delegates from attending the National Teachers' Association and the convention of "Christian Endeavorers," for example, Mr. Debs was not chiefly punishing the Pullman Company although, of course, he was inflicting some loss upon it. His conspiracy to paralyze traffic compelled the general managers of the railways to conspire in turn against labor unions. The violence that so ill-timed and wrongly generaled a strike could hardly help evoking, made needful the masterly exhibit of the law's strong arm. Success is the only justification of a strike, as of a political revolution. That is to say, a strike is so extreme a proceeding that nothing excuses it as a last resort except a cause so righteous and a preparation so thorough as to make the odds in favor of victory quite clear and convincing. And when such conditions exist, violence has no place. The riots at Chicago were a sure sign of weakness; and the



MR. J. R. SOVEREIGN.



MR. EUGENE V. DEBS.

methods that secured what looked like temporary success only made ultimate failure the more inevitable.

The Federal Intervention.

In general, the use of United States troops was very much regretted. But it is a mistake to assume that the precedent will be easily and frequently followed. Henceforth local authorities and State Governors will understand that the simple way to prevent the dispatch of Federal troops, to sustain the Federal laws and to protect the transit of the United States mails, will be to keep order on their own account. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, cut no enviable figure in writing elaborate arguments to President Cleveland against Federal interference at the very moment when rioters were in control of the railroad yards, were stopping the mails and were burning loaded cars. The lesson will not be lost. Our State Governors, past and present, are as a rule men of sense and decision as well as of patriotism, and they can maintain order without Federal troops. President Cleveland's course was that of a capable executive. He was guilty of no usurpation. His use of the troops was strictly within the bounds of Federal authority. It is only to be hoped that laxity upon the part of State or municipal authorities may not soon again give occasion for any such employment of even the smallest fragment of

our well-officered little army. The President showed neither haste nor undue reluctance in his action. He upheld the sovereignty of law in a calm and reasonable spirit as a part of his day's work, and made it plain that the government at Washington still lives

Consequences of Bad Leadership.

It is well to remember that the fiendish burning of cars and the more fiendish attempts upon human life that attended the strike were for the most part the work of a bad class of immigrants from non-English-speaking countries. To charge these things directly to Mr. Debs and his associates would be altogether wrong in the absence of conclusive evidence. But the dangerous incitement that his "sympathetic" strike would give to cranks and Anarchists was one of the things that Mr. Debs ought to have taken into account. Judging them with the utmost moderation, and with the friendliest feeling for the general aims of organized labor, one must set down Mr. Debs and his group of advisers, including Mr. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, as having exhibited the utmost rashness, and as failing to exercise the judgment that labor leaders should possess. Mr. Debs' brilliancy is undeniable; and in a just and necessary contest he might prove an intrepid and even an inspiring leader of workingmen. But he has thus far only succeeded in doing vast harm to the cause of labor's advancement through organization.

Striking Is Not Criminal.

If a strike is lawful,—as has been admitted for several decades,—then surely it is not unlawful to lead a strike. Under certain circumstances it might be everything else that is opprobrious to incite and lead a strike, yet might not be an offense against the law. If a strike is not unlawful, and if the leader of a strike has himself neither committed nor expressly encouraged any overt act of lawlessness against person or property, it is plain that the strike-leader ought not to be held criminally responsible for crimes committed as incidents of the strike. The common assertion that Mr. Debs should be sentenced to a term of felonious incarceration as an example to mischievous inciters of industrial strife, involves a dangerous principle. On no strained construction of the doctrine of conspiracy ought Mr. Debs or his associates to be treated as criminals. The Interstate Commerce law was in fact not enacted to restrain labor but to restrain capital. Its object was to bring railway management under control in the public interest. Yet the railway managers have notoriously and habitually violated its provisions. It would therefore be a strange reversal of the purpose and spirit of that law if the Federal Courts should join hands with the railway managers to use it as an instrument to destroy labor organizations. But certainly no reasonable friend of labor can object to the carefully enunciated doctrines that Judge Grosscup laid down in his charge to the grand jury that indicted Mr. Debs and others. The sphere within which labor leadership may lawfully exert itself was admirably and sympathetically stated by the Judge. Let justice be done, even if a strike leader should thereby be convicted of acting outside the limits of legitimate industrial strategy, and within the forbidden pale of conspiracy or insurrection. A judge like Grosscup can be trusted to mark the line that separates the two fields, difficult in actual practice though it may be to trace the extent of any man's excursions across the boundary.

The Position of Mr. Pullman.

The mistakes of Mr. Debs, the futility of the sympathetic strikes, and the complete collapse of the most pretentious industrial war that was ever declared in the United States, did not of necessity make either a martyr or a hero of Mr.



MR. GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

George M. Pullman. He could at any moment by a single word have produced a tranquility almost as profound as that which the Apostle John beheld in his apocalyptic visions. Mr. Pullman made several extended communications to the public for the purpose of showing clearly that he was standing upon his rights. There can be no doubt whatever as to the logical soundness of Mr. Pullman's point of view. But there are times when it is an exceedingly gracious thing to waive one's rights; and there are even times when it is an obtuse and an ill-calculated thing to insist too stubbornly upon having one's own just and righteous way. From his own unbending and consistent standpoint, Mr. Pullman could not have consented to

arbitration. It would have gone against his conscientious scruples to have done anything of the sort. And again one is tempted to observe that there are times when it is a gracious thing to trample upon one's conscientious scrupl s when they make for strife and dissension and benefit only oneself. Mr. Pullman in his way has been a great public benefactor, but at the same time he has been even more conspicuously a public beneficiary. He is by trade a cabinet maker. While still a young mechanic he was ingenious enough to invent important improvements in the arrangements of sleeping cars. The people of the United States, through their patent laws, protected him in the exclusive control of his contrivances. Under public laws permitting the creation of commercial corporations, the Pullman company was invested with various privileges. The extension of the Pullman car service to more than a hundred thousand miles of roads was made possible by the public franchises granted to railway corporations. Mr. Pullman should certainly feel very good-natured indeed toward a nation that has afforded him such unparalleled opportunities and has rewarded his talent and energy with such colossal tributes of wealth. The nation at large was in no position to judge the merits of the controversy that was raging between Mr. Pullman and his workmen in the car building shops; but to very many people it seemed clear that he ought not to have allowed his local quarrel to go on unsettled and unappeased until it had assumed continental proportions and brought wide-spread loss and harm to the nation which had enriched him and his company.



ARCADE PARK, PULLMAN.

Grounds for Arbitration.

The railway strike was wrong, and could not be allowed to succeed. But, neither the General Managers' Association which conducted the struggle for the railway companies, nor the general public whose rights had to be actively asserted by President Cleveland as the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, has any reason whatever to be thankful to Mr. Pullman. As we have already explained, a strike can never succeed when labor by the means it employs inflicts injury chiefly upon the innocent public and only incidentally and in small degree upon the capitalist or employer whom it seeks to bring to terms. On the other hand it may be stated as a general principle that there is always some ground for arbitration whenever the nature of an employer's business is such that by protracted controversy with his employes he is causing the general public vast inconvenience and harm. Under all the circumstances, it would not seem like a very extreme way of putting it to say that Mr. Pullman owed it to the country to keep on good terms with his employes; and that if he had not tact, skill, experience, or good feeling enough to maintain the peace without any outside intervention, then his failure was reason enough why, upon the request of the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, he should have been quite willing to consider some plan for the arbitration of differences. If all that Mr. Pullman claimed was true, he had nothing whatever to lose by the result of arbitration. And he had very much to gain. He would have gained the thanks of the country and of the whole world for a broad-minded, unselfish action. He would have gained immense popularity for himself, his company, and the Pullman system. He would have gained the sort of public confidence that would have given him enormous prestige and advantage in case of any future labor troubles. He would have gained the good will of railway managers, many of whom may now be disposed to think it expedient to operate their own sleeping-cars as soon as their existing Pullman contracts expire.

The Dispute on Its Merits.

Yet, in Mr. Pullman's behalf, it seems to us right to say that this consent to arbitration, if due at all, was due to the general public as a graceful act rather than to the strikers. One great difference between Mr. Pullman's works and perhaps a clear majority of other large manufacturing concerns in the United States, had been Mr. Pullman's continued operation of his shops while the other establishments for some weeks or months were shut down entirely. Mr. Pullman's works, which build freight cars and street cars as well as palace railway coaches, had taken several contracts at exceedingly low prices in order to keep the wheels moving. Wages had been cut down on the theory that work at reduced pay would be more acceptable to the Pullman employes than a period

of no work and no pay. The chief complication seems to have arisen out of the circumstance that about twelve thousand people totally dependent upon their earnings from the Pullman shops live in the surrounding houses, which are owned by the Pullman Company. Reduced wages did not bring reduced rents. This was declared essentially unjust by the men. The Pullman Company replied in effect that its business as a manufacturing concern had to obey the general laws of supply and demand, and that cars could not in the long run be manufactured at a loss. On the other hand it was declared that the Pullman Company's business as a landlord was carried on in practical competition with the renting of houses in the adjacent residential districts. There was sound political economy in this reply, but very cold comfort. It happens that a considerable proportion of the Pullman employes live outside of the model town of Pullman. But practically twelve thousand Pullman tenants are at the mercy of their employer, who is also their landlord. A temporary reduction of rents on the same percentage as the reduction of wages would have seemed to some employers a kindly concession that would have been repaid in the increased fidelity of the employes. But it could not be demanded as a right.



MAIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PULLMAN.

"The Story of Pullman."

We have before us an interesting little book entitled "The Story of Pullman," issued by the Pullman Company, and therefore to be accepted as authentic. It was written last year to accompany the Pullman World's Fair exhibit. This book declares that the Pullman Company "from the first year of its existence has paid its quarterly dividends with the regularity of a government loan, and its $30,000,000 of capital has a market value of $60,000,000." It tells a glowing tale of the transforming effect of the Pullman environment upon the character and quality of the employes. It declares that "the town of Pullman now stands as the advance guard of a new departure and a new idea." Continuing, it declares: "In brief, the Pullman enterprise is a vast object lesson. It has demonstrated man's capacity to improve and to appreciate improvements. It is shown that success must result from corporate action which is alike free from default, foreclosure, or wreckage of any sort. It has illustrated the helpful combination of labor and capital without strife or stultification, upon lines of mutual recognition." This little book must be taken as Mr. Pullman's own estimate of the success of his experiment, and it is therefore worth while to quote the following paragraph as expressing his opinion last year of the men he had in his employ:

During the eleven years that the town has been in existence, the Pullman workingman has developed into a distinct type—distinct in appearance, in tidiness of dress, in fact in all the external indications of self-respect. Not only as compared with the majority of men in similar walks of life do they show in their clearer complexions and brighter eyes the sanitary effects of the cleanliness and the abundance of pure air and sunlight in which they live, but there is in their bearing and personal demeanor what seems to be a distinct reflection of the general atmosphere of order and artistic taste which permeates the entire town. It is within the mark to say that a representative gathering of Pullman workmen would be quite 40 per cent. better in evidences of thrift and refinement, and in all the outward indications of a wholesome habit of life, than would a representative gathering of any corresponding group of workingmen which could be assembled elsewhere in the country.

Elsewhere the little book informs us that the thirty-five hundred acres on which the Pullman village stands has increased so much in value by the growth of Chicago that it alone as one asset of the company is worth nearly the face of the $30,000,000 of outstanding stock. It is needless to make much comment. But surely one may venture to say it is a thousand pities that so immensely prosperous and rich a company, claiming to enjoy the service of a body of men so superior in every way to any other industrial group in the land, and also claiming to stand as a "vast object lesson" and an illustration of the "helpful combination of capital and labor without strife or stultification upon lines of mutual recognition," could not have managed to feel its way through this stormy industrial year 1894 without embroiling the country in the most tremendous labor contest it has ever witnessed.

The Pullman Village a Great Success

The next book issued by the Pullman Company in praise of the social success of its experiment, will have to be written with a little more qualification at certain points. Nevertheless the Pullman village has been a brilliant and an admirable success. Other great enterprises

have to some extent followed the example of Mr. Pullman in endeavoring to create in the vicinity of their shops and factories a model village with the best possible sanitary appliances, and with libraries, schools, reading rooms, and other aids to progress. It is natural for men to wish homes of their own; but that is no reason why the Pullman Company should sell its houses. Hundreds and even thousands of the Pullman workmen have been incited to thrift and to a higher standard of living by their experience in the town of Pullman, and have gone forth from this training-school to labor in other fields and to own homes of their own on the same scale of cleanliness and comfort that they had learned to appreciate in Pullman. Though now pretty nearly engulfed in the vast expansion of Chicago, the village of Pullman in its day has stood for the decentralization of industry. The Pullman workers were taken into the country some fifteen or twenty miles from the heart of Chicago, and were accorded every possible advantage, both in the shops and in their homes, of fresh air and sunlight with park spaces and shade trees everywhere about them. This was a worthy idea, and it was splendidly executed. Let Mr. Pullman have due praise, for his service thus rendered was a great one.

Ho, for the Country!

Mr. Pullman's example in this matter of model factories and model villages might in some modified fashion be adopted by many manufacturers to the great advantage of all interests concerned. How the conditions surrounding even such an uninviting occupation as soap-making may be made attractive, has been brilliantly demonstrated at "Ivoryville," near Cincinnati, by the manufacturers of a well-known toilet article. Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, the eloquent advocate of profit-sharing, has taken his hundreds of metal workers into the country and established a model town, to the immense advantage of a host of people. Near New York we have the pleasant instance of Dolgeville, where the workers in Mr. Alfred Dolge's great felt manufacturing establishments are in enjoyment of comparatively ideal conditions, and where, as in Mr. Nelson's model town, a portion of the profits of bountiful years is divided among the faithful producers. It would be wretchedly unfortunate if the strike at Pullman should discourage large employers of labor in plans for the betterment of the sanitary and social conditions of their employes, whether in the workshop or the home. When one pauses to reflect upon it, he discovers that some part of the tendency to mass all sorts of industries and pursuits in the very heart of great cities is due rather to the habit of the day than to any actual necessity or advantage. Thus Mr. John Brisben Walker, the proprietor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, whose printing works as well as his business and editorial offices have until this month been in the dense core of New York City, and whose employes have been under practical necessity of bringing up their families in tenement houses, has made the discovery that there is no valid reason why the *Cosmopolitan* and most of its helpers should not retire into the country. Mr. Walker is a man who thinks to conclusions, and acts resolutely when he is convinced. The other day he secured a beautiful piece of ground at Irvington on the Hudson, some twenty miles north of New York, and began work upon a model building. He now expects to manufacture the next number of the *Cosmopolitan* in the neighborhood immortalized by Washington Irving. It is a significant fact that Mr. Walker's printers, pressmen and other workmen were practically unanimous in favor of the plan of going into the country, and that no little enthusiasm was manifest among them. It will not be necessary for Mr. Walker to build a model village, inasmuch as the housing accommodation of the vicinity will readily enough adapt itself to the increase in population. The rise of the outermost suburbs on principles that



THE NEW "COSMOPOLITAN" BUILDING AT IRVINGTON.

combine the best possibilities of city and country life, is to be the next great movement in the ever-shifting tide that groups, scatters and regroups the world's restless population.

Labor's Future,—a Landmark or Two.

Men are anxiously inquiring what is to be the future of labor, as they note the growing concentration of capital on the one hand, and the increased tendency to organized resistance of labor on the other hand. Doubtless great changes are to come about some day. But there remain a few old principles as rugged landmarks, to lose which would mean ruin and nothing short of it. The first great landmark is the enduring necessity for the patient building up of individual human character. This world is not to become a worse place for men and women to live in, but rather a better place, if only it remembers that when individual character fails nothing is left. There is no such thing as social progress in general without good men in particular. For honest, clear-eyed manhood the future can but be bright. Even a *régime* of ultra-socialism would be endurable, provided men would but be men in the high sense of the word. But the socialistic era is not heaving in sight just yet. The age of competition is destined to linger for at least a generation or two. In the economic sphere, men must continue either to employ themselves or to sell their skill to other employers. What practical advice then would a wise man offer to a young workingman? Would he advise that young man to give himself great and primary concern for the abstract cause of Labor? Probably not, if the young man happened to be his personal friend. He would advise him to be industrious; to take genuine interest in his trade; to endeavor by all means to grow more skillful in it; to make himself in every honorable way indispensable to his employer; to value highly his leisure, for the useful opportunities it can easily afford him; to make good friends and avoid bad ones; to acquire self-control and fixity of purpose; to learn the worth of money, and to form the habit of saving it as a means toward the acquisition of a full freedom. He would adjure his young friend to act upon the principle that every man must bear his own burdens. He would show him that the saving of an amount equal to from one to two years' earnings makes practically all the difference between a condition of independence and a condition of servitude or possible pauperism. Nowadays one fears to preach the old-fashioned virtues of thrift, abstinence, self-help, "getting on in the world," to men in the mass; for he is quite sure to be rebuked by somebody with lofty phrases about the solidarity of labor, the paramount social question, and the great common cause. And so one prefers to give this primitive counsel more privately, to young men one at a time who may be induced to heed it. For ourselves, we all know in our hearts that we have got to work out our own individual salvation, and that nobody can do it for us. This age has not yet outgrown the need of teachers like Mr. Samuel Smiles. Mr. Pullman was himself a working mechanic. There are thousands of men in Mr. Pullman's employ to-day who have precisely as fair a field and as good a chance as ever lay before the palace-car "magnate." Let us be merciful and tender to the aged and unfortunate; but as for those of us who are able-bodied, let us each, with due regard to the rights of our fellows, and with none but honorable means, make the best of such economic foothold as we may possess, and be thankful for that splendid fabric of American liberty that guarantees us our rights and vouchsafes us our opportunities.

The Tariff Dead-Lock.

On July 19 the conference on the tariff bill ended in an agreement to disagree, and the members representing the two houses of Congress made report accordingly. Chairman W. L. Wilson made a firm speech in the House, where his uncompromising attitude was greeted with unmistakable enthusiasm by the great body of the ruling party. He read a personal letter from President Cleveland, dated July 2, in which the President had warmly espoused the principles of the Wilson bill, as against those of the Gorman-Brice Senate revision. As we go to press the eventual outcome is quite beyond the intelligent guess of any man. Since a conference of many days had failed utterly to secure an agreement, it is difficult to say wherein a second conference would be likely to have any different fate. President Cleveland's letter dwelt strenuously upon the point that the fate of the Democratic party was hanging upon the adoption of a Democratic tariff bill, in accordance with the party's most conspicuous pledges. The House was in no mood for yielding to the Senate's amendments, and the possibility of an indefinite continuance of the McKinley act, as the result of the dead-lock between the two chambers, seemed to have become less remote. The questions of free coal and free iron ore were at stake among others, but the chief point of controversy was the arrangement of the sugar tax and the question of the discrimination in favor of refined sugar, that in practical effect amounts to a vast sop to the American Refiner's Trust. Speaking in general, the public has ceased to care much for details in its great desire to have the tariff question settled in one way or another. It would even be thankful to keep the McKinley bill if it could only be assured of the undisputed supremacy of that legislation for a reasonable period to come.

The Minister to Russia

The Hon. Andrew D. White, who has served the country with so much distinction as United States Minister at St. Petersburg, has urged President Cleveland to accept his resignation. This has accordingly been done, although it was understood that the President did not desire to make a change either on personal or political grounds. Dr. White, it will be remembered, was appointed by President Harrison to succeed Mr. Charles Emory Smith. For the post thus to be vacated, President



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

HON. CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE.

Cleveland has selected Congressman Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas. Mr. Breckinridge has served in the House of Representatives for about twelve years, and had been one of its leading Democratic members, adhering to President Cleveland's views on the questions of silver and the tariff, and acting as Chairman Wilson's right-hand man in the recent work of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Breckinridge failed to secure a renomination in his Congressional District some weeks ago; but so desirable a position as that of American Minister to Russia might well console him for the fickle-mindedness of his Arkansas constituents. It is rumored that the Russian mission will soon be advanced, as the English, French and German have been, to an embassy.

International Sporting Contests.

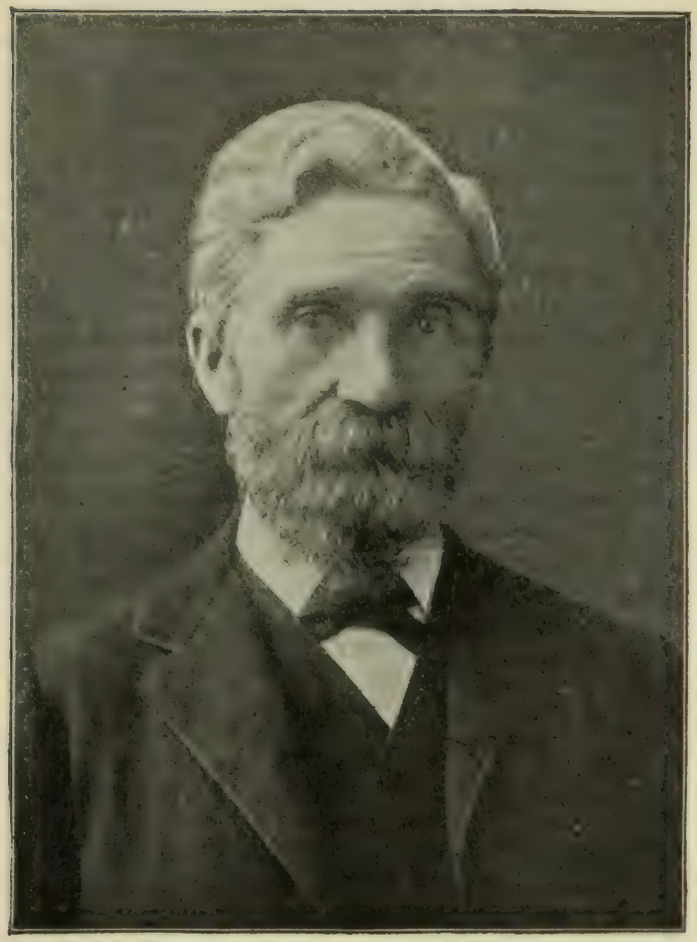
The gloomy character of the topics which for the most part filled the newspaper columns through July was somewhat relieved by accounts of international sporting contests. The American yacht *Vigilant* in British waters failed to justify the high expectations with which she crossed the seas. Nevertheless, she has helped to make our British cousins understand that America was not wholly given over to such pastimes as railroad strikes, train robberies and lynchings. This assurance was confirmed by the appearance of a group of young college athletes from Yale, who met the champions of Oxford on their native soil and were vanquished but not disgraced. The visiting yachtsmen and college athletes have given the hospitable Britishers a chance to say a lot of kind and neighborly things; and these have in considerable measure taken the edge off of the rather exasperating pessimism of English press comments upon the great strike and our country's future. In Paris the genial and accomplished Baron Coubertin, who has hosts of friends in our American universities, is at the head of a very important movement for the modern establishment of something like the Olympian games of old. Amateur athleticism, on a high plane and free from gambling and objectionable concomitants, is on the eve of a great revival in France; and the Baron Coubertin justly believes that international good feeling might be promoted by great periodic competitions, in which all forms of modern athletic sports and games should have a place. We believe that his efforts will be crowned with success, and invoke hearty American support for his projects.

Matters in the Pacific.

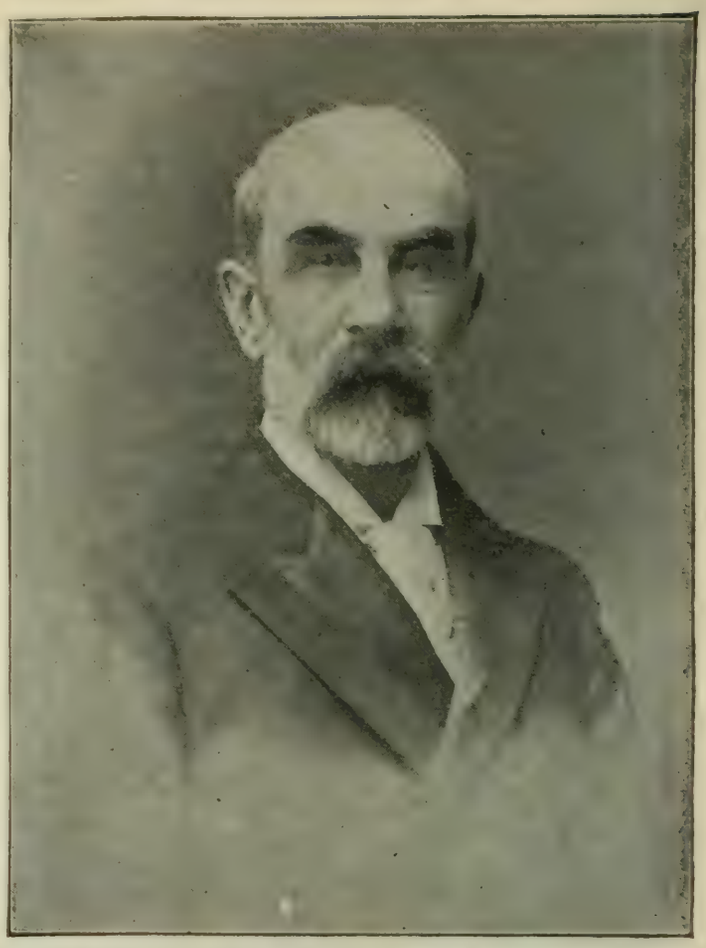
Affairs in and about the Pacific ocean have deserved more attention during the past few weeks than it has been possible to devote to them for lack of full and authentic information. At last we are apprised that the Hawaiian Republic is now a realized fact and that President Sanford B. Dole of the Provisional Government has been succeeded by President Sanford B. Dole, duly chosen as first President of the independent and sovereign Hawaiian Republic. It is a pleasant coincidence that the new order of things dates from July 4. Passing across to the powers on the other side of the Pacific, we find a serious though as yet an obscure controversy between Japan and China concerning affairs in Corea. China has always claimed a certain shadowy suzerainty over the kingdom of Corea, while Japan has long maintained relations of commercial intercourse with that country that have seemed to justify a claim to intervention in behalf of the maintenance of order and good government. Both Japan and China are reported as having dispatched considerable bodies of troops to Corea. Efforts in several quarters have been made to bring the troubles to a conclusion by arbitration or by the friendly advice of some disinterested power. The United States has always been the best and the fairest friend to these governments across the Pacific, and our authorities at Washington should exert themselves to the utmost to aid in preventing war and in securing a just settlement of the misunderstanding. It should be the policy of our government to maintain in every honorable way the peculiarly friendly relations that have so long existed between the United States and Japan, and this end may be accomplished without any sacrifice of the good will that should continue to exist between our government and that of China.

Imperialists in Council.

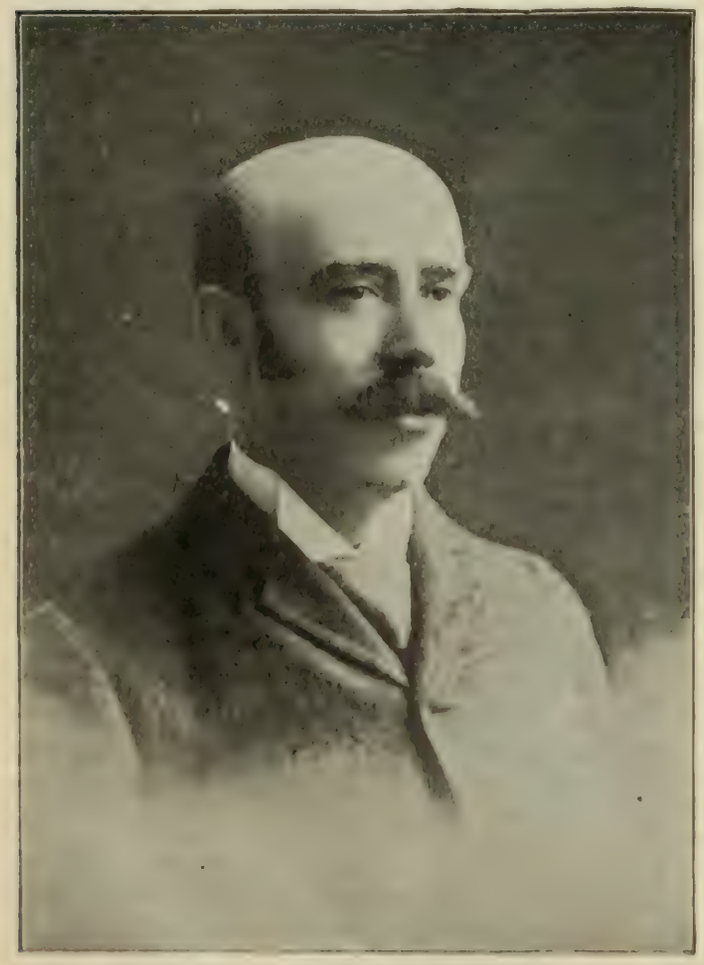
The Intercolonial Conference held at Ottawa within the past month was deemed in Canada a successful and auspicious meeting. Its sessions were behind closed



HON. SIMON FRASER, AUSTRALIA.



MR. ALFRED LEE SMITH, NEW ZEALAND.

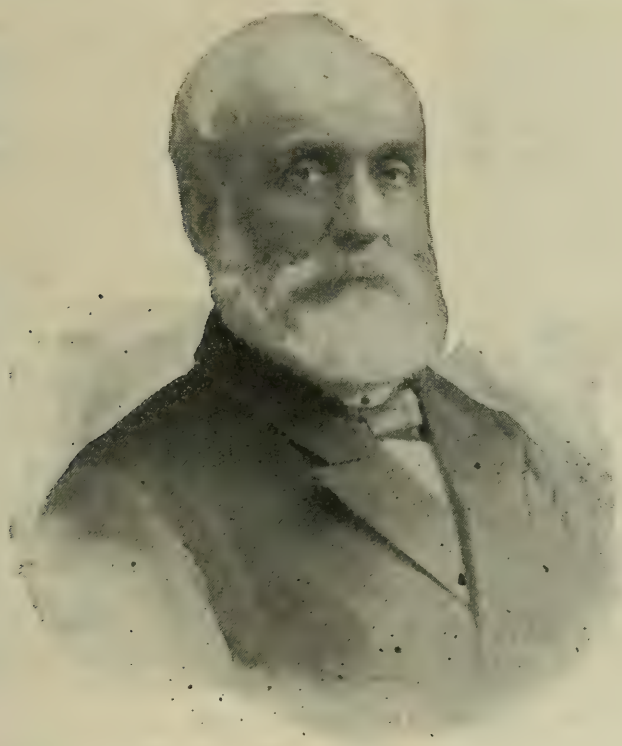


MR. J. L. PAYNE.



SIR ADOLPHE P. CARON.

doors, and the practical results can only be measured after the lapse of considerable time. It was a great thing to have brought together a body of representative statesmen from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Dominion of Canada to discuss matters of common interest to the British Colonial Empire. It is not commonly believed that the Con-



HON. M'KENZIE BOWELL,
Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce.
(Chief Promoter of the Conference.)

ference will have accomplished anything toward persuading the mother country to sanction a scheme of differential tariffs against non-British countries. But there is much reason for thinking that both the project of a fast Canadian line of Atlantic steamers and that of a British cable from Australia to Vancouver will have been materially advanced as a result of the Ottawa gathering. There is a growing enthusiasm over the idea of an all-British telegraph line and an all-British system of railway and steamship connections extending, by way of the Canadian Pacific railway, to the Australian colonies and around the entire globe. The British cable from Vancouver to Australia would meet all our commercial purposes very well for the present, and would only serve somewhat to postpone the inevitable American cable line from San Francisco to Japan by way of Honolulu.

An Opportune Time to Restrict Immigration.

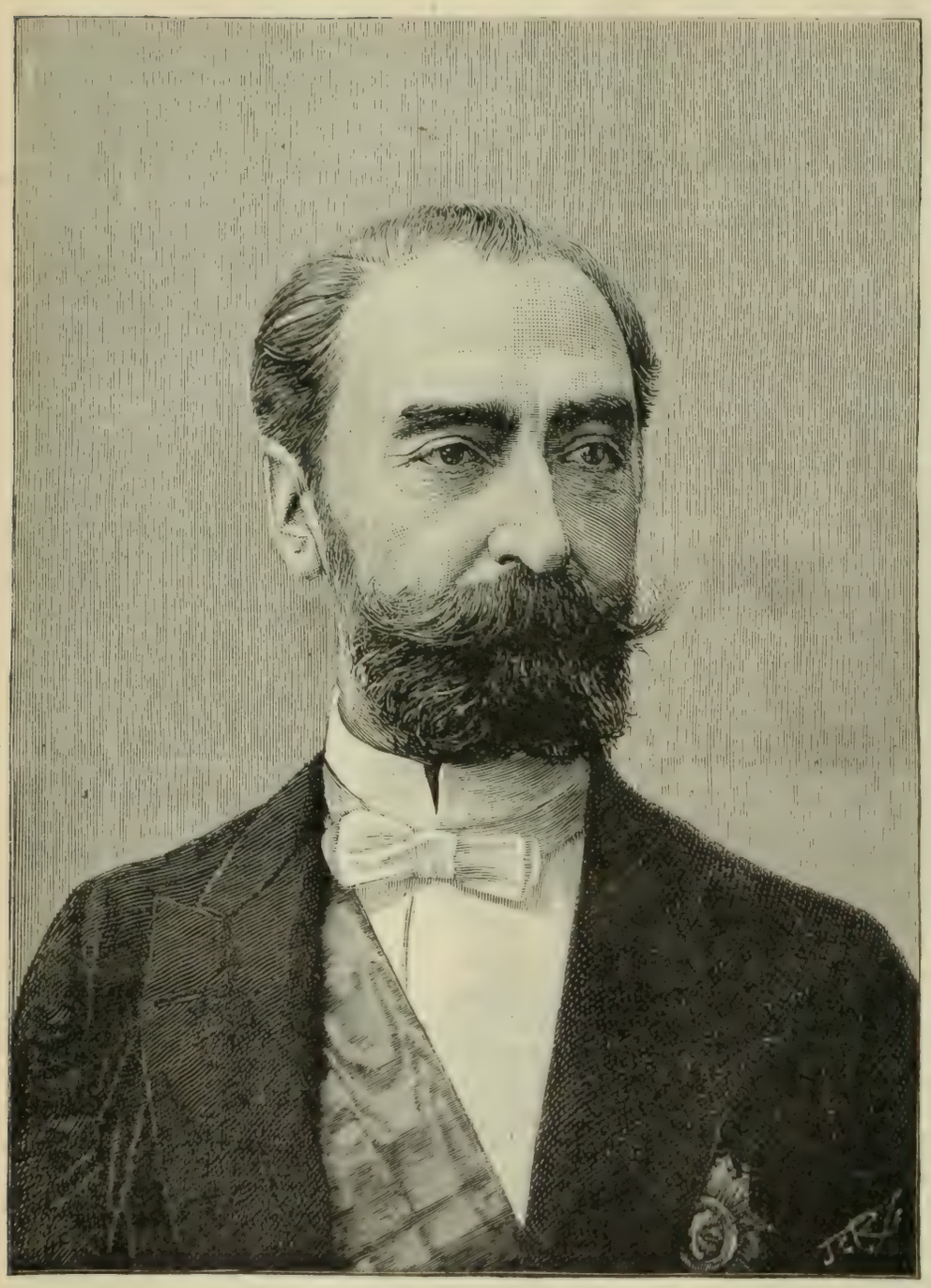
It is interesting to note the strong reaction that has been loading the emigrant ships with strange companies of people who have failed to gain an industrial footing in America and are returning to central and eastern Europe. It would be good policy to aid this turn of the tide by every legitimate means. Fortunately the east-bound emigrant rates this season are extremely low. We have been compelled to support hundreds of thousands of these people by charity during the past winter, and the cheapest as well as the wisest form of expenditure in their behalf would be to buy their return tickets and send them back where they belong. This temporary reversal of the current of migration affords the natural and safe opportunity for Congress to enact a law severely restricting immigration for a period of years. It would be the most popular law ever placed on our statute books since the foundation of the American Republic. It could be enacted just now with a minimum of hardship to any interest. When the times improve and the European population surplus begins once more to seek less crowded quarters, the sign of "No More Vacant Seats!" on the door of our American omnibus would simply give Australia, South Africa, and South America the better chance to advertise their comparative emptiness and their great resources and attractions. All the most deplorable and most dangerous features of the recent labor troubles, whether those of the bituminous coal strikes or those of the riots accompanying the railway strikes, were clearly due to the fact of a vast over-supply of recently imported and not yet assimilated working population from the non-English-speaking countries of central and eastern Europe. The restriction of immigration should have been accomplished ten years ago. It is no longer a delicate question open to argument, but an imperative duty demanding prompt action.

The Great Grandson of the Queen.

On Saturday, June 23, at five minutes to ten o'clock at night, a baby boy was born in Richmond Park, whose advent must be counted among the many other collateral securities for the maintenance of the union of the British Empire. The birth of a son to the Duchess of York has placed the succession of the Crown as far beyond the risk of casualty as is possible in these mortal things. After the Queen, there come in the direct line of succession the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the new royal baby, whose horoscope has already been calculated by the astrologers and declared to promise excellent things;—for the stars, as long experience shows, can play the courtier when they please. If the York marriage had been childless the daughter of the Duke of Fife would have been next in succession, and for some reason or other it is the fashion to pretend that this would have been unpopular, although it is difficult to say why, seeing that England has prospered always more under her queens than her kings. It is curious to note in these democratic days that the monarchy is one of those few institutions which seem to increase in popularity with its age. Like some great oak it strikes its roots deeper and deeper each succeeding century, and even the most advanced republicans admit that the golden circlet of the imperial crown is one of the most potent of the influences which keeps the British Empire together.

The Opening of the Tower Bridge.

The Tower Bridge, a magnificent work which has given an adequate gateway to the port of London, was opened on Saturday, June 30, by the Prince of Wales and a bevy



THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT.

of royalties. Traffic was stopped for a couple of hours on Saturday morning in order to allow the princes and princesses with their archbishop in waiting to drive through the city, and when the ceremony was complete they returned by the river. It was a glorious day in June; the sun was bright, the tide was high, and if ever there was an occasion which lent itself to an imposing pageant on the Thames, this was the day. Even the most unimaginative of chamberlains might for once have risen to the occasion, and have utilized the scenic properties of the monarchy for a great river *fête*. All London would have turned out to see the royal barge leading an aquatic procession from the Tower to Westminster amid the thundering salutes of cannon, the joyous pealing of bells, and the clash of military music. But, instead of such an imposing pageant, royalties came up the river on board a penny steamboat which, but for the fact that it carried the royal standard and was somewhat profusely adorned with flowers, differed little from any picnic party. One of the duties of monarchy is to relieve the dull drab of democratic monotony by the radiant color and glittering brilliance of royal pageantry. But, so far from realizing this, royalty is year after year beaten by the Lord Mayor of London.

The Assassination of President Carnot.

President Carnot was paying a visit to Lyons, and while driving through the streets on Sunday, June 24, he was stabbed in the abdomen by an Italian Anarchist, who was allowed to approach the carriage in the belief that he was about to present a petition. The wound was fatal, and the President expired within a few hours. His death produced a profound sensation, not merely in France, but throughout the whole of Europe. It is, indeed, the first considerable success which the Anarchist party has achieved since the Nihilists blew up the Czar. Since then, the party of dynamite has succeeded in achieving nothing beyond the wholesale murder of persons of no political importance. It is notable to remark that in achieving their first considerable success they have abandoned their favorite weapon and fallen back upon the primitive dagger. It is one more illustration of the fact that if an assassin is willing to give his life for that of his victim he can almost always make the exchange.

Assassinations and Colliery Explosions.

Monday's papers, which published the report of the assassination of M. Carnot, also published the report of a frightful colliery explosion in South Wales, which cost the lives of some 250 miners. It was horrible, but as mankind has come to regard explosions of gas as among the inevitable incidents of coal winning, the catastrophe excited no feeling beyond one of regret for the slain and of sympathy for their families. In time, we shall probably take the same philosophic view of Anarchist outrages. In society, as in coal mines, there exist a certain number of explosive elements. Against these we must take such precau-



M. CASIMIR-PÉRIER, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

tions as science and experience suggest, but it seems to be only too certain that whatever we do there are sure to be flaws now and then, and assassinations, like colliery explosions, will occasionally take place. Anarchy will have to multiply many times before the Anarchist risk can be counted as more than a small percentage of the risk which every miner faces without a thought, and without even feeling himself a brave man for doing so. Men will begin to look at the risk of assassination with the same vigilant nonchalance with which our miners regard the risk of explosion, and when assassination comes they will act with the same cool-headedness.

Sympathy with France.

So far as can be seen at present the results which have followed the assassination of M. Carnot have been exactly the opposite of those which were intended by his assassin. The murder created a perfect explosion of sympathy throughout the world, and France, for the first time in this generation, found herself overwhelmed with demonstrations of sincere sympathy, not merely from the uttermost parts of the earth, but more especially from those powers which she chooses to regard as her hereditary foes. The funeral of M. Carnot on Sunday, July 1, was the occasion of an international demonstration of good feeling, the like of which has not been seen in our time. All Paris turned out to see the remains of the murdered President conveyed from the Elysée to the Panthéon ; every government and every ruler in Europe contributed to rear the mountain of floral wreaths, which are the accepted form of conveying assurances of sympathy and regret. So far, therefore, from shaking the established order in France, the assassin's knife has helped to solidify the Republic more firmly than before.

Election of the New President.

According to the French constitution, when a President dies his successor must be elected within three days. The Chamber and Senate met together at Versailles, and on the first ballot elected M. Casimir-Périer as President by 451 votes out of a total of 852 votes. M. Brisson, who was supported by the Radicals and Socialists, received 194 votes, while M. Dupuy, who was run as a second Republican candidate in case M. Casimir-Périer did not secure an absolute majority on the first ballot, only received 95 votes. It is difficult to overestimate the gain to France in this sudden election of her President. In place of months of agitation and intrigue, the decisive choice was precipitated in a day, and the result could hardly have been improved upon if the electoral period had been extended for six months. M. Carnot, according to the usual opinion, was a somewhat stolid, although an honest and pacific President. Lord Salisbury bore emphatic testimony to the influence of the late President in the cause of peace. There was nothing in his life to excite the enthusiasm which has been provoked by the cruelty and suddenness of his death. The new President is a statesman by heredity, his father and grandfather before him having been Ministers of France. During the short period when he was recently Prime Minister, he showed himself to be an

honest and capable man, who would have been glad to have kept the prancing jingoes of the colonial class within bounds. His instincts are pacific, and although he is regarded by the Socialists with a detestation which mine owners seem to excite in France more than any other country, there is no reason to believe that he will not be as good a President as France could have found.

The Jilting of Casimir-Perier and Its Results.

It is interesting to note that M. Casimir-Périer would never have been President had he not been early disappointed in love. In his youth M. Casimir-Périer was a Conservative, and as the representative of a family which had twice held the first place in France, and was very wealthy to boot, the aristocrats of the faubourgs were willing to overlook his lack of blue blood and welcomed him to their exclusive salons. By way of cementing this alliance a marriage was proposed between him and a young lady of a noble family. But at the last moment the young lady, or, rather, her parents, threw M. Casimir-Périer over and married her to the son of a duke. The blow was a severe one, and M. Casimir-Périer took it so much to heart that he there and then severed his connection with the Conservatives, forsook the Faubourg St. Germain, and threw in his lot with the Republicans. He was in those days thought to be an advanced Republican, but his radicalism was probably assumed in order to emphasize the disgust which he felt at the way in which he had been treated by his quondam friends. As the years passed and the bitterness of the disappointment was forgotten, he became more and more moderate, and at present he is what the English would regard as a Republican somewhat after the Hartington stamp—which is by no means the worst kind for France to-day.

The Attack on Signor Crispi.

The Anarchists succeeded in their attack on M. Carnot. They failed in their attempt to kill Signor Crispi. Gunpowder, although tolerably effective,—much more so than dynamite (witness the murders of Lincoln, Garfield, and Carter Harrison in America), —is not so sure as the dagger. The disadvantage of the latter, from the assassin's point of view, is that it is much easier to escape after shooting than after stabbing. Signor Crispi's assailant missed his mark, and was arrested by Signor Crispi himself and handed over to the police. There is no such specific for exciting sympathy as an abortive attempt at assassination. Signor Crispi was overwhelmed with telegrams of congratulation, and his seat in the saddle has been unmistakably strengthened by the attempt to take his life. The risk that rulers run from the microbe of assassination is increasing, but it is still comparatively infinitesmal compared with the risk they face unconcernedly from the microbe bred in the sewers. If any one doubt it, let him ask any insurance office the difference between the premium which they would charge for insuring M. Casimir-Périer against assassination or against zymotic disease. Assassination impresses the imagination more than typhoid fever, but it is not half so deadly.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
(The Latest Portrait.)

Doings of the Kaiser.

The German Emperor, who has been phenomenally quiet of late, did a good stroke of business for the peace of Europe, which depends upon the temper of France, by remitting the sentences passed at Leipsic on two French officers convicted of acting as spies in Germany. He did this as a graceful means of showing how much he sympathized with France on the death of her President. He also did a wise thing when he lugged headlong into a speech which he delivered at a naval banquet a reference to the fighting alliance which existed in old times between England and Germany.

It was a significant hint to the assurance of the two countries that, although the Kaiser might have been overborne by his colonials in the matter of the Anglo-Congolese agreement, the relations between the Courts of Berlin and London are as good as ever. Despite the ingenious and elaborate parallel drawn between William II and Caligula, people are beginning to recognize that the quondam Shouting Emperor counts second to the Russian Czar among the securities for European peace.

Francis Joseph and the Magnates.

In Hungary the dispute between the Liberal majority in the Lower House and the clerical majority in the House of Magnates over the Civil Marriage bill has been settled in favor of the Commons. Francis Joseph tried at first, and tried in vain, to replace Dr. Wekerle by a Prime Minister who would not be upset the first day he faced the Liberal majority. Finding that there was no other course, he reinstated Dr. Wekerle



DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE.

with a slightly modified Cabinet, and intimated to the Magnates that it was his will the Civil Marriage bill should pass. To the last moment the clericals showed fight, ultimately some members of the majority abstained from voting, and the bill passed by a small majority. There was wild enthusiasm among the Liberals, deep and bitter chagrin among the clergy. The net result, as usual in these democratic days, is that the monarchy once more strengthened its hold upon the people by proving itself an indispensable ally—not to say instrument—in reducing to obedience a recalcitrant aristocracy. Even Mr. Labouchere admits that without the Crown he could do nothing against the Peers.

The Veto of the Peers.

In England the campaign against the Peers cannot be said to have made much progress. A conference, summoned by the Liberal caucus, was held at Leeds in June to consider what should be done to bring the Peers to their knees. After hearing many speeches the conference unanimously decided that the right thing to do was that Ministers should introduce a bill abolishing the veto of the House of Lords. When any bill passed by the Commons is rejected by the Lords, the Commons, according to this scheme, would have the right to send the bill back by passing a resolution to that effect. Then the bill would receive the royal assent without reference to anything the Peers might do or say. This is a very pretty little plan, reminding one of the admirable scheme adopted by the conference which the mice held—possibly at Leeds—when it was decided to bell the cat. It is obvious that the abolition of the veto is to all intents and purposes the abolition of the House of Lords ; for its effect would be to give sole power to legislate to the House of Commons, whenever it chose to read a bill a fourth time, after it was rejected by the House of Lords.

Sir William Harcourt's Star.

Ministers meanwhile have not been faring altogether badly. Sir W. Harcourt, whose star seems to be in the ascendant, has succeeded in getting his Budget accepted with a few modifications here and there which Mr. Balfour enfored, but the crucial difficulties about the beer and spirit duties were overcome with ease. Sir W. Harcourt, by concentrating all his attention on the bill and being besides very ably coached by Mr. Alfred Milner, was able to achieve a series of parliamentary successes, over which the party is just now rejoicing with grateful hearts. This had an unexpected result. Sir William, instead of being desirous of retiring to cultivate his roses at Malwood, is now somewhat reconciled to political life. He has had his way, he has scored a great success. When the party is once more in opposition, the brunt of the fighting will have to be done in the Commons, and as a matter of course the leader of the Opposition in the Commons will tend to overshadow the nominal chief of the party who is interned in the gilded sarcophagus.

His Successor.

If Sir W. Harcourt had retired, the choice of the leadership in the Commons would have been between Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Morley. There would have been then, as now, no choice as to the leadership in the Constituencies. Mr. Morley's position on the platform is now unquestioned. Upon him have fallen the mantles of both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. He represents both the moral enthusiasm and the power of eloquence of his party. But for that very reason it would be a reckless and wicked waste to use him up in the treadmill of leadership in the House. The true course, and by far the best course for Mr. Morley himself, would be for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to serve tables like the deacons in the Early Christian Church, while Mr. Morley, like the apostles, devoted his great gifts to the edifying of the brethren in their most holy faith. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is the Liberal W. H. Smith, but much cleverer, although more sluggish than his prototype. Like all other statesmen of first rank—Hartington, Balfour and Morley—he has undergone the trial by ordeal, hav-



THE LATE LORD COLERIDGE, CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

ing for a short time filled very creditably the Irish Secretaryship.

The Budget and the Elections.

The Liberals imagine that their Budget is as popular in the country as it is in the House of Commons. The landed interest is paying the penalty of monopoly. If thirty years ago the landlords had listened to Bright and Cobden and reinforced their ranks by multiplying the owners of allotments and small farms, there is nothing more certain than that Sir W. Harcourt would never have introduced this year's Budget. But the cadres of landowners have been depleted, and the landowners have no cohort of yeomen ready to do battle in their cause. Now is the hour of their adversity, and in their desolation and distress they may well sigh, although they sigh in vain, for the stout retainers whom they might so easily have reared to do battle like French peasants for the relief of the land.

The Fate of Chatsworth.

Sir W. Harcourt calculates upon their weakness, and his Budget is framed upon the popular delusion that the owners of agricultural land are wealthy. The fact that even so wealthy a peer as the Duke of Devonshire is of opinion that the new succession duty will render it impossible for his successor to maintain Chatsworth and Devonshire House will give many people pause who have hitherto failed to realize what are the terms of the bargain between the peers and the people. Mr. Morley, speaking at Rotherham, endeavored to turn the Duke's argument by saying that if Chatsworth was kept open by exempting its owner from his fair share of taxation, then Chatsworth was really maintained by the State. The fact is that English nobles in return for various exemptions and privileges have regarded themselves as bound to maintain, often at a heavy financial loss, certain historic houses, full of artistic treasures and famous heirlooms, as popular show-places and as part and parcel of the state and majesty of English life. Deprive them of these exemptions and privileges and they can no longer maintain the burden of their own magnificence. The British elector has not realized that. He is going to eat his cake, and he imagines he is going to have it all the time. But that is impossible.

An Awkward Lapse of Memory.

The Anglo-Congolese agreement, although insignificant itself, has exposed the British Government to a disagreeable reverse. Lord Kimberley, who is new to the Foreign Office, concluded an agreement in complete forgetfulness of the fact that four years ago England had entered into an understanding with Germany which was inconsistent with the third article of the new convention, by which the Congo State leased to England a strip of land coterminous with the German sphere of influence. Sir Philip Currie, who left the Foreign Office for Constantinople, would no doubt have saved Lord Kimberley from this blunder had he been at home; but with a new Foreign Minister and a new Permanent Under-Secretary there was a breach in the continuity of the memory of the Foreign Office. Germany also seems to have suffered in the same way, for when the convention was submitted to Berlin no objection was taken to it. It was only when the German colonial party waxed wroth and made a row that Germany opposed the convention. They had an unanswerable argument, and as soon as this was pointed out the third article was dropped and England and Germany were once more in accord. This, however, did not facilitate Lord Dufferin's negotiations with M. Hanotaux. The French



M. HANOTAUX,
French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

maintain that England must give way to them as she has given way to Germany. It is replied that she gave way to Germany because inadvertently the convention was in opposition to the Anglo-German convention which France had refused to recognize.

The Old and the New Lord Chief Justice of England.

The death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has removed from the Bench one of the few judges who took a keen interest in public affairs. As his sympathies were usually on the Liberal side this rendered him all the more conspicuous, for Liberalism can hardly be said to be the prevailing note among the wearers of the judicial ermine. He is succeeded as Lord Chief Justice by Lord Russell, better known as Sir Charles Russell, who never took his seat as Lord Justice of Appeal. England has, therefore, an Irishman as Lord Chief Justice, a Jew as Lord Chancellor, a Scotchman as Prime Minister, and is likely to have another as Leader of the House of Commons should Sir William Harcourt retire. The monopoly of all the high posts of the Empire by Scotchmen or Irishmen suggests that the English will be of as little account in their own country as Americans are in their city government.



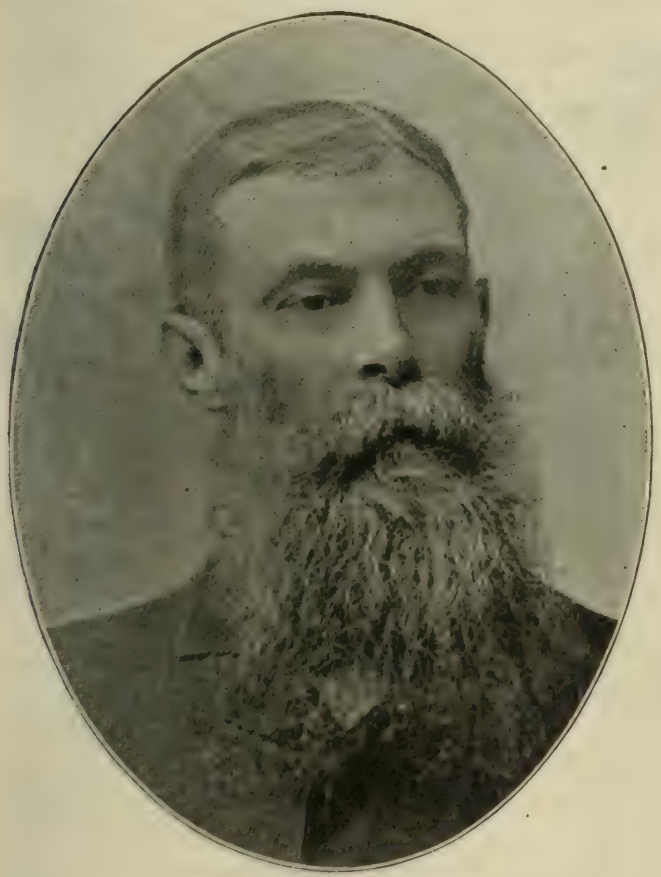
THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(The Latest Portraits.)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

June 20.—The Republicans of California nominate M. M. Estee for Governor, and place a free coinage plank in their platform; Vermont Republicans nominate U. A. Woodbury for Governor, and declare in favor of a continued and extended use of silver on a parity with gold. ....Two thousand delegates of the National Liberal Federation meet in Leeds and pass resolutions in favor of abolishing the veto power of the House of Lords....The difficulty between England and Germany settled by the former canceling the third article of the Congo treaty....A Papal Encyclical dealing largely with the question of reunion published.... ix thousand bakers strike in Lisbon. ....Señor Lorena, ex-President of the rebel government of Brazil, is executed.

June 21.—Governor Pattison orders out two regiments and a troop of cavalry to suppress rioting in Jefferson



HON. SANFORD B. DOLE.
President Hawaiian Republic.

County, Pennsylvania....Fire in the Finsbury district of London causes a loss of over $1,000,000....The Civil Marriage bill is passed by the Hungarian House of Magnates. ....Earthquake shocks in Japan cause great damage.... New Zealand Parliament opened by the Governor.... Demonstrations in Transvaal against the "commandeering" of British subjects....The new Sultan of Morocco gives orders for the payment to Spain of the Melilla indemnity.

June 22.—The Hatch Anti-Option bill is passed by the House....Rioters in the Clearfield-Jefferson district of Pennsylvania are held in check by the arrival of State troops; the backbone of the strike is broken....The American Railway Union declares a boycott on Pullman cars throughout the United States, to go into effect June 26....Congress on University Extension opened at the London University....The Khedive sails for Constantinople, but his European tour is vetoed by the Sultan.... Herr von Kotze, Master of the Ceremonies at the German Court, arrested on a charge of circulating anonymous slanders....Over 5,000 Japanese troops landed in Corea. ....Scottish Miners' Federation refuse arbitration, but refer dispute to Conciliation Board.

June 23.—Adjutant-General Tarsney, of Colorado, is tarred and feathered by masked men at Colorado Springs. ....The American Derby, at Washington Park, Chicago, is won by *Rey el Santa Anita; Senator Grady* second. ....The Duchess of York delivered of a son....Terrible explosion at the Albion Colliery, near Pontypridd, Wales; 257 lives lost.

June 24.—President Carnot, of France, is fatally stabbed at Lyons by an Italian Anarchist named Santo....More than forty lives are lost by the sinking of a tug near Sandy Hook; other fatal accidents in and about New York Harbor.

June 25.—The taking of testimony is begun in the trial at Chicago to determine the sanity of Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison....Both Houses of Congress adjourn out of respect to the memory of President Carnot of France....The body of President Carnot leaves Lyons for Paris; there are anti-Italian demonstrations in Paris and Lyons....The Peary auxiliary expedition arrives at St. John's, N. F....New South Wales Parliament dissolved.

June 26.—The Senate bill making Labor Day (the first Monday in September) a legal holiday is passed by the House of Representatives....The National Republican League Convention opens in Denver....The threatened boycott of the Pullman car service is ordered by the American Railway Union....Miners in Indiana return to work, the employers having agreed to their demands.... President Cleveland, in an interview, reiterates his pledge to protect the national credit at all hazards.... Anti-Italian riots continue in France.....The body of President Carnot arrives in Paris from Lyons, and lies in state in the Palace of the Elysée....Sixty thousand Scotch coal miners go on strike....The Japanese army occupies the capital of Corea; the King is virtually a prisoner.... Provisional government formed in Salvador.

June 27.—The American Railway Union's Pullman boycott is extended to all the principal railroads entering Chicago....William M. Singerly nominated by the Pennsylvania Democrats for Governor....Illinois Democrats indorse the national administration only so far as it has observed the Chicago platform, and nominate Franklin MacVeagh for U. S. Senator....Commencement exercises are held at Yale, Harvard, and other institutions....M. Casimir-Périer is elected President of France by the National Assembly at Versailles on the first ballot....Formal announcement is made of Mr. Gladstone's determination not to be again a candidate for Parliament....The Belgian Senate passes an electoral reform bill.

June 28.—The railway strike extends to twenty Western roads, and stops traffic from San Francisco to Chicago....The New Mexico Statehood bill is passed by the

House ; the Senate rejects Mr. Hill's motion to strike out the income tax sections from the tariff bill, yeas, 23 ; nays, 40....Yale is victorious in the boat races at New London....Bowdoin College celebrates its centennial.... Michigan Democrats nominate Spencer O. Fisher for Governor....President Casimir-Pé ier accepts the resignation of the Dupuy Cabinet, and asks M. Burdeau to form a new government....The Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa is opened.

June 29.—Operations of Western railroads are further crippled by additions to the ranks of the strikers....Tariff bill reported to the Senate by Committee of the Whole. ....The State Senate's committee charged with the investigation of the New York City police department adjourns till September 10, after eliciting a mass of testimony as to police blackmail levied on all classes of citizens....Financial proposals of the Italian government passed by the Chamber of Deputies....M. Burdeau declines the French Premiership.

June 30.—Three passenger trains equipped with Pullman cars are wrecked at Chicago by strikers....Premier Dupuy decides to remain at the head of the French Cabinet....Emperor William, of Germany, and the French Ambassador discuss a plan for international action against Anarchists....Twelve cases of cholera reported at Cronstadt....Opening of the Tower Bridge, London, by the Prince of Wales....Lord Russell, of Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, appointed Lord Chief Justice of England.

July 1.—The government at Washington takes steps to enforce the laws relating to the carrying of mails on Western railroads, appointing special counsel for the purpose ; seven strike leaders are under arrest in Chicago, and nine in Hammond, Ind....The funeral of President Carnot takes place in Paris ; services are held in other European capitals and at Washington, D. C....Bandi, an editor, is fatally stabbed at Leghorn, it is believed by an Anarchist.

July 2.—The United States Courts in Chicago issue a sweeping injunction against the railway strikers ; Illinois militia go into active service ; Federal troops are ordered out in Colorado....Further disturbances in the coke region....The sugar schedule of the Senate tariff bill is amended so as to put it in effect immediately on the approval of the bill, instead of in 1895....The British budget bill passes the committee stage in the House of Commons.

July 3.—Judge Woods, of the United States Court, grants a restraining or er to every railroad in Indiana. ...The Senate tariff bill is passed by a vote of 39 to 34, Mr. Hill being the only Democrat who votes in the negative....Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, is declared sane by a jury at Chicago....Two men are killed and many injured in an attack by a mob of strikers at Ironwood, Mich., on 200 deputy sheriffs and a gang of non-union men....“Bat” hea is found guilty of the murder of Robert Ross at the spring election in Troy, N. Y....The inaugural address of President Casimir-Périer is read in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies

July 4.—Some trains in Chicago are moved under the protection of United States troops ; Attorney-General Olney issues instructions to have a special grand jury summoned to indict President Debs, of the American Railway Union....The day is celebrated by Americans in European cities by receptions on the part of official representatives of the United States and by banquets ... The new Hawaiian Republic is proclaimed, with Sanford B. Dole as President.

July 5.—Rioting and arson in and about Chicago in connection with the railroad strike ; the U. S. troops are hooted, but trains are moved without shots being fired ; reinforcements of troops are sent to aid General Miles in suppressing rioting ; the tie-up prevents shipments of fresh meat to the seaboard cities from Chicago....Six of the World's Fair buildings are destroyed by fire....The *Britannia* beats the *Vigilant* in the race for the Muir Memorial Cup ; the *Valkyrie* sinks after collision with the *Satanita*....M. Auguste Burdeau, Republican, is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 259 to 157.

July 6.—A Chicago mob burns many cars along the line of the Pan Handle road ; warrants are sworn out for the arrest of the officers of the American Railway Union ; Governor Altgeld protests against interference by the President, and orders out two brigades of Illinois militia. ....Lord Salisbury introduces a bill in the House of Lords giving the Government power to deal with Anarchists and alien paupers.

July 7.—General Schofield orders United States troops to take control of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads ; regulars fire on a mob at Chicago, wounding a dozen persons....A motion to non-concur in the Senate tariff bill amendments is carried in the House, and a conference committee is appointed ...The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in the race for the Queen's Cup on the Clyde....The *Falcon*, with the members of the Peary auxiliary expedition on board, sails from St. John's, N. F., for Greenland.

July 8.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation calling on Chicago rioters to disperse ; in a pitched battle between regulars and a mob at Hammond, Ind., one man is killed and four are wounded ; the Buffalo members of the American Railway Union are ordered to strike ... Severe anti-Anarchist measures are passed by the Italian Chamber....There are 29 fresh cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

July 9.—Cessation of rioting and disorder in Chicago ; the Pullman Company refuses to arbitrate ; several roads at Toledo are tied up ; the President issues a second proclamation, covering the far West....The *Britannia* wins in the race with the *Vigilant* on the Clyde....One person killed and several injured by a bomb explosion in Pilsen....The German Bundesrath rejects the bill passed by the Reichstag to repeal the anti-Jesuit laws.

July 10.—Debs, Howard, and several other American Railway Union leaders at Chicago are indicted by the federal grand jury for conspiracy to obstruct the mails and hinder the execution of the laws ; men in various trades in Chicago strike, and Sovereign issues a strike order to the Knights of Labor....The National Educational Association meets at Asbury Park, N. J....The convention to revise the judiciary system of New Jersey meets at Trenton....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in the race for the Corinthian Cup on the Clyde....Violent earthquake shocks in Constantinople, causing panic and great loss of life ..Anarchist arrested in Spain charged with plotting to kill President Casimir-Perier, of France.

July 11.—Sovereign's appeal to the Knights of Labor to strike meets with but feeble response in Chicago, and is unheeded in other cities ; U. S. troops occupy the Sacramento (Cal.) railway station, which has been in the hands of strikers for twelve days ; the first train which is sent out from Sacramento is wrecked by strikers, the engineer

and three soldiers being killed....In the Senate a resolution indorsing the action of President Cleveland in regard to the railway strike is unanimously adopted....The National Convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor opens at Cleveland....Minnesota Republicans renominate Governor Knute Nelson....Earthquake shocks continue in and about Constantinople; many lives are lost, and buildings destroyed....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* on the Clyde again....The Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa adjourns after voting in favor of a colonial customs union.

July 12.—Trains are moved freely; the general strike by trades unions proves a failure; the strike by railway employees breaks all along the line; Warden, an American Railway Union official, is arrested near Sacramento, Cal., as a ringleader of the train-wreckers in that vicinity....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* for the sixth time on the Clyde....The French Chamber of Deputies rejects M. Cavaignac's proposal for an income tax, and votes confidence in the Ministry.... Germany declares a tariff war against Spain....Fifty-four deaths from cholera in St. Petersburg.

July 13.—President Debs, of the American Railway Union, offers to declare the strike off if the Railway General Managers' Association will take back the strikers to work, but the managers refuse to consider his proposition; regulars fire into a mob at Sacramento (Cal.) and mortally wound two men; George M. Pullman makes public a statement describing the relations between his company and its employees, and answering charges against the management of the town of Pullman....Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison, is hanged at Chicago....More earthquake shocks in Constantinople, serving to increase the panic among the people.

July 14.—The striking members of the American Railway Union return to work in large numbers; the blockade is broken on the Pacific coast....The cruiser *Minneapolis* proves herself the fastest warship afloat, making a maximum speed of 25.20 knots and an average of 23.20 knots on her official trial....Britons resident on Corn Island, Mosquito Territory, whip the Nicaraguan troops stationed there and seize the government offices....The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile is celebrated throughout France.

July 15.—One hundred armed men are ordered to McKeesport, Pa., to protect the National Tube Works from strikers....Nicaragua sends troops from various points toward the Mosquito coast.

July 16.—A mob of strikers attack a freight train in West Oakland, Cal., and are repulsed by troops; twenty-one strikers are captured and several injured; a Grand Trunk train is wrecked near Battle Creek, Mich., it is believed by strikers; one man is killed....Four U. S. soldiers are killed and several other persons wounded by the explosion of an ammunition wagon in Chicago.... Strikers attack negro miners near Birmingham, Ala.; six deaths result ...Pennsylvania coke workers vote to continue their strike.....The House of Representatives adopts a resolution indorsing President Cleveland's action in the recent railway strike....The Yale team is defeated in the athletic contest in England; Oxford winning five contests, Yale three, and one being a tie....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in the race for the County Down Cup at Bangor, Ireland....The Italian Senate passes the anti-anarchist bill without debate.

July 17.—President Debs and three other officers of the American Railway Union are lodged in jail (having declined bail) on the charge of having violated an injunction of the Federal Court....Eight miners killed by an explosion of giant powder near Hazleton, Pa....President Cleveland signs the enabling act making Utah a State. ....The House passes the Uniform Bankruptcy bill ... The *Vigilant* wins the race with the *Britannia* for the Rear Commodore's Cup on Belfast Lough....Bitter debate on the anti-anarchist bill in the French Chamber of Deputies; Radicals make violent attacks on the Ministry. ....The budget bill is passed in the British House of Commons....Seventy-nine deaths from cholera in St. Petersburg.

July 18.—One hundred and fifty track ballasters return to work at Pullman....The strike at the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Pa., is declared off....Mgr. Satolli confirms the decision of an Ohio bishop regarding the expulsion of liquor dealers from Roman Catholic societies....The Suffrage Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention decides against all woman-suffrage propositions except that to permit women to vote for School Commissioners....Light earthquake shocks are felt in parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri....Another slight shock of earthquake at Constantinople which does little damage.

July 19.—The House conferrees on the tariff bill report disagreement with the Senate amendments *in toto*, and a letter is made public from President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, deprecating a surrender of Democratic tariff reform pledges, especially as regards raw materials; the House insists on disagreement, and reappoints its conferrees....The President nominates Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, as Minister to Russia to succeed Andrew D. White....The United States troops and a part of the Illinois militia leave Chicago; a number of indictments are returned by the special grand jury....The Education Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention decides to report a section to prevent sectarian school appropriations. ....The annual Wagner musical festival is opened at Baireuth with a performance of "Parsifal," conducted by Hermann Levi, of Munich....The Anarchist who shot at Premier Crispi in Rome is sentenced to twenty years' solitary confinement.

July 20.—An explosion of powder at Fort Pulaski, Ga., fatally injures the sergeant in charge, badly burns a woman, and sets fire to the fort....President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson is the subject of sharp debate in the Senate....The appointment of Percy Sanderson as British Consul-General at New York, to succeed Sir William Lane Booker, resigned, is announced in London. ....Cholera is abating in St. Petersburg....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in a race over the Dublin Bay course....The quarter-centenary of submarine telegraphy to the far east is celebrated at London.

OBITUARY.

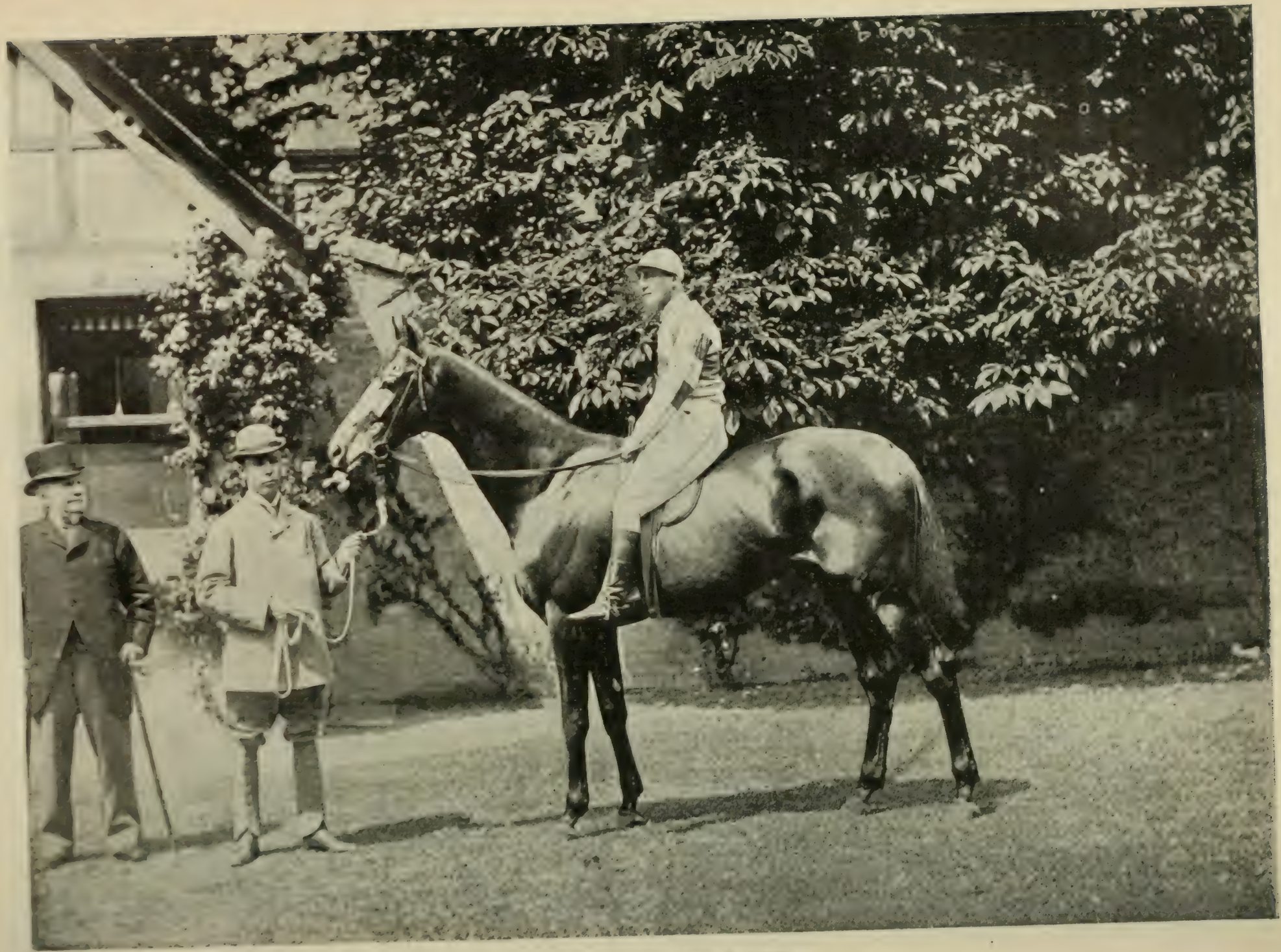
June 20.—Ex-Senator Bishop W. Perkins, of Kansas.... Col. Virgil Powers, State Railway Commissioner of Georgia.

June 21.—Herbert Tuttle, Professor of Modern History in Cornell University, author of a history of Prussia.

June 22.—Lord Forester, Canon of York....Alfred Post Burbank, reader and actor....John W. Hall, treasurer of the Richmond and Danville R.R....Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, Canada.

June 23.—Madam Marietta Alboni, the celebrated contralto singer....Prince Ladislas Czartoryski....James Reid, Lord Dean of Guild, Glasgow.

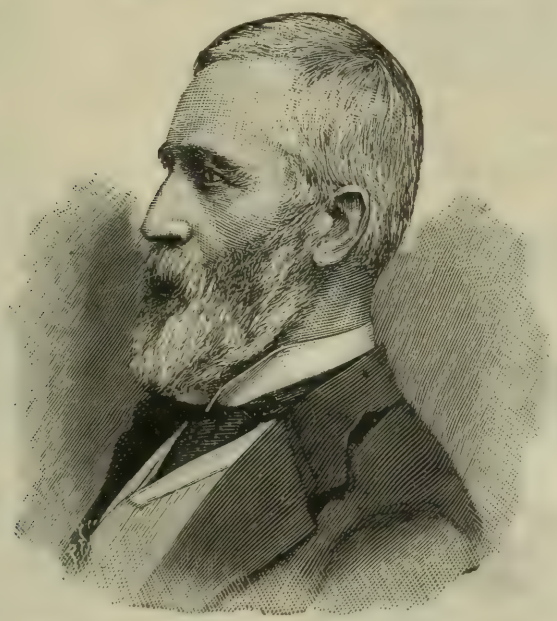
June 24.—M. Sadi Carnot, President of France....



LADAS AND HIS RIDER.

George P. A. Healey, the portrait painter, of Chicago.... Col. Wm. F. Wheeler, a Minnesota pioneer....Rev. Luther Clapp, a pioneer preacher of Wisconsin.

June 25.—Egisto P. Fabbri, a well-known Italian banker of New York City....Judge John D. Finney, of St. Louis, founder of the Society of the Knights of St. Patrick....Nicholas B. Kittell, portrait painter.



THE LATE MR. C. H. PEARSON, LL.D.,
Author of "National Life and Character."

June 26.—John Egan, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly.

June 28.—Rear-Admiral William Grenville Temple, U. S. N. (retired), a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. ....Major Francis H. Fleming, of North Adams, Mass., who served in the navy during the Mexican War and commanded cavalry in the Civil War....The Rev. Dr. Henry Carrington Alexander, a Presbyterian theologian.

June 29.—Lord Charles James Fox Russell, son of the sixth Duke of Bedford....Mrs. Sallie Chapman Gordon Law, known throughout the South as the "Mother of the Confederacy," prominent in hospital work during the war.

July 1.—William G. Greene, of Illinois, an associate of Lincoln and Yates....Peter Butler, a well-known Boston merchant.

July 2.—M. François Augustine Henri Aubepin, ex-President Tribunal of the Seine.

July 4.—Ex-Governor Edwin B. Winans, of Michigan. ....James Sullivan, of the Chicago *Tribune*, President of the Chicago Press Club.

July 5.—Sir Austen Henry Layard, the Orientalist.

July 6.—Representative Marcus C. Lisle, of the tenth Kentucky district.

July 7.—George M. McComas, for many years deputy collector of the port of Baltimore.

July 10.—Col. Thornton A. Washington, a great-grandson of the oldest brother of the first President of the United States

July 11.—General James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General during the Civil War.

July 12.—George H. Williams, Professor of Organic Geology at Johns Hopkins University.

July 13.—George Rex Graham, a pioneer publisher of American magazine literature.

July 14.—Francis A. Crook, a well-known citizen of Baltimore.

July 15.—Herr Piglheim, a conspicuous South German painter....Dr. Joseph Pagani, a distinguished Boston physician.

July 16.—Princess Marcelline Czartoryska, of Cracow, pupil and friend of Chopin.

July 17.—Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister to France.... Herr Joseph Hyrtl, the distinguished Austrian anatomist. ....Charles M. R. Leconte de Lisle, poet and member of the French Academy.

July 18.—Warren Nichols, a well-known organist of Baltimore.

July 20.—Edmond Jean Baptiste Guillaume, of Paris, a noted architect.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Important Occasions of the Month.

THE leading scientific gathering of the year for Americans will be the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 16–23. Many excursions to points near and remote have been arranged; free excursions to Long Branch are offered the members. The meetings of the affiliated societies, beginning with the Geological and Microscopical Societies, will be held before and during the Association meetings.

The American Bar Association meets this year, as usual, at Saratoga, August 22–24. The Hon. Thomas M. Cooley will deliver the President's address, reviewing important legislation of the past twelve months.

The annual convention of the National Temperance Society will be held at Ocean Grove, N. J., August 1–5. General O. O. Howard is expected to preside. Many attractive speakers are announced.

At Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y., a "Congress of Religions" will be conducted under the auspices of the American Society of Comparative Religion, August 5–11. At the same place, during the following week, a temperance convention will be held, Secretary Stearns, of the National Temperance Society, acting as director. This will in turn give place to a "Forum of Reforms," under the direction of Wilbur F. Crafts, in which Samuel Gompers, Booker T. Washington, and other well-known speakers will participate, during the week of August 19–25.

At Chautauqua and at various other summer schools, whose announcements have already appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, lectures will be given during the month, and in many cases regular class work will be done.

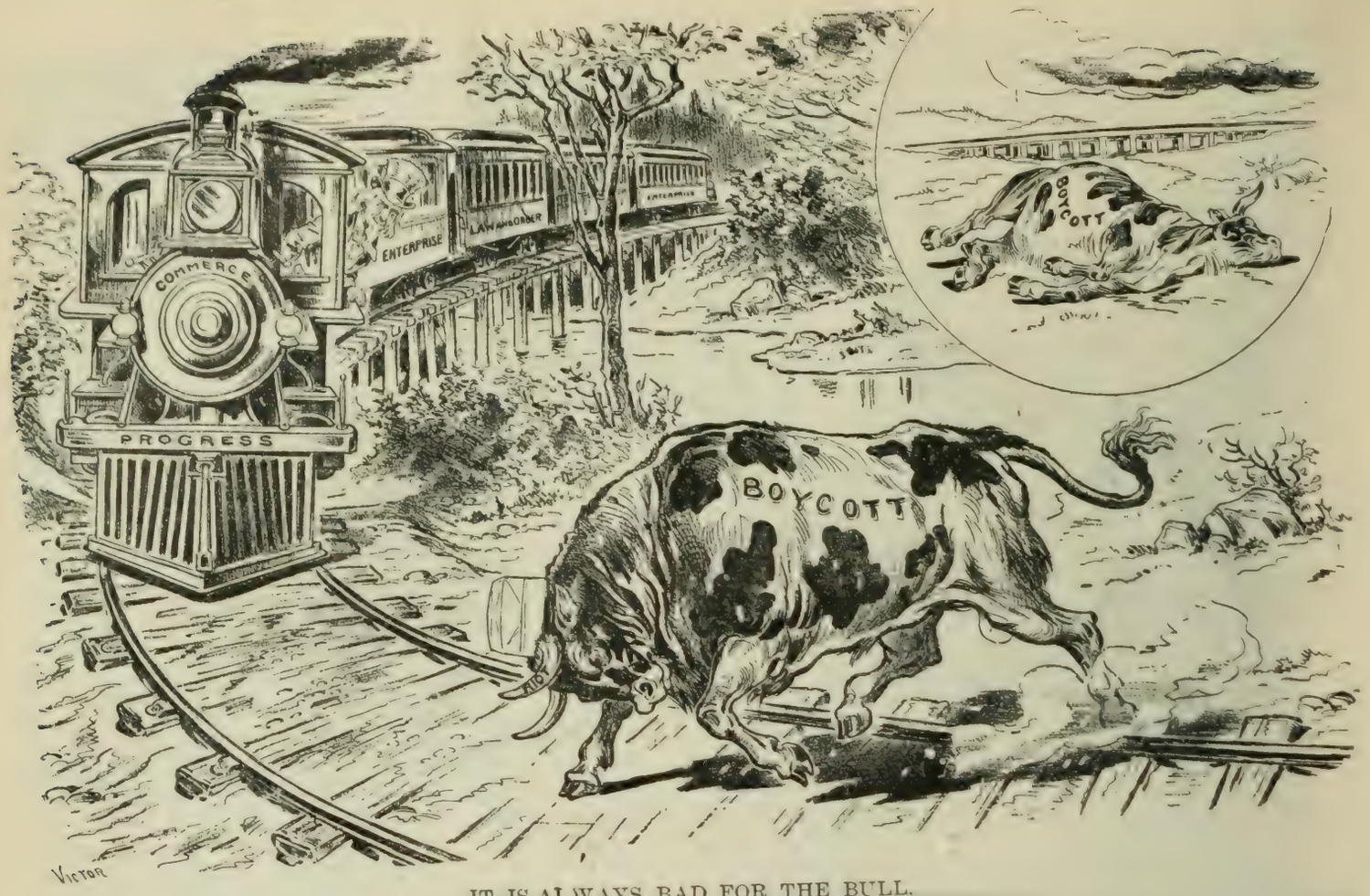
Interesting exercises commemorating the centenary of William Cullen Bryant's birth will take place at Cummington, Mass., on August 16. Mr. Parke Godwin, Bryant's son-in-law, will preside, and among the invited speakers are Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Charles Dudley Warner, Joseph H. Choate and George W. Cable.

The annual encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans will be held at Davenport, Iowa, August 20–24.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, will meet at Washington, D. C., August 28.

At Denver, Colorado, August 13–18, will occur the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen, an organization whose membership includes bicyclists in every part of the country.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



IT IS ALWAYS BAD FOR THE BULL.
The same old story with the same result.
From *Judge*, July 21, 1894.



A VERY SICK PATIENT—HE PAYS WELL, BUT THE SENATORIAL QUACKS CAN'T SAVE HIM.
From *Puck*, July 18, 1894.



LET US HAVE ANOTHER DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
From *Judge*, July 7, 1894.



EVERYWHERE IT IS THE SAME.

European or American, each has his own bundle to carry—the one, excessive armament; the other, corruption and the tariff question.
From *Ulk* (Berlin), June 1, 1894.



A WARNING FROM THE PAST.

"There are Combustibles in every State which a spark might set fire to. . . . We ought not, therefore, to sleep nor to slumber. Vigilance in watching and vigor in acting is become, in my opinion, indispensably necessary."—(Extract from a letter of George Washington to General Henry Knox, December 26, 1776.)

From *Harper's Weekly*, July 7, 1894.



LONDON'S GIANT CAUSEWAY.

(Opening of the New Tower Bridge, Saturday, June 30, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

FATHER THAMES: "Well, I'm blowed! this quite gets over me!"

From *Punch* (London).



RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE

THE MOTHER COUNTRY.—"This is all very fine and affectionate, my children, but how can we get together while your Love wreaths are twined around iron bars."

From *Grip* (Toronto).



The two Huntsmen while tearing each other's hair are endeavoring to get possession of the Hare. The treaties do not allow them to catch it. Diplomacy upholds its rights.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



NORTH EASTERN JOKES.

In political circles the question whether Russia intends to have an ice free harbor at the expense of Norway and Sweden is being discussed. Some say Russia will lop off the territory, others that it will not.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

LEADER OF THE CANADIAN LIBERAL PARTY.

BY WILLIAM B. WALLACE.

THE parliamentary system which prevails in Canada is identical to all intents and purposes with that prevailing in Great Britain. The position and functions of the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons are distinctly recognized and his qualities become a matter of public moment, inasmuch as it is a recognized fact that when the government for the time being is forced to resign it is to the leader of the opposition that His Excellency the Governor-General must turn to obtain an administration. The leader of the opposition of to-day becomes the Prime Minister of to-morrow.



HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

To-day the leader of the Liberal opposition in Canada is the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., who was born November 20, 1841, at St. Lin in the County of L'Assomption, Quebec. His ancestors came to Canada from the province of Anjou, France, in the year 1560. His father and grandfather were land surveyors but the subject of this sketch decided to enter the profession of law. For some years after he began his practice he devoted a portion of his time to journalistic work. In the Province of Quebec the great majority of French Canadians take a keen interest in political affairs and Mr. Laurier was no exception to this rule.

In the year 1871, when thirty years of age, he was elected a member of the Quebec legislature for the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska and remained in that legislature for three years. In the federal general elections of 1874 he contested the same county for the House of Commons and was elected. In the parliamentary arena he soon showed himself to be a profound student of British constitutional history and a staunch admirer of British institutions, and he has never lost an opportunity to impress upon his race in Canada a high appreciation of the merits of the British parliamentary system.

Addressing the Quebec Liberals in the year 1877, he said: "We are a happy and free people, we owe this freedom to the liberal institutions which govern us, which we owe to our forefathers and to the wisdom of the mother country. The policy of the Liberal party is to guard these institutions, to defend and propagate them and under them to develop the latent resources of our country."

In the federal elections of 1874 the Liberals triumphed, and in the year 1877 Mr. Laurier entered the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue. When he went back to his old constituency for re-election he was defeated, but was immediately offered the constituency of East Quebec where he was triumphantly elected, and he has ever since represented that constituency.

In 1887 and for some years previously the leader of the Liberal opposition in the Canadian House of Commons was Hon. Edward Blake, the prominent Home Ruler who now sits in the English House of Commons as member for Longford, Ireland. Mr. Blake was obliged to resign the leadership of the Canadian Liberals in 1887 on account of ill health, and at a caucus of the Liberal opposition held soon afterward at Ottawa Hon. Mr. Laurier was unanimously selected as leader of the party, Mr. Blake himself indorsing this selection. It is a token of the breadth and liberality of the Canadian people that in a country with a population more than two-thirds of British descent and preponderatingly Protestant, the Prime Minister of the day, Sir John Thompson, is of the Roman

Catholic faith, and the leader of the opposition is not only a Roman Catholic but French. To be strictly accurate, however, it should be stated that while Hon. Mr. Laurier is by birth of the French race he is an Englishman by education, by the temper of his mind and by instinct and general traits of character. There is no truer Canadian than Mr. Laurier and none could be a more loyal subject of the Queen. When the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated in 1887 Mr. Laurier seconded an address to the Queen from the House of Commons of Canada and in the course of his eloquent and patriotic speech on that occasion thus spoke for the French Canadians amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowded house :

"It is a great pleasure to me to say that if her Canadian subjects ought to be grateful to Her Majesty there are none of them who ought to be so grateful to her as her subjects of French origin, because there is no class of her subjects who have so profited by the era of liberty which was ushered in by her ascension to the throne."

The qualities which have led to Mr. Laurier's elevation to the leadership of his party and which will probably secure him at an early date the premiership of Canada can be easily summarized. He is not a man of a bold and aggressive type. Such men are often ill-fitted for the position of parliamentary leader in a constitutionally governed country. He is a man of unsullied integrity, great ability, commanding eloquence and of an extremely amiable disposition, with a kind heart, chivalrous instincts, unfailing politeness and of a lovable nature. He has been and is still a profound student of political science. As a writer he is exquisitely ornate, his sentences like his ideas displaying a lofty plane of thought.

At this moment he commands the unfaltering support of every Liberal in the Dominion of Canada. Occasionally bigotry lifts its ugly head even in Canada and unpleasant things are hinted touching both Mr. Laurier's race and his religion, but such insinuations find no overt expression among any reputable persons within the Dominion. At the great Liberal convention held in Ottawa in June, 1893, Hon. Mr. Laurier laid down the platform of his party in a speech of uncommon brilliancy and he received from the thousand or more accredited delegates the most unmistakable tokens of their appreciation and support.

The following extract from his address on that occasion embodies in substance the trade policy of the Liberal party, and indicates what will be the paramount issue at the next elections :

I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they have in England, but I am sorry to say that the circumstances of the country do not admit, at present, of that policy in its entirety. But I propose that from this day henceforward it should be the goal to which we aspire. I propose to you from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it—that is to say, that though it should be your misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue by customs duties, these duties should be levied only so far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government. I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pockets of the people except every cent goes into the treasury of the people and not into the pockets of anybody else. I submit to you that no duty should be levied for protection's sake, but levied altogether and only for the purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. I submit to you that every cent that is levied should be levied first and foremost upon the luxuries of the people. I submit to you, therefore, that the system of protection which is maintained by the government—that is to say, of levying tribute upon the people not for the legitimate expenses of the government but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification.

He is so constituted as to make it almost impossible that he should have a personal enemy, while his winning disposition secures him hosts of personal friends and multitudes of admirers. Although political feeling runs high in Canada and there is the usual bitterness connected with party warfare it is nevertheless a rare thing to hear a bitter or disagreeable remark made concerning the Liberal leader.

Mr. Laurier is a man of striking personal appearance. He has a tall erect figure, intellectual face, luxuriant dark hair and looks much younger than he is. He speaks as fluently in English as in French. At the time of the rebellion in the Canadian Northwest his eloquent appeal to the House to consider the condition of the half breeds of the Northwest was addressed to the House in English and was referred to by Edward Blake as "the finest parliamentary speech ever pronounced in the parliament of Canada since confederation."

In the last federal elections the government party asserted that the Liberal policy of untrammeled trade with the United States was calculated to lead ultimately to annexation and the Liberals were taunted with the charge of disloyalty. Referring to this charge in an address delivered to the Nova Scotia Liberals at Halifax, Hon. Mr. Laurier expressed the following sentiments, which were enthusiastically cheered by his vast audience :

Sir, loyalty, in my judgment, like charity, should commence at home. I claim, sir, that there is no more loyal man to England than I am myself. I need not tell you that I am of French origin. Loyalty is natural to you men of English blood. It runs in your veins ; but I can say also that it runs in my heart from another and perhaps as sacred a cause. I, sir, am loyal from gratitude. I am loyal to the flag of England because under the banner of England my fellow countrymen have found ten times more freedom than they would have found had they remained subject to France. But I have no hesitation to say, at the same time, that much as I love England, still more do I love Canada ; and that if the day ever came, which God forbid, that I would find the interests of Canada clashing with those of England, and if I had to take one side, of course I would stand by my native land of Canada.

Some ominous clouds are gathering in Canada's political sky and questions are looming up which will tax the pluck and patriotism of Canadian public men to the utmost, but the people of the Dominion can look with confidence to a man of the statesmanlike qualities of Laurier to guide Canada safely through any trials that may beset that progressive country.

CANADA'S POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

BY HON. J. W. LONGLEY, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CANADA is one of the problems which the people of the United States are bound to think about sooner or later. Looked at broadly Canada is half of North America, the United States the other half; except that we might reckon Mexico as the southern tip and a factor in the problems of the continent. Canada has 5,000,000 of people, the United States 65,000,000. Both are English-speaking and have popular institutions. The one happens to be a great and wealthy nation, the other a young and developing nation. Perhaps "nation" is too strong a word, since Canada is still, strictly speaking, a dependency of the British Crown, a colony, an appendage of the empire, subject to British rule and yet not entitled to utter its voice in respect of British policy.



HON. SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, K.C.M.G.,
Premier of Canada.

Looking back soberly for the past 100 years it may as well be confessed that for the most part the people of the United States have regarded Canada with a great deal of indifference, whenever time has been taken to regard her at all. It is interesting but perhaps not profitable to speculate upon the accidents which led to the existence of what we now call the Dominion of Canada. In pre-revolutionary days the word Canada represented the French power on the continent as opposed to the English, and no section of the continent was more deeply concerned in destroying French influence in Canada than the present New England States. It is sometimes half suspected that even when the French power was broken by arms in North America the British authorities restored it to France by treaty, for the reason that the presence of a foreign power, well established on the continent, was a method of binding the English provinces to the British Crown and putting from their thoughts the possibility of venturing to exist without the strong arm of the mother country Be that as it may, when the revolutionary war came there was no French power in North America and what is now called the Province of Quebec was then conquered and fully under British rule. This French section, now representing scarcely one-third of Canada proper, was to most persons in the United States Canada in those days, and to many ill-informed persons in the United States Canada is little more than an aggregation of French descendants.

But when the revolutionary war came other portions of the continent remained which were not French but distinctly British, and whose sentiment was not sympathy with the revolutionists but with the Crown. To these northern latitudes the loyalists in the revolted provinces or states took refuge. The population has steadily increased, cities have developed, trade has expanded, railroads have been constructed, and finally a political union embracing the entire area has been effected, with the result that we have now half a continent welded together under the federal system, with one strong central government, a rapidly developing west, and railway communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This in the year 1894 is Canada, and although the population is not great nor the political power threatening, yet it is a problem with which American statesmen and American people have to deal in all their plans and developments on this continent.

What is this Dominion of Canada ultimately to be? The question is getting to be hackneyed. Every person says either Canada will join in a scheme of imperial federation, seeking representation in the British national parliament and the Imperial Government or political union with the United States, becoming part of the American federal system, or thirdly and lastly, an independent nation. The choice probably lies between these three. But the process, the times and seasons, these are beyond the twilight judgments of to-day.

Some persons in the United States are amazed that Canada has not already assumed independent existence and cite the case of the thirteen American colonies which ventured to assume the responsibilities of national life with barely 3,000,000 of people, and with far less than one-half the wealth which Canada has already accumulated. But the circumstances are entirely different. When the United States started national housekeeping they had beside them on the continent no menacing power. The Indians of the west, Mexico at the south, and a few scattered provinces to the north, these were their neighbors.

Neither arms nor diplomacy were necessary to maintain their autonomy against these. If, on the other hand, Canada should assume an independent status she has on her border for 3,000 miles a great and powerful nation, not wholly free from a tendency to bully. The word is not used offensively. But the deliberations of the national Congress and the tone of a considerable portion of the press on many occasions justify the belief that elements are present in the United States that would not be above coercing a weak neighbor. Recall for example the incidents in connection with the fisheries dispute, the Bering Sea trouble. Who is to guarantee that Canada would have obtained fair play if she had been lacking the ægis of British power? When Canada assumes the responsibility of national life independently of the United States she will have to assume the responsibility of guarding her interests against any possible American aggression.

Imperial federation is not in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of a preponderating majority of the Canadian people. Intense loyalists and fervid Britons there are who have one consuming thought, and that is to wrap themselves in the folds of the old flag and murmur "God save the Queen" with uncovered heads. But these do not represent average thought and feeling. If no difficulties or dangers confronted the step nearly every bright young Canadian would declare for independence to-morrow. To be a nation,—to feel the thrill of national life,—to fling to the breeze a flag which represented Canada, and to obtain recognition among the nations of the world, these are what all true Canadians would like to



SIR RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, M.P.,
One of the Liberal Leaders.

achieve. And yet the probabilities are rather more with either imperial federation or political union with the States at this moment than independence, for the reason that the overweening power of the United States would be a perpetual menace, while North America has not the family of nations out of which to form alliances and maintain balances of power. As between close political union with Great Britain and



HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Finance.

close political union with the United States what is the probability of the issue? To an intelligent citizen of the United States the balances seem to be enormously in favor of the latter. Possibly a candid observer in England might reach the same conclusion. Great Britain is separated from Canada by nearly 3,000 miles of ocean. The United States lies upon her borders. Great Britain has an hereditary aristocracy, an Established Church, a standing army and great responsibilities in regard to peace and war in Europe and every part of the globe. The United States has institutions almost exactly like those of Canada. Both are framed upon the basis of equality, of popular government, of abhorrence of classes. The United States has no standing army, no European entanglements, no menacing diplomacy. Great Britain and Ireland combined have less than 40,000,000 of people and their capacity for expansion is about exhausted. The United States has already between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 and its capacity for expansion is unlimited. Nevertheless, it does not follow that the choice of Canada will be for political union with the United States.

The statesmen of the United States who wonder at Canada's preference for Great Britain forget that nothing has been said or done at the national capital, nor, indeed, by any man of national reputation, that would tend to evoke Canadian regard or flatter Canadian vanity. Nearly every reference to Canada made on public occasions by American statesmen is either contemptuous, hostile, or complaining. This may

not be due to design. Canada has come into note chiefly through unfortunate difficulties in connection with the fishery and seal question, and when Canadian conduct has been discussed at the national capital it has been chiefly to be denounced. While this has been the condition of mind of the United States toward Canada, the public men and press of Great Britain have, on the other hand, in the main been covering Canada with praise, and thus appealing in every way to the sympathy and admiration of the Canadian people. When any public man in Canada becomes distinguished the imperial authorities confer knighthood upon him. Since confederation, 1867, no friction of any kind has existed between the Canadian government and the Colonial Office. In all treaties which pertain to Canada Great Britain has permitted Canada to be represented and has given due weight to Canadian interests. In the disputes which have occurred between Canada and the United States of late years Great Britain has steadily taken the side of Canada and sustained Canadian contention. Naturally these incidents produce their result, and at the present time there are a great many more people in Canada who are attached to the British Empire than to the United States, though few intelligent men fail to recognize that Canadian interests are vastly more linked to her own continent than to Great Britain. For some time past the question of Canada's future has provoked a good deal of active discussion in Canada. An imperial federation league was organized in 1885 and branches formed in different sections. This movement, however, has made little progress and gives signs at the present moment of collapse. A continental union club has also been formed at Toronto, which has made little headway and also seems on the brink of expiring. This latter movement, of course, excites violent hostility on the part of the loyalist portion of the population, which gives more zest and life to the organization; whereas the imperial federation people are permitted to hold their gatherings mid universal acclaim and indifference. Nobody opposes them and nobody treats them seriously. As a matter of fact most Canadian people are content with the existing condition of things, which is extremely comfortable, because it costs nothing and carries with it the strength and protection of the British flag. Nevertheless, the day is not far distant when the future must be faced and a choice made by the Canadian people. The *status quo* may be very pleasant and comfortable, but nothing is plainer than that it cannot last.

Meantime Canada is moving on quietly and steadily in the direction of national life. The four original provinces—namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario—although containing the bulk of the population, contain but a comparatively small portion of the area of British North America. The first step was to acquire and make part of the confederation the vast tract of land controlled by the Hudson Bay Company under British charter and also the Pacific Province of British Columbia west of the Rockies. This was acquired very soon after confederation. In 1871 Manitoba was made a province; later British Columbia was admitted to the confederation and made a province; the Northwest has been divided up into a number of territories, each of which will probably at no distant day be admitted into Canada as separate provinces, following in the footsteps of Iowa, Dakotas, Oregon, Nebraska, etc.

The next great step was to unite all portions of this vast area by a railroad running from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This has been accomplished and the work



HON. S. H. DAVIES, M.P.,
Leader Liberal Party, Maritime Provinces.

has proved a successful financial enterprise and is extending its branches in all directions.

The most vital question which has agitated the political life of Canada for the past twenty years is the fiscal question. In 1877 Sir John Macdonald found himself in opposition. Times were hard and it was necessary to start some cry in order to get back to power. Sir John Macdonald was the leading figure in Canadian politics before confederation and when the first government was formed, July 1, 1867, Sir John was called upon to form it and became its head. He was a politician of the Simon Cameron type and had only one special function in the political world, and that was to keep in office. It occurred to Sir John that it would be a popular thing to start a movement in the direction of giving everybody protection. The manufacturers, who were suffering from depression, were to be made rich by protective duties. The farmers were to be saved from the inroads of American producers in the shape of fruit, grain, beef, pork, etc. The coal industry was to be built up by a tax on foreign coal. Iron was to be stimulated by duties against the foreign article. In this way an appeal was made to the selfish instincts of all classes in the community.

Mr. MacKenzie, who was then in power, resisted

this specious proposition and endeavored to adhere to sound fiscal principles. The result was that in the election of September, 1878, the MacKenzie government was defeated, Sir John Macdonald returned to power and at the next session, 1879, a protective tariff was carried through Parliament.

Here again we see the consequences of bad example. It would not have been possible to have cajoled the Canadian people into the policy of protection, situate as they are with no natural inter-provincial trade, if it had not been for the policy which had been adopted and persistently adhered to by their great neighbor. The reciprocity treaty 1854–66 was satisfactory to Canada, and ought to have been still more so to the United States, because the balance of trade was steadily with that country during the whole period. But in a fit of pique the United States terminated it, and Canada had endeavored to struggle along as best she could under a revenue tariff averaging about 17½ per cent. ad valorem. But nearly everything that was sent to the United States from Canada was subjected to enormous duties, while in periods of depression in the United States Canada seemed to be the natural slaughter market for surplus American products. With this example as a perpetual object lesson it became comparatively easy to lure the Canadian people into the specious fallacy of protection.

Since 1879 this same protectionist government has been continuously in power. General elections were held in 1882, '87, '91, at all of which Sir John Macdonald and his protective policy were successful. In the election of 1891 the country was ready for a change of government, and it is not at all unlikely that Sir John would have been beaten if it had not been that he was able at the last moment to raise a successful cry in regard to the loyalty of the Liberal leaders. The question of reciprocity with the United States had become a burning one in Canada, and as it was abundantly manifest that a reciprocity in natural products alone could not be obtained from either party in the States, the Liberals, after discussing the situation with leading authorities in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, adopted as their platform the policy of unrestricted reciprocity—that is, the policy of going to Washington prepared to treat on the basis of the largest and fullest reciprocity including manufactured articles. The annunciation of this policy aroused the bitter opposition of two powerful classes. One was the protected manufacturers, a united, compact and wealthy organization, prepared to spend money to further their business interests. The other was the loyalist class—that is, those who are devoted to Great Britain and desire to see this country thoroughly and completely British. To these people it was simply necessary for Sir John to say that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States meant discrimination against England—the mother country—and that its inevitable result would be political union between the two countries. The Liberal leaders, who had found it necessary to visit Washington to discuss the probabilities of securing a liberal treaty between the two countries, were charged with hatching a treasonable plot to hand over the country to the United States. This turned the scale and out of 215 members of the House of Commons the government had a majority of nearly 20.

In June, 1891, Sir John Macdonald died, leaving really no natural successor. The most of the members of his Cabinet were men of only average ability. In point of intellectual strength, Sir John Thompson was easily first and the logical successor to the premiership. Several incidents, however, cast the responsibility on another. Sir John Thompson happens to be a Roman Catholic; and this of itself would be no objection to his leadership if it were not that then, as now, the religious question is more or less a live question in the country. Between the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the French Province of Quebec and the Orange organization of Ontario a suppressed but unceasing antagonism exists. A bill disposing of certain Jesuit lands in Quebec had created very strong feeling among the ultra Protestants of Ontario. The P. P. A., which being translated means Protestant Protective Association, is in existence in Ontario and performing the same functions as the A. P. A. in the United States. Sir John Thompson, therefore, when called upon at the death of Sir John Macdonald to form a government, felt it best to keep himself for the moment in the background and placed the responsibility upon the shoulders of a very wealthy and highly respectable gentleman who had a seat and led the government in the Senate, Mr. (afterward Sir) J. J. C. Abbott, who piloted the ship of State until November, 1892, when ill health compelled him to retire and Sir John Thompson became nominally, what he had been actually, Prime Minister.

The campaign in the United States in favor of tariff reform had produced its results in Canada, and the Liberal party, which since 1889 has been under the leadership of Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, adopted an aggressive policy in relation to the protective system which has so long prevailed in Canada. The result has been a general revulsion of feeling against the extremely oppressive features of the present Canadian tariff. This feeling was so strong as to make it seem necessary to the present administration during the present session of Parliament to introduce a bill to amend the tariff. Professedly this was a measure to reduce the tariff, but really very little change has been made. The protective feature has been preserved with religious care, and, during the consideration of the bill in detail through the committee stage, the Minister of Finance has been steadily restoring the duties to the scale at which they originally stood, so that when the Canadian Tariff bill, 1894, was finally adopted the changes were too paltry to be worthy of serious consideration.

Meantime, it being deemed desirable by the Liberal party to remove all false impressions in respect of its aims and purposes, a national convention of the party was held in Ottawa in June, 1893. The convention was an unqualified success. Accredited delegates to the number of nearly 1,000, representing every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific, attended, together with more than 1,000 others who came as

alternates. After hearing an exposition from Mr. Laurier of the views and policy of the party in relation to the chief issues, a strong committee of the leaders formulated a policy which was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm by the entire convention. In brief, the platform laid down by the Liberal party was a denunciation of the whole principle of protection and a declaration for a revenue tariff looking steadily in the direction of free trade, and to this was added a pronunciamento in favor of a large measure of reciprocity with the United States, embracing a well considered list of manufactured articles. To define the issue between the parties, therefore, succinctly it may be stated that the policy of the present government is a tariff for protection with incidental revenue, and the policy of the Liberal party is a tariff for revenue with incidental protection and reciprocity with the United States. Upon this issue the next general election will be fought in Canada, and, while all great election contests are uncertain, it looks now as if the chances were enormously in favor of the success of the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader, has associated with him as lieutenants Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. L. H. Davies, Hon. David Mills and Hon. Joseph Martin, and other men of great ability, besides nearly all the conspicuous leaders in provincial politics in the Dominion.

So far as the political status of the country is concerned the change of administration in Canada will have no effect. The advent of a Liberal government will, no doubt, lead at once to better trade relations between Canada and the United States, and incidentally, let us trust, to pleasanter political relations. Above all things it is to be hoped that it may evoke more generous feelings on the part of the greater nation toward its smaller neighbor.

One thing at all events it is safe to affirm and that is that the United States cannot afford to be indifferent to anything which pertains to the development and growth of Canada. The mere fact of neighborhood is important. But apart from this the interests of the two countries are intertwined in so many ways that to close one's eyes to the relations of one to the other is moral blindness. Since both are English-speaking and liberty loving and treading in common the path of civilization it seems indisputable that the highest wisdom demands the cultivation of the most intimate and friendly relations.



THEY ARE ALL FOR CANADA, ANYHOW.



TORONTO'S WATER FRONT, LOOKING WEST.

TORONTO AS A MUNICIPAL OBJECT LESSON.

BY ALBERT SHAW.



ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

A CANADIAN visitor seeking to know how the city of New York is governed would need to devote a long time to his investigation, and would require many pages in which to set forth the results. The New York arrangements constitute an amazing labyrinth, within whose recesses responsibility can almost always be successfully evaded and through whose tortuous and shady bypaths the clarifying rays of public opinion only occasionally penetrate with any effect. The American visitor to Toronto, on the other hand, might find out from the merest urchin on the streets how that thriving Canadian city is governed. Almost the whole story can be told in a single sentence. The citizens of Toronto choose a committee of twenty-five of their fellow citizens once a year, and this committee takes full charge of municipal affairs.

If the visitor should happen to be in Toronto on the day when this committee holds one of its frequent sessions, he will find himself heartily welcomed at the meeting, and will appreciate the fact that he is at the very centre of the municipal mechanism. This committee of twenty-five men is known as the City Council, and it is composed of twenty-four Aldermen and one Mayor. The Mayor is the presiding officer, and the twenty-four Aldermen sit at desks in a close row forming a horseshoe curve. In the space within this curve and in front of the Mayor's dais are two tables. At one table sits the City Clerk and his assistants, who have charge of the records and the detailed order of business. At the other table are the representatives of Toronto's half dozen daily papers. The white light of publicity beats fiercely upon the doings of Toronto's committee of twenty-five. Municipal affairs have a large place in the discussions of the daily press, and the public opinion which rules in the annual election of Mayor and Aldermen does not cease to exercise vigilance and make itself felt from week to week during the year.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE.

Toronto until three or four years ago was governed by a Council of forty members. There were thirteen small wards, each of which elected three men; and

these with the Mayor made a body of forty. But on the occasion of a recent enlargement of the municipal limits it was decided to reduce the number of wards to six and to allow a representation of four Aldermen for each ward. Toronto's greatest length is parallel with the water front; and its business enterprises,



NEW MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

both mercantile and manufacturing, are not very remote from the beautiful and spacious natural harbor. The new ward lines all begin at the water's edge and run directly back. Thus each ward in some measure contains every variety of interest and population. The entire Council is renewed every year. Longer terms and a system of partial renewal would seem to have superior advantages, but Toronto, although anything but a French-Canadian city like Montreal or Quebec, has in several respects a municipal system that suggests those of France and the Latinic countries. The municipal system of Toronto and the other cities and towns of Ontario seems to be something of a compromise between the English, French and American systems, maintaining, however, the simplicity and strength of the English and French plans and avoiding the absurdities of our American methods.

The placing of a candidate's name on the official ballot paper at a Toronto aldermanic election is a perfectly easy and simple matter. Every voter makes his mark against the names of the four ward candidates whom he prefers. The four having the highest number of votes are declared elected. In some contests a considerable number of men are candidates in a ward twelve or more names being no unusual thing. There is no provision for minority representation. Municipal questions are kept in the foreground in Toronto elections, and contests are not as a rule fought upon the lines of political parties. It happens, however, that Toronto is a strongly Conservative town, and the Tories would be found in a large majority in the Council if a question testing party strength should arise. Toronto, moreover, is a great centre of the aggressive Protestantism that finds its expression in the order of Orangeism, imported from the north of Ireland; and it is commonly asserted that there is not a single member of the Toronto Council who is not an Orangeman. This may be an error, but at least the Orangemen are overwhelmingly dominant in Toronto affairs.

A LIVELY LOCAL PARLIAMENT.

Any community which governs itself frankly and unrestrictedly upon a representative and republican plan, will upon the average entrust its affairs to men who are neither better nor worse than the community as a whole. The Toronto Council is not an awe-inspiring body, and some of its debating is both rude and crude. It is a turbulent, rough-and-ready little parliament, with an amount of give and take, sharp exchange of personalities, and disregard of the rulings of the chair, that would make a member of recent Kansas legislatures feel very much at home. But beneath all the show of turbulence there is evident a strong sincerity and an honest purpose to do well for the municipality. Moreover, common sense and right-mindedness seem to prevail, and the lively tilting on the floor does not interfere with the Council's general effectiveness as an administrative body.

The Mayor of Toronto is really an Alderman-at-large. He is elected at the same time with the ward Al-



NEW ONTARIO PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

dermen and for the same term. He is the Council's presiding officer and has a vote on all questions if he chooses to exercise it. He has no more veto power than any other member of the Council, nor has he any appointing power. He is nevertheless the official head of the municipality, and is in a position to exert large influence upon the actions of the body over which he presides. No separate or independent authority is reposed in him, and he is an integral part of the municipal Council. This statement should perhaps be qualified by the explanation that the Mayor is always *ex officio* a member of the Toronto Police Board—this Board being composed of three men, with the County Judge as its presiding officer, and the Mayor and the Police Magistrate as the other two members.



KING STREET EAST FROM TORONTO STREET.

THE WORKING ORGANIZATION.

The Council carries on its administrative work through a few large standing committees. These committees are not appointed by the Mayor, but selected by the Council itself, just as the United States Senate, for example, makes up its own standing committees. The most important is the Executive Committee, which is composed of two members from each ward. This committee prepares the annual budget; and no question of any character involving the expenditure of money is acted upon until the Executive Committee has considered it. Thus most of the reports and recommendations of the other standing committees reach the full Council by way of the Executive Committee. Next in importance is the Committee on Works. Instead of a series of smaller committees having to do with different branches of municipal enterprise, such as water supply, public lighting, sewers, streets and paving, and so on, the large Committee on Works deals with all these affairs involving construction, maintenance and operation. It uses its own discretion in appointing sub-committees for the supervision of particular enterprises. Another of the standing committees acts as a Board of Health.

It is the working policy of the Toronto Council to place at the head of each department a permanent and responsible expert, under whose direction the organization in detail is carried out, who has almost absolute discretion in the appointment of assistants and subordinates, and who is held accountable for the conduct of his branch of the city's business. Thus Mr. John Blevins, who has for many years occupied the important post of City Clerk, is responsible for the organization and working of the department which has to do with the city's records. Mr. R. T. Coady, as Treasurer, acts as a general finance officer, managing the collection and disbursement of money, and supervising the city's credit and indebtedness. Mr. Keating, the head of the Engineer's department, is held to a large general responsibility for streets and various public works; and the same measure of authority and accountability attaches to the Commissioner who has full care of the public parks, the Commissioner who superintends the city's markets and numerous pieces of improved and productive real estate, the Medical Health Officer who supervises the sanitary administration, the Chief Constable who is the working head of the police force, the Commissioner who presides over the assessment bureau, and perhaps one or two other department chiefs.

Enough has perhaps been said to make plain the general structure of the Toronto municipal government. Everything emanates from the people's chosen committee of Mayor and Aldermen, while in the practical administration work is carried on effectively under the eye of single, responsible department chiefs. The Mayor, who is expected to give much of his time and attention to the general interests of the city, receives a salary of four thousand dollars. The Aldermen, although they also give no little time and thought to the city's business, are not paid. Heads of departments receive what are considered in Toronto as liberal salaries. Practical permanency of tenure in the appointive municipal service insures a continuity of administration which might otherwise be impaired somewhat by the annual renewal of the entire Council. The re-election, however, of a considerable number of Aldermen is always to be expected, and thus a nucleus of experienced members maintain the traditions of the body and afford some guarantee against abrupt changes of policy. The present Council is about evenly divided between old



TORONTO SOUTHEAST FROM UNIVERSITY TOWER.



THE ROSEDALE RAVINE (TORONTO PARK SYSTEM).

and new members. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Alderman John Shaw, is serving his eleventh consecutive term, and other members have held their positions for a considerable time.

TORONTO'S COMELY EXTERIOR.

Like every developing city, Toronto has her unsolved problems and her controverted issues. Her present population of approximately 200,000 has doubled within a period of about ten years. A plan of encouraging suburban development by the advance (to be repaid in easy installments by private owners) of the cost of street opening, water extension, sewer building, sidewalk laying and street paving, has led to a wide distribution of the population and to a rather extraordinary mileage of improved streets. In no part of the town is there any indication of overcrowding or poverty, and while in the residence dis-



PAVILION, HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

tricts there are few ostentatious evidences of great wealth, one notes an exceedingly high average of home-like comfort. It would be hard to find anywhere a community of equal population so commodiously housed. Well shaded streets and green bits of lawn and garden are characteristic of the whole city. Considering the rapidity of its growth, Toronto's air of completeness and finish is altogether unusual. Many towns of much slower growth have found it far more difficult to make the march of public improvements and facilities keep pace with the growth of population and urban territory. The Toronto streets are highly creditable to the City Council and the engineering department. Asphalt paving has been extended rapidly and meets the climatic conditions well. A large amount of cedar block pavement is in use, but it is likely to be superseded by asphalt.

THE WATER-SUPPLY QUESTION.

The water supply is derived from the great lake upon which the city lies. The sewers also empty into Lake Ontario, and it is more than suspected that the sewage has at times polluted the municipal water supply. It is proposed by one element of the Council to extend the water-works intake further out into the lake, and to carry the refuse, by means of intercepting and trunk sewers, several miles further down the shore in the direction of the St. Lawrence river.



GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Another group of Aldermen advocate the construction of an aqueduct to Lake Simcoe, a considerable sheet of water lying thirty or forty miles back of Toronto, at an altitude several hundred feet greater than that of Lake Ontario. It is claimed by the advocates of this project that although the original cost of a water supply from Lake Simcoe will be large, the gravity system would be cheaper in the end than the present pumping system. Moreover, it is held that the introduction of a Lake Simcoe supply would make perfectly safe, for all time, the discharge of sewage into Lake Ontario. The sharp division of opinion on the question is clearly due to the fact that each side has a strong case. The advocates of the Lake Simcoe supply argue further that by tapping this lake the city could easily obtain water power enough to operate a municipal electric light plant. At present the streets of Toronto are well illuminated, more than a thousand arc lights being in use by contract with the Toronto Electric Light Company.

THE NEW ELECTRIC TRANSIT SYSTEM.

The street railway system of Toronto has been reconstructed and transformed, the electric trolley having superseded the horse. Satisfactory as is the service rendered by the street railway company, the terms upon which it holds its franchises are still more satisfactory from the public point of view.



SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

The original charter of the Toronto street railways was granted in 1861. The thirty-year period terminated in 1891, and the municipality instead of renewing the franchise exercised its alternative right to purchase the property of the retiring company. The purchase price was determined by arbitration, the sum falling a little short of $1,500,000. The city thus became possessor of tracks, cars, horses, stables,



MR. GEORGE GOODERHAM'S RESIDENCE.

and everything which had been used by the street railway company in the carrying on of its business. The municipality, however, had no intention to operate the local transit system on its own account. It merely wished to be in the best possible position to grant a new franchise upon terms that would secure the largest benefits to the municipal corporation itself and to the citizens of Toronto.

Accordingly the Council before attempting to dispose of its investment carefully determined the conditions of sale. Thus it was decided that the purchaser of the new franchise should, first, pay the amount awarded by the arbitrators to the retiring company. The purchaser would be expected to replace horses with electric power and to lay additional lines wherever and whenever the Council might direct under the supervision of the city's Engineer. The purchaser would be required to pay into the city treasury eight hundred dollars a year for every mile of single track (sixteen hundred dollars per mile for double track), besides a percentage upon gross receipts. The entire supervision of the system from every point of view was reserved to the city's Engineer acting under direction of the Council. Thus the city authorities expressly reserved the right to determine the speed and service necessary on each line or part of the system, besides, as already said, asserting the full right to order the extension of the system in any direction. It was determined that while single cash fares should be five cents each, tickets should be sold at twenty-five for a dollar or six for twenty-five cents, and that tickets for use on morning and evening cars, intended especially for people going to and from work, should be sold at the rate of eight for twenty five cents, and should be valid for use between half past five and eight o'clock in the morning, and between five and half past six o'clock p.m. Furthermore it was stipulated that school children's tickets, good for use between eight o'clock in the morning and five in the evening, should be sold at the low price of ten for twenty-five cents. All fares were to be good for a ride from any point on the street railway system to any other point, thus requiring a comprehensive system of transfers. Further specifications were adopted touching the general character and style of cars, the duties of conductors and the mode of operation in the streets. It was particularly specified that cars were not to be overcrowded, and that a "comfortable" number of passengers for each class of cars should be determined by the city Engineer and approved by the City Council. As to workmen employed by the company, it was determined that no man should be required to work in the service of the street railway for a longer period than ten hours per day or than sixty hours per week, or on more than six days per week, and that no adult employe in the service of the company should ever be paid less than fifteen cents an hour.

TERMS OF THE STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

The advantage of the method employed by the Toronto authorities was obvious. Instead of gaining all these points by a process of haggling and bargaining with some particular company, the city first acquired absolutely everything that pertained to the street railway system and then calmly arranged the conditions under which it would be disposed to entertain the bid of a proposed purchaser. The city had strengthened its position by having obtained from the Ontario legislature the permission to operate the street railway system on its own account if it should prefer to do so. Now, the average street railway "magnate" of the United States on the one hand, and the average American alderman on the other, would declare that a purchaser could never be found for a street railway franchise hedged about by such conditions. But let us see what success Toronto had in marketing its franchise. The arbitration which fixed the price to be paid the retiring company was completed in April, 1891. The conditions which would govern the sale of a new franchise were made public in May. In June the terms of a sale were practically agreed upon, and on September 1 the bargain was formally completed and ratified. The purchasers agreed to all the conditions and reservations required by the corporation. They assumed the city's place in compensating the retiring street railway company; they agreed to pay eight hundred dollars per annum per mile of single track, or sixteen hundred dollars per mile of double track, to the municipal treasury; they further agreed to pay percentages of their gross receipts from all sources whatsoever as follows:

On all gross receipts up to $1,000,000 per annum, 8 per cent.

Between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 per annum, 10 per cent.

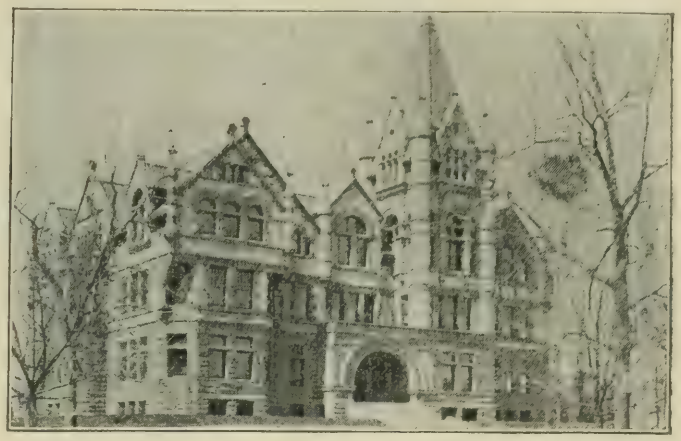
Between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 per annum, 15 per cent.

On all gross receipts over $3,000,000 per annum, 20 per cent.

They bound themselves further, if the city should at any time release them from the requirement of issuing eight tickets for twenty-five cents for use at certain hours of the morning and evening, to pay two per cent. of the gross receipts in addition to the percentages above named. These percentage payments were to be made monthly, and the city's officials were to have the fullest right of inspecting the books and accounts of the purchasers.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

This contract is the most complete and satisfactory municipal franchise that has ever been granted in America. It ought to form a model for the cities of the United States. The street railway companies of this country can afford quite as well as that of Toronto to make just such returns to the public for their privileges. Already the Toronto street railway is a source of very considerable revenue to the city treasury, and the rapid development of the system, both as to its mileage and also as to the volume of its business, is constantly increasing the municipal revenue from that source. But the advantage to the public does not accrue alone from the share of receipts that goes into the city treasury. The three cent workingmen's tickets, the two-and-a-half cent school children's tickets, and the four-cent ticket for general and unlimited use, constitute in the aggregate an enormous concession to the public. The transfer system, moreover, is a strong point. The protection of the employed men against longer hours than ten per day and sixty per week and against lower wages than fifteen cents per hour, secures practical immunity from strikes and dissensions and must be considered an excellent example. To dwellers in most of our American cities the provision against the overcrowding of cars, and the authority of the Council to require for every portion of the system a fully adequate service, will seem not the least interesting and important features of the Toronto system. At the termination of the charter the city will have the privilege of purchasing at actual value, to be determined by arbitration, everything that is essential to the operation of the system. The city Engineer has authority to prescribe the character of the rails and materials used by the company, and in all matters that affect paving and the use of the streets the city retains full control and has made conditions that are altogether favorable to the public.



VICTORIA COLLEGE.

In discussing this Toronto street railway franchise, too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that these numerous conditions were not imposed upon any existing company but that they were made an integral part of an exclusive franchise that was put up for sale to the bidder who should, besides agreeing to the absolute requirements set forth in the city's specifications, offer the highest percentage of gross receipts. The syndicate of purchasers was made up of capitalists from both sides of the boundary line, some of them being officials of street railway companies in the United States and thoroughly experienced. They knew what they could afford to give, and made the purchase as a profitable investment. The operation of street railways in Toronto is not a whit more profitable than in a large number of cities great and small in the United States, any one of which is entitled to terms quite as favorable as those that the business-like Mayor and Council of Toronto have secured for their municipality.



TRINITY COLLEGE.

NO SUNDAY CARS.

The Toronto railway company, indeed, is in one respect at a serious disadvantage. No Sunday cars are permitted to run, and thus there is a total stoppage of business for fifty-two days in every year. The use of a local transit plant for only three hundred and thirteen days instead of three hundred and sixty-five days means a very serious difference in the annual volume of business and in the amount of net profits.



THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

The Toronto company, however, made its bid upon the basis of six days operation and a strict enforcement of the laws against Sunday cars. Permission to operate the street railway system on Sunday would require a majority vote of the citizens of Toronto. At present there is no question whatever as to the overwhelming sentiment against this innovation. It is not very long since the popular will was tested, and the workingmen came forward in astonishing numbers in protest against any weakening of the existing order of things. A few Sundays ago a local omnibus proprietor who had purchased a few of the abandoned horse cars that were formerly used on the street railways, attempted to operate them on the tracks without authority either from the city or the street railway company. Great indignation was aroused, Mayor Kennedy issued a special message to the Council, and the experiment was brought to a summary and inglorious end. A citizen of Toronto called my attention to the great number of small churches scattered throughout the city, and expressed the opinion that the Sunday operation of the street railways would have a tendency to bring together congregations in large churches. He explained that the efficiency of the week-day trolley car service had greatly increased the tendency to trade at central shops, the result being that several hundred stores lying somewhat outside the business centre of the city have within a year or two been compelled to close their doors. The vacant store rooms were certainly visible in great numbers on streets in residence neighborhoods, while everything was active and prosperous in the business centre.

HOW TORONTO MEETS TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

Less important than the Toronto street railway franchise, but hardly less significant for the principles involved, is the franchise under which the municipal authorities permit the Bell Telephone Company to do business. The existing agreement was made in September, 1891, for a period of five years. The Bell Telephone Company was permitted to operate in Toronto on condition that citizens should pay no higher price than twenty-five dollars a year for a telephone in a dwelling house, forty-five dollars being the maximum price for an instrument in a business house. Strict requirements as to underground wires in the central parts of the city were made, and in a variety of ways that need not be specified the city retained authority and control over the situation. Finally, the Bell Telephone Company agreed to pay to the city treasury 5 per cent. of its gross receipts, promising also to maintain the most efficient possible service with the latest and best instruments and methods. In the city of New York we pay $240 per year for a telephone in a business office, and $180 for a private house,—every precaution being used to compel the casual user of a telephone to patronize a pay-station at the rate of fifteen cents for five minutes. New York is an extremely compact city, and the average telephone wire is short. There is one reason, and one reason only, why telephone service in an American city like New York costs several times as much as the same service, rendered by the same American Bell Telephone Company, costs in Toronto. That reason is that the citizens of Toronto have been protected by a business-like city government. If New York city possessed even the rudiments of an efficient and decent city government, it would be easy enough within a reasonable period of years to reduce the local transit systems, the telephone system, the lighting system, and the public services in general to a basis as favorable as Toronto has secured.



KNOX COLLEGE.

PUBLIC WORKS IN GENERAL.

Among the public improvements effected by municipal action in Toronto, one of the most important has to do with the regulation of the water frontage and the provision for the suitable and convenient ingress and egress of railroads. Practically all of the railway lines that enter Toronto are under control either of the Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk system. These lines have their yards and stations on the water front; and the city, by a comprehensive arrangement with them known as the Esplanade Agreement, has provided for a splendid union station and for suitable street bridges and approaches. The long island which forms a natural breakwater and protection to Toronto's harbor is maintained as one of the most attractive of the city's public parks, lending itself to the promotion of those aquatic sports for which the Toronto harbor is so famous. The city is otherwise well provided with parks and pleasure grounds, and its public buildings for the most part have the advantage of wide lawns to set off their attractions. A handsome new City Hall is in course of erection, and the new Parliament buildings, which remind one that Toronto is the capital of the province of Ontario, form a stately pile. The Toronto University also is magnificently housed, and the numerous affiliated educational institutions for which Toronto is famous are attractively situated.

ADVANCED SCHOOL METHODS.

It is not in the higher departments alone that the educational system of Toronto excels. It has perhaps done more than any other city on the American continent to embody the kindergarten system thoroughly and completely in its scheme of primary education. Although the town has grown so rapidly, it has developed its school facilities to keep pace with all requirements, and has also turned its attention to manual and practical trade instruction. The people of Toronto maintain two school systems side by side. The older includes a considerable number of what are termed "separate" schools. These are chiefly denominational and parochial schools, and a special board exercises a general oversight and provides for the distribution among them of certain public funds. The other system is similar to those of our American cities, and is under the control of a School Board which, like the City Council, consists of four elected members from each ward. The School Board selects a Chairman from its own membership, and carries on the entire excellent system of elementary public schools. The Council raises by taxation such sums as



ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.

the School Board requires, and the city Treasurer acts also in the capacity of Treasurer for the School Board.

THE MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

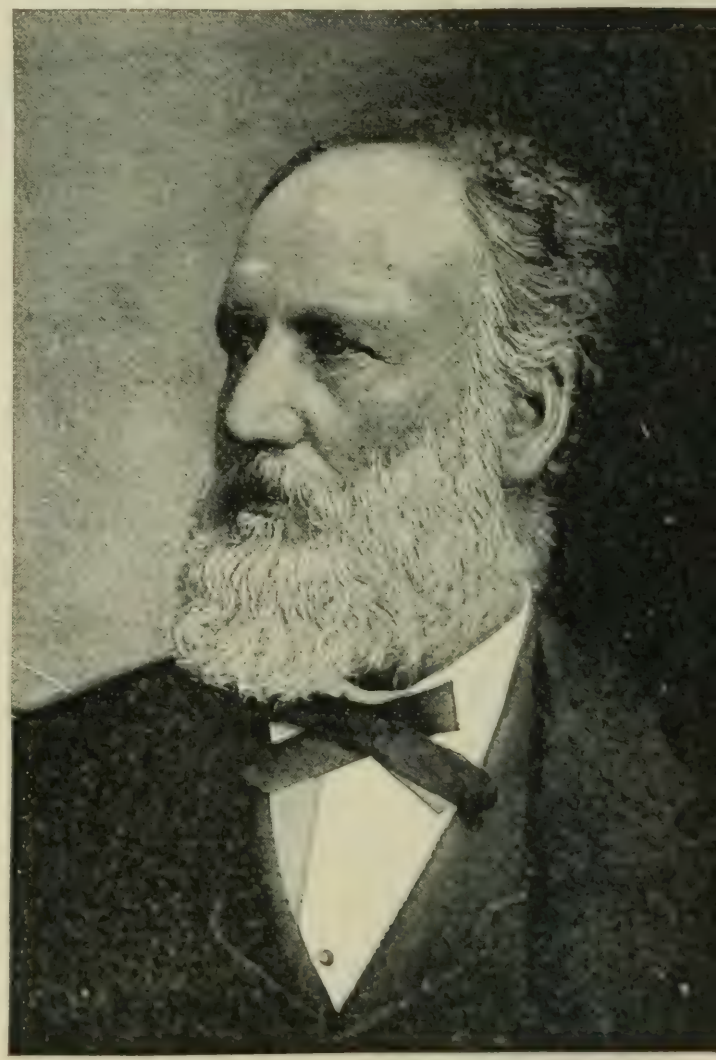
The Toronto tax rate this year is sixteen mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. In ten years the total valuation has increased from less than $44,000,000 to more than $150,000,000. Apparently Toronto carries a heavy indebtedness for a city of its size. Its total bonded obligations amount to approximately $20,000,000. But an analysis of this debt shows that the city's financial condition is thoroughly sound. Several millions of the debt represent unmatured installments of moneys advanced for local improvements, namely, street openings, sewers, roadways, sidewalks, etc., all of which will be returned to the city in the form of special assessments on benefited property. Several millions represent debt on account of the water works, which is a revenue producing plant perfectly capable of paying off its obligations as they mature. Several millions more are covered by the accumulations in the sinking fund, and a considerable further amount is offset by various investments which are essentially revenue producing. Not more than $8,000,000 of the city debt is therefore a direct burden upon the taxpayers, and even this amount for the most part represents judicious outlay in improvements that are indirectly profitable to the citizens. Toronto is fortunate in being a ground landlord to a considerable extent and in deriving a very fair revenue from its real estate investments. Finally, this Canadian city is not boastful of superiority over its American neighbors, many of which in certain respects could give quite as favorable an account of themselves. In its general municipal system, however, Toronto can teach us some useful lessons in the practical art of city government.

SIR GEORGE DIBBS, PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY J. TIGHE RYAN.

"GIVEN the same opportunities," a friend of the Premier of New South Wales said to me once, "Sir George might have been taken as a model by Dumas in drawing the character of Porthos." It is true that both are gigantic in stature, though the carriage of Sir George is more like that of the hunter than of the soldier. Both have a great weakness for dress and show, and both love a fight, and thrive in the atmosphere of combat. Sir George also has the magnificent courage (which enables one man to awe a mob) and the amiable, if dangerous, faults of the great musketeer. The Premier is six foot four inches in height and is proportionately built. Physically, at any rate, he is probably the finest living type of the native-born Australian.

I remember the first day I met the Premier. It is a little more than two years ago, and I was then a stranger in Sydney. With his legs on the table, he was seated in his office smoking a large pipe. This was in itself surprising, but I was really amazed when I found him during the interview, which was on behalf of a London paper, disposing of Home Rule, Federation, and other equally sacred subjects in the way he is said later on to have disposed of Chicago. I had then to learn that this unconventional freedom of speech and action is a striking feature in the character of Sir George Dibbs. "If I cannot remain in public life by saying what I mean, then I shall stay out of it," I heard him reply one Sunday to Lady Dibbs, who suggested that he should have been more graceful and diplomatic in his reception of a wild agitator whom he had just sent panting from his house, "Riverside," Emu Plains.



SIR GEORGE DIBBS.

A STATESMAN'S HOME.

In this house, more than in Parliament, one sees the real character of the man, who, during the past year or two, has been the principal actor on the political stage of Australia. The drive from Penrith to Riverside is enough to permanently unsettle a city man's ideas of happiness. The fresh breeze sings about the ears, and we never think of hoisting an umbrella to ward off the shower that beats us in the face. Country rain is so different from that which makes life miserable in the towns. Orchards in full bloom stretch for miles on either side, and the luscious fruits droop over the roadside fences. In the background is a chain of hills that seem to join the Blue Mountains a few miles away on the right. Sir George Dibbs' house stands on the back of the Nepean, and through the fruit trees we catch a glimpse of the giant, pipe in mouth, standing on the veranda in a big, broad-rimmed gray felt hat, and a loose boating costume. It is Sunday morning, and Sir George has been reading a novel by Wilkie Collins. The house itself is not calculated to lower the pride of any magnate. The main building is ancient from a colonial point of view, but some additions in the shape of wings have been made to it by Sir George. The house had once been haunted, by the spirits of convicts, it is said. In the early days there was a station for prisoners in the neighborhood, and the story goes that an Emu Plains farmer regularly discovered manacled skeletons while plowing up his land. As a matter of fact, no one had dared to live in the house for years before it was taken in hand by Sir George Dibbs. At his command the spirits fled.

THE LION IN HIS DEN.

Sir George welcomed us without formality, and when I referred to the fertility of the country, he said, "And yet men say they are starving. I could support a family well on an acre of land." He led us along the veranda into his den, a large weatherboard wing of the main house, remarking, "Here is where I do my work undisturbed." There is a table on the centre of the floor, a lounge, a piano, and a few cane

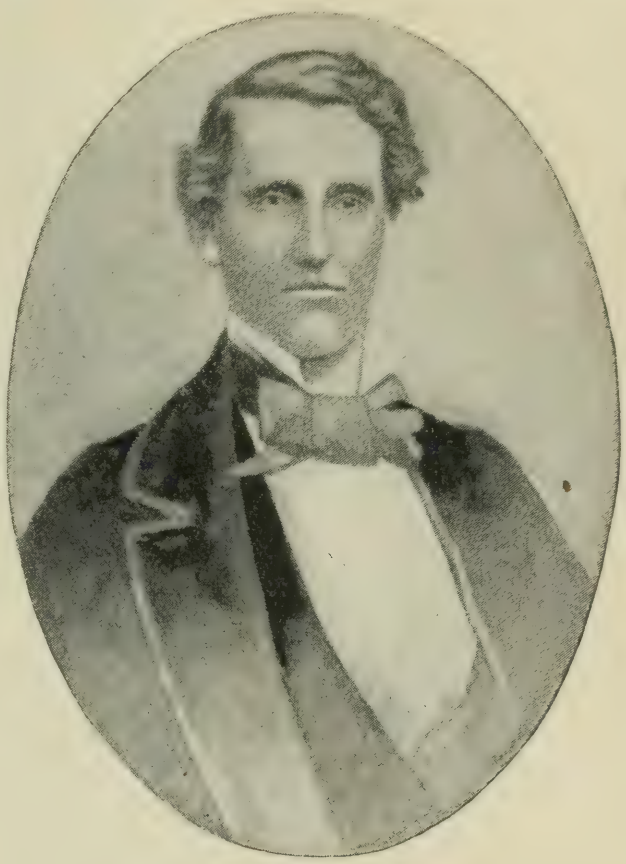
bottomed chairs. On one side of the room, near the window is a turner's lathe, with blocks of wood, iron, copper, planes, etc., and oil cans. As a man's room is generally the index of his character, I was led into a comparison between Sir George and his great political opponent—Sir Henry Parkes. Sir Henry's den is lined with books on every subject, with portraits of celebrities and pictures of historic scenes. On his mantel-piece is a connecting link between the two chiefs—the famous cup beautifully carved in Darlinghurst Goal by Sir George, with the lathe now before my eyes, and which Sir Henry made use of on an historic occasion when attacked in Parliament. Over his writing table, and looking down on the octogenarian, as he composes his lyrics and sonnets, or prepares speeches, are large portraits of Tennyson, Carlyle and Gladstone. The pictures that adorn the walls of Sir George's room are a few wretched prints from the illustrated papers, a document certifying that he is a member of the Turner's Guild of London, and a portrait of the late Sir James Martin. His library consists of a case of statistics, Parliamentary debates, and novels. Sir Henry will take the visitor aside, and, with curious pride, draw from his great collection a rare autograph or a first edition of Pope, Leigh Hunt, Byron, Shelley, De Quincey, or Tennyson. If one is fortunate enough to catch him in a happy moment, he will fill one's pockets with letters of celebrities or old envelopes, or he will present one with as many books as can be carried. Sir George Dibbs, on the other hand, picks up a piece of wood or brass, fixes his lathe, and in an incredibly short time turns out a set of finely worked studs, which the visitor takes with him from Emu Plains. Sir Henry, then, is a dreamer who lives mostly in the past; Sir George is a practical workman, for whom the present is the all-important time.



SIR GEORGE'S LAUNCH, MADE BY HIMSELF.
(Scene on the Nepean River)

THE PREMIER AS ARTISAN.

And as Sir Henry cultivates the garden of the muses and shows you the result of his labors, Sir George takes your arm, and as he walks and talks, lures you into the vegetable garden, which is the pride of his life. He explains how he makes his orange and peach



SIR GEORGE AS A YOUNG MAN.

trees bear such splendid crops; he swears enthusiastically that you cannot find better beans than his on God's green earth, and you willingly admit it. Then he leads you to the potato and cabbage beds, and shows his asparagus and tomatoes. Truly they are all magnificent. "And the secret of it is, young man," he says impressively, "the secret, mark you, that will lead to the greatness of this country—irrigation." He picks up the hose and drowns a cabbage, and like the poet who has just read his latest sonnet, appeals to you for approval. "You see that windmill," he continues, "I designed that and put it up with my own hands. It supplies the whole house with water—baths and outhouses as well—and irrigates all my land." Opening a gate we came upon a smith's forge. Here Sir George works on off days like an ordinary blacksmith, making tools, horseshoes and bolts. On the way to the outhouses I examined a brick kitchen which the Premier erected last year. "I worked at it on Saturdays," he explained; adding in an undertone, "and occasionally on Sundays, too." He pointed to the sternboard of a boat hanging near a back door. "This," he said, "is all that remains of the boat I made in jail." In one of the outhouses he has fixed up an incubator;

in another he keeps his tools—the tools of the blacksmith, the carpenter, the boatbuilder and the mason. "I hold that what one man does another man can do," he says. "I can make a ship—sails, ropes, yards, and everything—and afterward sail her into any port."

AN INGENIOUS HOUSE-FATHER.

The domestic economy of Sir George Dibbs is, to my mind, the most perfect in the world. If he would only run special trains to his house he could give the people a lesson which would be of more service to them than a hundred acts of Parliament. He allows nothing to go to waste. From the wash-house a drain leads to an orange tree that is bending under its fruit. "When I made this drain a year or two ago," he said, "that tree was almost dead; look at it now." Hundreds of fowls are hatched in the incubator every year. Sir George is very proud of his poultry. "A ruffian stole fifty of my chickens the other night," he remarked. "If I had seen him I would have put a bullet through his back." That he would not have missed the chicken-stealer I have no manner of doubt, for he has fixed up a target near the river bank, where he practices regularly with the rifle. He fattens pigs on the refuse of the kitchen. In a pit on the outskirts of the garden he puts the remains of dead fowls, cats and dogs, etc., and from this pit he draws manure for the fruit trees; "the best manure in the world—bones and all!"

SIR GEORGE AS A TALKER AND STUDENT.

Although Sir George Dibbs is not a brilliant conversationalist, he always interests. His voice is full and sonorous, his manner earnest, unconsciously humorous and naïvely simple. He draws from experience rather than from books. If he has no sense of poetry in letters, he certainly feels with a deep joy the poetry of life. You should hear him tell an anecdote, describe how he dealt with a deputation, or addressed an infuriated mob during a strike when, in years gone by, he was a big capitalist; how he twice ran the blockade in South America, and lived for four hours in the battle smoke of an assault on the Valparaiso. At the table he keeps every one entertained. He is a good listener, too, which is more important than being a good talker. Among men his talk is not absolutely free from fire and brimstone.



SIR GEORGE, BLACKSMITH.

Sir George has been married thirty-eight years, and has been favored with fifteen children. Lady Dibbs is a charming hostess, and, unlike the Premier, is a strict Sabbatarian. There is, however, a religious vein in Sir George's character. His mother was a strict woman, who sent her children to church and Sunday school regularly, and it is, of course, well known that until recently Sir George took an active part in the Church of England synods at Sydney.

The Premier regrets that he did not devote more time to study in his youth. He told me once that he reads in bed every night at the Colonial-Secretary's office until the candle goes out. He took with him to England the "Twelve English Statesmen" series, and is very enthusiastic in his praise of Lord Rosebery's Pitt, from which he drew some inspiration last year in framing the Bank Issue bill. But as a rule, his literary taste does not fly higher than the novel, and in poetry it is possible that he could find no difference between Douglas Sladen (the rhymster who saddled his work on Australia) and Tennyson. Knowledge of books, however, does not conduce much to the success of a colonial statesman. Management, and not speeches, is what secures votes. In our unexciting times, everything is conducted on business principles, and the business man is happier if he knows nothing of Homer and Virgil and the stylists of literature. Sir George's letters and dispatches are, however, not only barbed and pointed, but remarkably clever. There can be no mistake about his meaning.

EARLY TRAINING AND ADVENTURES.

Sir George was born on Flagstaff Hill, the opposite Sydney Observatory, sixty years ago, the son of Capt. John Dibbs, a Scotch seaman and Presbyterian, and his wife an English woman and an adherent of the Established Church. Both his parents had seen the world and had had many adventures, including an attack by pirates on a lonely sea. For four years George attended the Australian College, founded by Dr. Lang. At fourteen he left school to occupy a stool in a merchant's office. There he received a good commercial training, but growing restless, at nineteen he struck out for himself in company with his brother, secured vessels, and traded between Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne. About 1864, when the crops failed all over Australia, the Dibbs conceived the idea of extending their operations to South America, and George undertook to manage the interests of the firm at Valparaiso and San Francisco. He left Sydney with his wife and family, to find when he arrived at Concepcion that the colonies had rebelled against Spain. Concepcion was being bombarded, and when Dibbs' vessel was sighted a blank shot was fired, the usual signal to heave to. Dibbs took no notice, but proceeded in through the shot and shell which the frigate sent flying over his decks. When he dropped anchor a boat with a brass gun was put off from the warship, and an officer boarded the vessel. When asked why he had not obeyed the signal, Sir George says he "replied in the language of Queen Caroline, 'I don't know what you mean.'" He was ordered to clear out, but by appealing to the British Consul his case was referred to the Admiral. This caused a delay of fourteen days, and in the meantime Dibbs was transacting his business, so that when the Admiral gave the decision against him he was prepared to leave Concepcion. At Valparaiso he ran the blockade in a little boat with his wife and family on board and a storm on his heels; at the dead hour of the night stealing through the war vessels, who had strict orders to sink all intruders. His business transactions here succeeded famously. These were stirring times. Every hour brought a fresh adventure—"which surpasses anything in dime novels," he says.

IN JAIL.

It was soon after this that he got into trouble over a libel action, and upon declining to pay the costs, which he considered unfair, was removed to the debtor's department in Darlinghurst Gaol. For twelve months he remained there, and he now declares that he never spent a more enjoyable time in all his life. Sir Henry Parkes, who was then Colonial Secretary, granted him a lathe, and as a token of gratitude he turned a cup, which he presented to Sir Henry. Three thousand five hundred people visited him, and ladies decorated his cell regularly with flowers. He had a sitting room, a bedroom and a servant to wait upon him, and he amused himself by making boats and ornaments, reading, and assisting to conduct a newspaper. But at the end of twelve months he found that his liability instead of having vanished was as fresh as ever, so he paid the costs and was set at liberty. When invited a day or two after to Government House, he said to Lady Loftus, "You should be careful of what you are doing. You have asked a man who has just left jail." "If I had been in your place," she said, "I would have gone to jail myself."

But if Sir George Dibbs could be only persuaded to write his confessions the most picturesque chapter in an exciting book would be—"How I became the Lion of London." I can only give a weak description of his interviews with the Queen. Lord Knutsford presented him to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, where he had the honor of answering her many inquiries about the people of Australia. She introduced him to one of her daughters. The Queen, being in mourning, wore a plain black dress. Sir George was charmed with her simple manners.

SIR GEORGE AS A PREMIER.

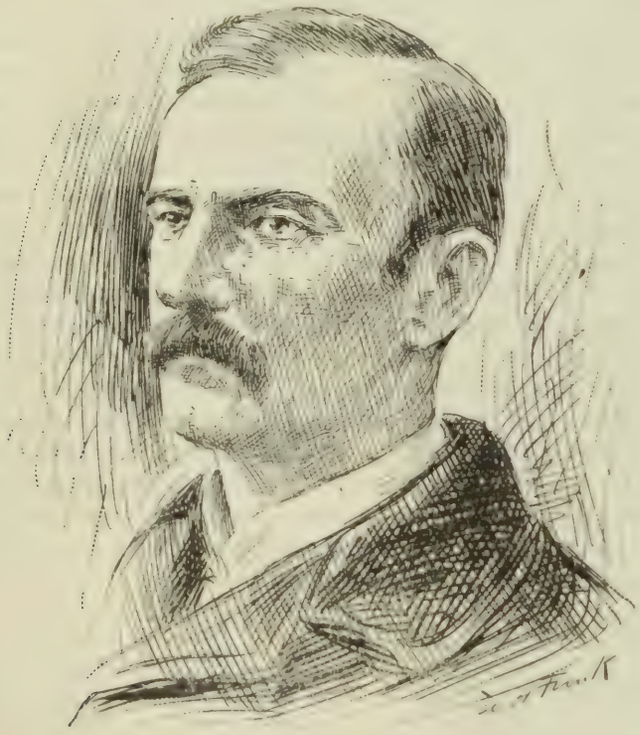
The political life of Sir George Dibbs is a matter of history. "I have always been fighting," he said, "and since I took office I have had to stand at my post sword in hand." "Payment of members," he told me on another occasion, "is as bad as the Irish potato rot." To that he attributes the low standard of Parliamentary life in New South Wales. In the Cabinet, I have heard his ministers say, he proves himself an ideal chief. He does not, perhaps, "see things steadily, and see them whole," but he is always ready to listen to even the humblest of his members, and is always amenable to reason. He decides promptly, and carries his resolution into effect with the energy and determination of his character. He must face the music of general election in June. "Federation is the only thing worth fighting for in politics," says Mr. Barton; but Sir George Dibbs is opposed to Federation. He would advocate unification, placing all the colonies under one central government and one governor. Whether the electors return Sir George Dibbs to power or reject him, he is likely to be for some years a great force in the political life of Australia.

LABOR TROUBLES.

HINTS OF NEW REMEDIES FROM THE ANTIPODES.

BY THE HON. W. P. REEVES, MINISTER OF LABOR, NEW ZEALAND.

MOST of us, when we speak of labor troubles, mean disputes between employers and employed. To these, therefore—albeit they form but one branch of the many evils and sorrows which afflict those who labor with their hands—I shall do my best to keep in the present article. Labor is, of course, heir to numberless ills quite apart from those brought about by industrial conflicts. These struggles, indeed, are rather the result than the essence of labor troubles. If the lot of the average worker



HON. W. P. REEVES.

were untroubled he would not so often think himself driven to throw down the gauntlet to Capital and Fate.

Too much work, or too little; insufficient or uncertain wages; the competition of aliens from abroad, or women and children at home; the workman's very wife and child turned into his competitors; the deadly monotony caused by lack of holidays; the killing anxiety brought about by irregular employment—these are labor troubles which are always with the poor, as the poor are always with us. Science assails the worker with the perpetual invention and improvement of labor-saving machines, which can do everything but think. Civilization tantalizes him with its higher standard of comfort, which other classes seem able to attain so much more easily than his own. Barbarism waits in the background ever ready to overwhelm him with a sea of cheap colored labor, which he has to strive to bar out with laws, as the Dutch engineers have to shut out the ocean with dikes. For him the dangerous trades prepare crippling accident, sudden death, at best premature old age. Ill-drained, ill-ventilated factories, becoming less common, are far too numerous still.

IS THERE PROGRESS?

In the face of all the difficulties with which labor has had to contend, progress has been and is being made. The enlargement of the discovered and civilized part of the earth, trades unionism, sanitary science, education and the consequent evolution of a public conscience, have for fifty years been ameliorating the lot of the worker. Last of all has come a new weapon, political power. Imperfectly grasped, dimly understood, much less thoroughly tested, this is the engine that carries his hopes with it. Furnished with this the workman trusts to find a new way to meet old foes.

How he will meet the last and greatest of his enemies, the most pitiless because the most logical,—I mean the law of population—is another matter quite foreign to this article. I do but hastily point out some of the chief difficulties confronting labor, not as proposing to stray into any discussion of them, but because it should never be forgotten, in dealing with one labor problem, that it is but one of many. I would not have it thought that I look upon labor disputes as an industrial evil supreme above others, or that because I advocate arbitration as a medicine I look upon it as a panacea. The labor problem, complex as human nature, must assuredly not be approached in the spirit of the Prohibitionist, the Bimetallist, the Malthusian, or any other one-remedy man.

STRIKES AS A REMEDY.

The history of strikes still remains to be written. One may be permitted to think that when the work comes to be done it will not be less interesting and valuable than those laborious accounts of some of Europe's more purposeless national wars which one finds on so many bookshelves. We may hope that the history may be written from a very different point of view to that which would probably have been taken ten years ago, or might be taken even now. It is but slowly that the middle classes are coming to see that strikes are anything but the outcome of an unthankful stubbornness of spirit and hardness of heart. Even yet there are probably not many employers who fully recognize that morally a strike is neither better nor worse than a reduction of wages or the dismissal of a number of superfluous hands. By

that ill-defined but extensive audience, "the general public," a strike is generally voted a nuisance. Like a lock-out, a strike is war. As with war it may be justifiable, unavoidable, and even glorious. But of itself it is an evil. At best it is but a bad means of gaining a good end. And, like war, one of its worst features is the damage done to interests and persons whom neither combatant in the least wants to hurt. The great mining dispute arbitrated upon by Lord Rosebery not only held three hundred thousand fine men idle for many weeks. It not only cost England a sum estimated in millions. During those long weeks of conflict it kept three-quarters of a million of dependent women and children in a state of unceasing anxiety and intermittent misery. It threw out of work, more or less completely, quite half a million of persons engaged in trade directly affected by the coal strike. It caused eighteen unfortunates to be experimented upon by the new magazine rifles of the British army, and two of them to lose their lives. Finally it led to that arrangement by arbitration which might and ought to have come about without any such civil war. But to recount the evils incident to strikes is to rehearse a thrice told tale.

THE ETHICS OF STRIKES.

In the absence of any proper historical summary, we have to dig and delve for the facts of labor disputes in blue books, magazines, newspapers, and speeches. From such accounts as we thus get, highly colored and prejudiced as most of them are, we may safely deduce a few governing principles. Of these the most certain seems to be that strikes, though increasing with the organization of labor into unions and federations, tend again to decrease as this organization becomes perfected by trial and experience. Between 60 and 70 per cent. of strikes and lock-outs spring from disputes directly concerning wages. Strikes, at their inception, have usually nothing to do with politics ; still less are they worked up by that mysterious personage, the political agitator, who looms so large in irate newspaper articles. Political people sometimes concern themselves in strikes from motives more or less worthy. But they scarcely ever appear on the scene until war has broken out. The part they usually play is that of the amateur conciliator. But seldom is a strike the direct result of political feeling, as in the celebrated French case at Carmaux. On the other hand, it may sometimes lead to political consequences, as did the Australasian maritime strike, and the battle between the Pinkerton mercenaries and the Homestead strikers at Pittsburg. Formerly the office bearers in trades unions were invariably blamed by the partisans of the other side for any strikes in which their unions might engage. But a juster view is now taken, and it is known that a union's officers are often much less eager to plunge into fighting than its rank and file. A careful comparison seems to show that the strikes which have the best chance of success are those undertaken by skilled workmen belonging to unions of long standing, owning large accumulated funds. The less skilled the workers are the easier it is to replace them ; the poorer they are the sooner they can be starved out. Even wealthy unions have often to depend for success in prolonged conflicts upon subscriptions sent by kindred societies and outside sympathizers. The last source of help was sufficient to enable the most remarkable labor victory of our time to be won by the poorest and most unskillful body of men who ever perhaps secured a triumph. I mean, of course, the London dockers.

THE CHECK OF PUBLIC OPINION.

It is indeed not easy to overrate the influence of public sympathy on strikes disturbing enough to excite general attention. It is an influence which, though not always sufficient to insure a just victory, has more than once, when mightily stirred, done much to gain one against the mightiest odds. But public sympathy for men responsible for suspensions of industry is hard to get. The rare instances which have secured it have been cases of men obviously struggling for a bare living wage, as in the case of the London dockers and the English coal miners. This should not be forgotten in noting the curious want of success attending most strikes in Australia. It might be thought that workmen, individually better off as a rule than their brethren in England, better educated, and usually free to organize, would enter on a campaign with much greater chances of success. But it would seem as though the very improvement in individual condition had led to a neglect of union organization, especially in the matter of accumulating funds. It has certainly created an easy belief in the public mind that colonial workmen are too comfortably placed to warrant their distributing trade by going out on strike. Moreover, when the colonial workman does go out, he usually gives up a position attractive enough to draw plenty of applicants willing enough to stand in his shoes, even at the risk of being called "blackleg." I may be wrong, but to these features I attribute the singular but undoubted truth, that the proportion of lost strikes is greater in the colonies than in the mother country.

The violence, which is an unfortunate accident of many labor contests, does not seem to increase in our own times ; indeed, the worst labor riots in England occurred in the days of the Georges. Those who fancy that strikes are a thing of to-day might be surprised to hear that in America their course is traceable for 150 years back, and that in England more than 100 years ago the pugnacity of the Nottingham frame makers drove the masters to form an Employers' Association. This association, by the way, soon afterward grounded an objection to raise wages on the fear that trade would be driven out of the country by the competition of cheap French labor. Trade cant appears to be as old as trade disputes. The best tempered conflicts are those in which the masters are satisfied with closing their works, and either do not attempt to replace the strikers with non-unionists or fail to get applicants for the vacant places. The bringing in of the "blackleg" is the most common cause of breaches of the peace.

WHICH SIDE WINS.

I cannot get trustworthy data as to the proportion that successful or partially successful strikes bear to defeats. But in England the Board of Trade returns estimate that in the two excited years of 1889-90, the proportion in which the work-people gained their ends, in whole or part, was about two to one. The probability is that this is an exceptionally bright record. My own conviction is that the workmen's defeats outnumber their victories. Moreover, contrary to common belief, they lose more in the struggle. True, the newspapers are eloquent on the losses to trade and capital caused by even a short cessation of industry. But there is reason to think that most employers are skillful enough tacticians to choose their time for accepting as well as giving battle. The arrest of business by a lock-out, or even by a strike, often affords an opportunity to clear off heavy accumulated stocks, to save the expense of a costly staff during a dull season, or to force up prices which have fallen in a glutted market. On the other hand, not many labor victories are complete enough to reimburse the men the hard cash they are out of pocket through a long spell of inaction. That the indirect or ultimate results of a success are profitable, not only to the men concerned but to their whole class, is of course admitted. Yet be it confessed that the cost of strikes, however exaggerated by mercantile pamphleteers, is frightful, their waste deplorable. However heavy a discount we allow off the figures usually quoted as the loss occasioned by the greater strikes, they remain serious enough. The American Commissioner of Labor, after recording 1,491 conflicts previous to 1881, reckons that in the United States, from 1880 to 1886, there were 3,902 strikes, involving 22,304 establishments, and 1,302,000 work people; 175,000 laborers were in the same period involved in 2,214 lock-outs. The men's losses in the five years' fighting have been estimated at the enormous figure of $50,000,000, the masters' at more than $7,500,000. The trade levies alone were set down at $1,250,000. The number of strikers who succeeded in wholly or partly gaining their point was about equal to those who wholly failed. I shall mention elsewhere the magnitude of the late cotton strike in Southeast Lancashire. It can be equaled as far back as 1829, when the Manchester spinners struck, and lost $1,250,000 in wages, and when in the following year the Ashton and Stanley Bridge spinners forfeited as much. In a lock-out on the Clyde, the unions disbursed $750,000 in strike pay, and lost $1,560,000 in wages. Another Manchester strike is put down as costing the men $400,000, and the employers nearly four times as much. The Preston strike in 1854 deprived 17,000 workers of $2,100,000 of wages. The South Wales miners' strike in 1873 cost $3,750,000 in wages alone. When we recall all that is meant by these figures, and conjure up even the faintest picture of the suffering and wretchedness entailed; recalling how the savings of thrift vanish away, how homes are lost, families are broken up, the ties of a lifetime are snapped, women have to hunger and children face the cold half-clothed, we must indeed confess that the price paid for a labor victory is always high. What is to be said when this price is paid, not for victory, but for defeat and humiliation, when after all these sacrifices workmen see their cherished union shaken and discredited; their leaders, it may be, in prison; their places taken by the hated "blacklegs;" their families eating the bread of charity; themselves driven out to wander and beg for the work they renounced?

BARREN VICTORIES.

Any system that brings such sufferings as these upon women and children is at best faulty and cruel; but even this is not the worst feature of industrial warfare. If the endurance of these hardships and miseries always led to justice, the price paid, though heavy, might be submitted to. But the truth is that all this may be gone through, and yet the party in the right may not win, *e. g.*, the great Scotch railway strike. A strike or lock-out only proves which side is the stronger, not which is in the right. And this applies not only to the industrial warfare which actually takes place, but to the sulky submission brought about by the dread of it. Employers have yielded to unfair demands, simply through fear of the loss entailed by stopping their works. Quite as often unions have not dared to press home fair requests through their inability to face a lock-out, or the summary dismissal of their leaders. This inability of the weaker but wronged side to appeal to the sword is seen most frequently in the case of workwomen. I have known the grievances of a certain class of workwomen in a colonial town to be so glaring as to excite newspaper discussion and public sympathy. I have known the women willing to go to arbitration, and to choose as arbitrators the Employers' Association of the district. Yet neither public sympathy, newspaper advocacy, nor even the readiness of the Employers Association to act could bring a few stubborn masters concerned to accept arbitration. So the grievances remained for the most part without remedy. The women could not strike. So much for industrial warfare as a means of righting the wrongs of labor.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

But however wasteful, cruel and uncertain we admit it to be, what are we to put in its place? What power is to undertake its task? My answer to the first question is—systematic conciliation backed by compulsory arbitration; to the second, the State.

Labor disputes, usually classified into strikes and lock-outs, sometimes partake of the nature of both, and fortunately as a rule do not lead to either. That is to say the vast majority of the differences between employers and employed never have, and under no possible system ever will, lead to open rupture. This has to be borne in mind in appreciating the results claimed for the action of voluntary boards of concili-

ation and arbitration in the manufacturing districts of England. It applies quite as much to the results claimed for the French *Conseils des Prud'hommes.* For instance, we read that the Durham Joint Committee set up in the coal mining trade arranged as many as 390 labor disputes in the year 1881; 493 in the year 1892, and 562 and 629 in the two following years respectively. In the Northumberland coal trade it was stated three years ago that no less than 3,000 disputes had been arranged by joint committees. We read that the French *Conseils des Prud'hommes,* of which there are 140, deal with between 40,000 and 50,000 cases a year. But it would be a delusion to suppose that many of these, for the most part trifling differences, would, but for intervention, have led to a strike or lock-out. It is precisely the greater sort of labor quarrels which forms the problem which distresses philanthropists and perplexes statesmen. It is they which are a menace to enterprise and a disturbance to industry. It is they which annually put out the fires of hundreds of factories in England and America, and force the regiments of industry to stand idle, keeping thousands and tens of thousands of quick hands and strong arms inactive for weeks and months. It is not the minor bickerings and misunderstanding which can be, and usually are, settled by a few minutes' sensible chat across a table, that form the despair of industrial peacemakers, and have tasked the ingenuity of the wisest students of the labor question.

Praiseworthy as voluntary boards of conciliation are, we want something more permanent and powerful. Useful as are cheap and informal French tribunals, which embody both the principle of voluntary conciliation and that of compulsory arbitration, they only deal with minor trade disputes. Another step is required.

WHERE VOLUNTARY CONCILIATION FAILS.

Successful as are in many cases the beneficent efforts of an official board of arbitrators, such as that in Massachusetts, established and paid under statute, and therefore endowed with a public status, yet even such a body will often fail just when it is most wanted to succeed, unless it is clothed with real power. The report of the New South Wales Commission on Strikes cited as valuable and pertinent the Newcastle arbitration agreement, representing "the matured experience of the colliery proprietors and of a compact body of 5,000 coal miners." But the subsequent history of the coal mining industry is hardly a good advertisement of the good effects of voluntary arbitration agreements. The same report and appendix allude hopefully to the voluntary tribunals set up in Pennsylvania under the "Wallace act." But Pittsburg is in Pennsylvania, and Homestead is a suburb of Pittsburg.

Moreover, speaking of private voluntary conciliation, it is a mistake to suppose that even long-continued success is any guarantee that private trade boards may not be overthrown or ignored in some sudden gust of temper or excitement. It is true that with them, as with commercial enterprises, their greatest difficulties and dangers gather round their cradles. Thus the attempt a year or two since to form a central board for the British tailoring trade broke down ignominiously at the first award. Equally unfruitful was a well-meant endeavor made in the manufactured steel trade in the west of Scotland. The Macclesfield Silk Trade Board lasted only four years. Such stumbles on the threshold might be looked for. But it is significant to recall the break up of Mr. Mundella's model board establishment for the Notts lace and hosiery trade, and dissolved after twenty years of service. Nor, I read, is Sir Rupert Kettle's elaborate scheme now resorted to in the Wolverhampton building trade, popular as it was for many years. Seventeen years of usefulness did not save the South Wales Miners' Joint Committee. Nor did a twenty-five years' life prevent the Conciliation Board for the Staffordshire pottery trade coming to an end in 1892. Like it, the Leicestershire Hosiery Board met the same fate after a long career. I cannot find that more than five of these trade conciliation boards have been newly set up since 1889. Yet the British strikes during the last quinquennial period have averaged nearer 900 than 800 a year. The Chambers of Commerce in London, Bristol and other cities have indeed established general conciliation boards. But, except in the metropolis, they would seem to have done little or nothing. A few similar efforts in the colonies have had the like result.

UNREASONABLE DISPUTES.

I must not be understood as wishing to belittle the undoubted usefulness of boards of conciliation. I do but point out that their utility lies chiefly in arranging in a friendly way those minor points of difference which seldom lead to strikes. Nevertheless he would not be a very acute observer who could not see that it is these same minor points which, left unsettled, occasionally lead step by step to the worst and most embittered conflicts. The causes of some of the most lamentable and heartfelt strikes and lock-outs have been curiously inadequate. No doubt the recorded strike of certain Pennsylvanian railway navvies who threw down their shovels because they held an allowance of one and a half pints of whisky per diem to be insufficient is a unique case. Still it is not always that, as in the Australian Maritime strike, the battle is fought out on so cardinal an issue as the right of unionists to refuse to work with non-unionists, to boycott the goods of antagonistic employers, or to organize "sympathetic" strikes. It is not often that the crux of the dispute is so simple and yet so vital as the sixpence an hour of the London dockers. Still less seldom does it occur that employers will frankly throw down the gauntlet to their men with such an open declaration of principle—or the want of it—as did the Broken Hill mine owners when, at the outset of the so-called strike there, they candidly made a statement of their position, two of the articles of which ran as follows: "1. The mining companies

cannot possibly consent to arbitrate as to the right of either side to give notice of termination of agreements. 2. The mining companies claim the right to work the mines as they deem best, and cannot refer this right to arbitration." Very seldom, too, does it happen that in an industrial encounter of the magnitude of the last year's English mining strike, the matter at stake can be so clearly placed before the public as was the point for which the English coal miners were struggling. Thanks to John Burns, the *Daily Chronicle*, and other allies of the miners, the English public came gradually to know that what they had thought to be a strike was a lock-out, and that what they believed to be an obstinate endeavor to maintain exorbitant rates of pay was in fact a desperate battle for a bare living wage, amounting to an average of perhaps $6.25 weekly.

THE MISCHIEFS OF IGNORANCE.

Now, not the least of the useful functions of properly conducted boards of conciliation is to bring home to the parties to a dispute what they are fighting for. Another duty is, of course, to get the public to see it too. It can hardly be doubted that if a clear and searching light were thrown soon enough upon the true points of difference between the suspicious and irritated disputants, the worst would often be averted. It seems, at least, as likely that could some impartial body, armed with authority and endowed with a proper status—so that its intervention should seem official rather than officious—step in in the character of peacemaker, it might frequently make both sides realize the truly trivial nature of the difference dividing them. For example, it seems almost inconceivable now that a conflict so stubborn, so fatal in its results, so fruitful of loss to one side and ruin to the other, as the famous Homestead strike, should have arisen out of such pitifully petty issues. It seems undoubted that the two changes demanded by Mr. Carnegie's company, which drove the men to war, were: 1, The reduction of the minimum tonnage price of steel below which the sliding scale of wages was not to operate; 2, the demand that instead of the term of future agreements between the men and the company being made to expire in midsummer, it was henceforth to end in midwinter. Now, the reduction on the tonnage price was only from $25 per ton to $22.50. It is on evidence that the men would have compromised at $24, and the company would have risen to $23; yet this wretched difference of a single dollar was allowed to precipitate an industrial struggle which became a veritable civil war. As for the change from summer to winter, it is difficult to think with patience upon a powerful and wealthy manufacturing company making a *casus belli* of such a contemptible move. Yet, because of these things, and because the impatient Mr. Frick, the company's manager, lost his temper at the first conference with his men, and marched out of the room, leaving the workmen to treat with his understrappers, the most mournful and unhappy of American labor wars was rushed into. Take, too, the case of the Lancashire cotton spinners' strike a few months ago. It lasted for twenty weeks; it threw 50,000 people out of employment. Sixteen thousand spindles stood idle, and 35 per cent. of the producing capacity of the United Kingdom in the trade affected was kept unfruitful. Yet the wage reduction in dispute was no more than 5 per cent., and that eventually agreed upon was between 2½ and 3 per cent. Even in the case of the colonial maritime strike which I have cited as an instance of a labor war which did turn upon vital principles, the final explosion was led up to by a series of rather petty quarrels. It is impossible to avoid thinking that had boards of conciliation backed by State arbitrators equipped with due power existed in 1890, then such questions as the dismissal of a unionist stoker from the *Coruna*, the demand of the Officers' Association for higher pay, and the counter demand of the shipowners that the officers should sever their connection with the Seamen's Union, would never have been allowed to fester and lead from bitter feeling to a general engagement.

AUTHORITATIVE CONCILIATION.

What one is driven to conclude is not that boards of conciliation unfurnished with legal powers of compulsion are useless, but that by themselves they are incomplete and insufficient. Without complusion behind them they never can avert the worst class of strikes. They may have in England reduced the number of these, and sometimes postponed their outbreak. Yet even in the case of England one has only to read the dry list of strikes published monthly and yearly by the Board of Trade to see to how great an extent voluntary arrangements and optional conciliation have failed. When one takes up a magazine article or pamphlet by some worthy and optimistic disciple of Sir Rupert Kettle or Mr. Mundella, and reads that in seventeen years the board of arbitration for the manufactured iron trade has settled 800 disputes; that the London Chamber of Commerce has drawn up a series of admirable conciliation rules; or that the powerful trades union of the boiler makers has in thirteen years never spent more in a year on labor disputes than 9 per cent. of an annual income of $650,000, one is almost stirred to hope that the industrial millennium is within our horizon. Yet we turn to hard matter-of-fact records and note that in 1889 the strikes in the United Kingdom numbered 1,145; that in 1890 their total was 1,028; that in 1891 it was 875; that in 1892 it was 601; and that for 1893 the figures seem certain to be rather higher than for the preceding year. Surely these prove that private voluntary boards are at the best but an imperfect palliative; surely they show that though, as compared with the fever heat of 1889 (the Dockers' year), the air in Great Britain may be cooling down to a normal temperature, still the "growth of industrial peace" so cheerfully, almost jauntily, chronicled by Mr. John Rae in the *Contemporary Review*, may not be so clear to other observers.

THE COST OF STRIFE.

I have already shown how unsatisfactory is the result of leaving the parties themselves to be led by their own good sense. That has been earnestly urged and patiently tried for many years in England. What is the outcome? We may sum it up as 4,300 strikes in the last five years. In the United States the picture is even darker. There mercenaries shoot down strikers, unpopular managers are assassinated, the militia has to be called out, unionists are put on their trial, charged with poisoning blacklegs. Matters are not so bad in Australia, but is either side in the colonies satisfied with the position? I doubt it. The banking crisis, and the partial collapse following thereupon, having made striking for the present a hopeless game. The employers have been emboldened by their success in refusing arbitration previous to their victories of 1890, to make a practice of refusal. They do as they did in the Queensland Shearers' strike and at Broken Hill. In New South Wales, as in New Zealand, certain employers have gone so far as to decline to recognize unions, and to avoid engaging unionists. But unionism is neither dead nor dying for all that. The present state of things in Australia cannot last, and the people will be wise to take this opportunity of arranging a substitute for industrial tugs-of-war.

NECESSITY OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

I call the present an opportunity because disaster and reflection have impressed upon the Labor party throughout the colonies the justice and necessity of compulsory arbitration. History would seem to warrant us in anticipating that they may not be always in so pacific a frame of mind. To the employers one may venture to predict that the famous declaration of their conference in Sydney on September 26, 1890, will not as principle stand the test of time. Already it must grate upon many moderate-minded men to read that "willingness to go into conference implies readiness to make concessions. If they were to meet the labor delegates with a full determination to yield nothing, their action would be misleading and cause further disappointment." There must, I think, be some masters who do not much care to remember that on October 8 following, the Melborne employers emphatically stated that they would not allow "hollow sentimental notions to influence them to a conference against their better judgment." This much, at any rate, we know that the party already in power in New Zealand, influential in South Australia, growing rapidly in strength in New South Wales and Queensland, is prepared to substitute arbitration for the tug-of-war, and will not be deterred by neat sarcasms about compulsory conciliation and arbitrary arbitration. If I know anything of that party, it is not disposed to put up with half measures. Now, half measures are exactly what has been hitherto the ruin of State intervention in industrial disputes. Thanks to half-heartedness, the English statute book is cumbered with measure after measure, passed only to remain a dead letter. And these benevolent failures have been accurately copied in America and Australia. If any one could show a single settlement of a labor quarrel brought about by the Victorian or New South Wales acts, or by all the well-meaning speeches made in New Zealand in favor of optional conciliation boards, I would admit that there is something to be said both for private conciliation and for legislation of the weak-kneed order. But as the Victorian act has been useless, and the New South Wales act worse than useless, and as a New Zealand employer of standing stated last winter to a Parliamentary committee that he could not recall a single labor quarrel in the colony that had been composed by private arbitration, it would seem that we must be bolder if we wish to be effectual.

STATE ARBITRATION.

The day is gone by for arguments against the right of the State to intervene in labor disputes or even against the expediency of its doing so. The case for intervention was put so pithily and clearly by the New South Wales Commission on Strikes in 1890 that I need not try to vary their language. "No quarrel should be allowed to fester if either party were willing to accept a settlement by the State tribunal. Industrial quarrels cannot continue without the risk of their growing to dangerous dimensions, and the State has a right in the public interest to call upon all who are protected by the laws to conform to any provision the law may establish for settling quarrels dangerous to the public peace." Pity that the Commission did not advise, or New South Wales Parliament enact, a law effectual to give force to this admirable declaration of principle. I scarcely need then at this time of day to combat the suggestion, once made by a respectable English statesman, that the sole duty of the State in relation to labor quarrels is to "keep the ring." The wisdom of a householder who might allow his family and servants to settle a domestic dispute by smashing the furniture and each other, while he contentedly locked the front door and kept strangers from the door step, would not impress any one. But it would be about on a par with that of the upholders of absolute non-intervention by the State in the worst class of strikes and lock-outs.

If we are forced to see that voluntary arbitration by systematic private arrangement has had, at best, a very partial success in England, and none elsewhere, we must turn to the State. If we are compelled to admit that State voluntary systems, inadequate in America, have been stillborn in England, New South Wales, Victoria and Germany, we must fall back on compulsion. If we are driven to pronounce the use of compulsion in France in settling minor disputes uniformly successful, we may in reason suggest that the experiment of applying compulsion to major disputes be fairly tried.

CAN AWARDS BE ENFORCED?

We are told that compulsory arbitration would fail because the arbitrators would be ignorant of the

business technicalities of the trades brought into court. But our law courts go into such details every day, and with the aid of expert evidence usually contrive to comprehend them. It is objected that no compulsion could force an unwilling master to keep his factory open, or men to work unless they chose. Of course not; but a court can affix a penalty to an award and make a recalcitrant owner, or union and its members, pay. Moreover, in these countries people do not defy the law. If it is intolerable they agitate to have it amended, and if it works injustice it is amended. We are assured that business men will not allow a court to regulate their methods of management. But the directors and shareholders of registered companies now constantly submit to the keenest scrutiny of their affairs, and the most searching interference therein by judges. We are warned that compulsory arbitration will be resented as an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject. The same has been said of Factory acts, Truck acts, Mining, Shop Hours, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Wages, Ten Hours acts, *et hoc genus omne.* Yet all these are accepted and obeyed. In the "Ann Arbor" case, an American Court forbade boycotting on railways. The other day a judge ordered the servants of the Union Pacific Railway to accept a 10 per cent. reduction, and not to strike. I cannot learn that these injunctions caused a civil war. Alarming pictures are drawn of tyrannical awards, under which factory owners will be forced to carry on at a ruinous loss, or men ordered to labor at less than a living wage. Granted that an arbitration court be insane; given a lunatic president flanked by two crazy assessors; and I will admit that the awards might speedily cause a revolt. But under the same conditions an ordinary law court might do the same. We are justified in assuming that a president appointed by the State would be swayed by reason, and that assessors, elected by unions of employers and workmen respectively, would be men of more than average good sense. To the objection that an examination by arbitrators of a firm's books cannot be thought of, it may be answered that this applies to voluntary arbitration just as much as the other sort. If it is unreasonable in the one case, it is so in the other. But one of the most useful of the English voluntary boards reports that the repugnance of employers to this inspection has been slowly overcome. A weightier argument is that reckless and irresponsible workmen might continually harass masters by dragging them before courts and boards. The remedy to this would be found by confining the functions of the arbitration court and local conciliation boards to settling differences between masters and trades unions or registered associations of laborers. A little reflection will show that to allow any roving workman, or half-dozen workmen, to take their master of a day or a week into court over some twopenny-halfpenny quarrel would make a mockery of any arbitration system. Registered unions have something to lose —funds, influence over their members, a character among workers generally. They would not be likely to run the risk of being mulcted in costs for the sake of trifles, and of seeing their union's funds seized or a levy made upon their members. Even were they reckless at the outset, one or two experiences would soon teach them better. The Compulsory Arbitration act that regulates the Nova Scotian mines allows the court to order an employer to pay into court a fortnight's wages of his men, and an equal sum for himself. Thus can security for costs be obtained from both sides in a case. To such safeguards should be added district conciliation boards elected by masters and unions. These, unfurnished with compulsory powers, would stand as a buffer between disputants and the arbitration court. The latter should be reserved for serious conflicts, and for cases where the good offices of the boards have failed. I am sanguine enough to think that they would not often fail when the alternative to accepting them would be an appearance before the more formal, costly, and distant court of arbitration. In France and Massachusetts, of course, conciliation and arbitration are undertaken by the same body. On the whole, however, it would perhaps be wiser to separate them, excellent as such a board as that of Massachusetts would be with the addition of compulsion.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

As the Australasian democracy comes into its political inheritance, it may be expected to insist on industrial peace for the simple reason that it has so much to suffer through industrial war. As peace without arbitration means surrender, arbitration will be demanded. The general election in New Zealand has insured the passing of a Compulsory Arbitration act within the next six months, and I venture to think that New Zealand is in this likely to be but a step ahead of the continental colonies. To those of us who think this experiment inevitable, it seems of more moment to study the methods of making it than to attend to primitive outcries against socialistic interference with the liberty of the subject. Madame Roland's ejaculation, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" is echoed by many a student of our industrial system. Least of all will the liberty to submit or be beaten be valued in a country where the democracy has to reckon with the female vote. Women workers must of necessity arbitrate or yield; fight they cannot. Expecting as I do in the near future the establishment of industrial arbitration throughout Australasia, I must own to a feeling of pride that this great and noble experiment in the cause of law and order will be the special work of the much-dreaded democracy. For I hope and believe that the Labor party will mark its coming into power by providing legal means to gain industrial justice by orderly and judicial arrangement, instead of trial by combat, and will begin its reign by what is in truth a message of peace.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

BY PROFESSOR HENRY C. ADAMS.

WHEN one contemplates the railway situation as it exists at the present time in the United States, he is confronted by a long series of questions which are more or less independent so far as formal statement is concerned, but which strike their roots into the same general social and industrial conditions. They are but different phases of the one comprehensive problem which has forced itself upon us by virtue of the fact that the legal principles of the eighteenth century are not adequate for the industrial conditions which the nineteenth century has developed. "Men do not put new wine into old bottles, else the bottles break and the wine runneth out." Yet this is what our legislators, our courts and our capitalists are endeavoring to do; and the dissipation in useless contest and blind violence of the greatest opportunity of attaining a high standard of social life ever presented to the human race, is the result. Perhaps the terrible experiences of the past year, which culminated in the necessity of making use of the Federal army to preserve the peace of a chartered municipality, were necessary to make evident the fact of incongruity between the theory of rights embodied in our law on the one hand, and the results of unregulated administration of industrial forces by corporations on the other; and to impress on thinking men the necessity of seriously considering the situation.

What is the situation and what is its meaning? Since the latest outbreak of violence and lawlessness came in connection with the railway industry it will be well to approach the matter from this point of view. On the part of the railways, which have behind them a powerful press and which command for the presentation of their interests a remarkable array of legal talent, one hears the constant reiteration of decreasing profits and commercial disasters. On the part of the public and of the men employed by the railways, there is the deepest suspicion respecting the truth of such representations, and an eager willingness to assert that accounts are "fixed" for publication, and that the claims of corporations are not candid. This lack of confidence, which rests upon inadequate information, and which renders it impossible for right-minded men to entertain any opinion whatever respecting a given controversy, is the most serious feature of the present industrial situation. Nothing but complete, accurate, regular, and uniform reports, and the fullest right of investigation by established authorities, can clear the atmosphere. So important is this that government might well consider the advisability of bringing the accounting departments of railways, as of all other industrial corporations which perform a distinctly public function, under direct public control, even though it be found necessary, in order to attain this end, to take their comptrollers and auditors into the public service. Of this there can be no question in the mind of one who has studied corporate accounts, or who is familiar with the obstacles to the successful execution of laws designed to regulate the business of transportation.

In a general way the facts pertaining to the financial standing of railways are known. Accepting railway construction as an indication of the condition of the railway industry, the period through which we are now passing shows greater depression than any previous period. The increase in new mileage brought into operation during the fiscal year 1892 was less than during any year since 1880, while the percentage increase stood lower than for any previous year since the beginning of railways in this country. Thus the rate of increase from 1886 to 1887 was 9.08 per cent.; from 1887 to 1888, 6.05 per cent.; from 1888 to 1889, 3.22 per cent.; from 1889 to 1890, 4.78 per cent.; from 1890 to 1891, 2.94 per cent.; from 1891 to 1892, 1.88 per cent., and from 1892 to 1893, 2.80 per cent. These figures show a remarkable depression in the business of railway construction. Another fact emphasized by railway writers is the large amount of mileage placed in the hands of receivers during the past eighteen months. Thus 43,000 miles of line have been placed under the protection of the courts, an amount equal to 24 per cent. of the total length of line.

The current record also shows the general average of rates to have continuously fallen during the past twenty years, until at present the average rate per ton per mile, all railways and all tonnage being taken into account, is something over 8 mills. Dividends also have fallen whether we consider the amount of stock paying dividends and the rates paid or the amount of dividends declared per mile of line. Thus 61 per cent. of total railroad stocks paid no dividend during the last fiscal year, and the amount of dividends per mile of line has steadily fallen per mile of line from 1880 to 1893 and that in a marked degree. Traffic meantime has grown denser, and efficiency of engines and workmen has greatly increased.

Facts of this sort seem to warrant the despondency with which railroad managers view the situation, but before allowing this interpretation it may be well to inquire if all the facts in the case have been presented. It should be remembered in the first place that we are dealing with an enormous industrial interest. The annual gross income to railways in the United States exceeds $1,200,000,000, being a sum greater by $285,-

000,000 than the aggregate income to the Federal, State, municipal and local governments. The business which gives rise to this income is represented by 1,800 corporations, yet so great is the concentration of management that over 83 per cent of the business and 82 per cent. of the earnings fall under the control of less than forty associations of business men. Under such conditions there comes to be a third interest distinct from the interest of the public and of the stockholder, namely the interest of the management; and it is possible that both the public and the stockholder are deluded by the published accounts which the management sees fit to make. This might easily happen, for the management has full control over all contracts entered into by the corporation. The statement that 61 per cent. of railroad stock pays no dividend does not necessarily mean that the business of transportation is carried on at a loss, for not only does it disregard the parasitic organizations whose incomes are not included in the published reports, but about 25 per cent. of railway stock is the property of railways in their corporate capacity, and consequently represents a phase of railway consolidation. It is a feature of the situation which has not been adequately recognized that the most profitable portion of railway equipment is the property of outside companies. In a paper on this subject read before the last convention of Railroad Commissioners the statement was made that $30,000,000 per year were paid by the railways as mileage to the owners of private cars. Besides private cars there are depot companies, bridge companies, elevator property, ferries, terminals, incorporated fast-freight lines, and the like, whose accounts may or may not be included in the published reports of the carriers. Who can say whether the earnings of these outside agencies explain in any way the fall in dividends declared?

With regard to receiverships a study of the situation throws some doubt upon the assumption that the railway system is in danger of general bankruptcy, though it does, when studied in detail, suggest a feature of the railway situation that is somewhat peculiar. The law of receiverships was originally intended for the protection of the creditor, but it has been used during the past year as a means of carrying the management of large properties through a period of general commercial depression without fear of interference from creditors or from interested parties ambitious of control. Where this use of the law of receivership will eventually lead no one can say; the fact is presented for the purpose of suggesting that the extent of railway mileage now under the protection of the courts does not prove that the railways have suffered more during the period of commercial depression through which the country is passing than other lines of industry: but that, foreseeing the difficulties to be encountered, they have anchored themselves to the courts for safety. This statement, of course, is not true of all receiverships, but it is true of a sufficiently large number to demand recognition of him who desires to appreciate the railway situation of the present.

It was further stated that statistics show a falling off in net earnings per mile of line. There is some truth in this statement, but it should not be forgotten that the impression left by a comparative statement of this sort depends as much upon the earnings of the year with which the comparison begins as upon the earnings of the later years. The fact is that crops of 1891 were remarkably bountiful. The wheat crop of that year was 610,000,000 bushels and sold at an average of 83.9 cents per bushel. In 1892 the amount was 510,000,000 bushels and sold at an average of 62.4 cents per bushel, and in 1893 it was 395,000,000 bushels and sold at an average price of 52.1 cents per bushel. The value of these crops to their growers was in 1891, $500,000,000; in 1892, $325,000,000; in 1893, $205,000,000. Other agricultural products, with a partial exception in the case of cotton, moved in the same direction. The meaning of this is clear. The depression in railway business for the years 1892 and 1893 is unduly emphasized when placed in comparison with the remarkable expansion of freight and earnings during the year 1891. One may assert with confidence that the railways are suffering with the rest of the community, and are not at liberty to enter any special plea for indulgence of any sort whatever; nor is there anything in the situation to justify the assertion that the attempt of Congress to regulate the railway industry is the cause of the financial straits in which the carriers find themselves. It would be necessary in order to make good such a claim, to show that the Interstate Commerce law is the cause of the general commercial depression.

When now we turn to the other side of the question and ask respecting the railway situation from the workman's point of view, our task becomes an exceedingly difficult one for the reason that there is nothing in the situation peculiar to the transportation industry. The railways have not decreased the number of their employees during the past three years, but on the contrary have increased employment at a rate more rapid than the increase in mileage. The recent strike, which for a short time paralyzed the business of the country, arose in connection with a manufacturing concern, and came to involve the railways because the manufacturer in question furnished part of their equipment. The managers of one branch of organized labor thought to coerce the manufacturer by forcing the railways to boycott his cars. They seemed to believe that by harassing the public, public opinion could be brought to bear upon the railways in such a manner as to force them to consent to the boycott.

The form which the strike took upon itself led to violence and disorder, whether on the part of workmen or not, has nothing to do with the case. The fact is transportation was interrupted and a great railroad centre brought under the sway of mob rule. Blood was shed. The public suffered great inconvenience and incalculable loss. Legally the workmen were wrong, and the masters right; morally the matter is not quite so clear. For myself, I believe in arbitration, although "coercive arbitration" appears to me

to be illogical and absurd. I believe in tenure of employment; in participation by workmen in the control of industry; in the moral right of men to live in time of depression from the funds they have helped create in times of prosperity. I believe industrial liberty impossible without industrial property and that the wages system must ultimately give place to a system of federated industries. All this is the plain teaching of industrial history. It is what I find to be, by a process of liberal interpretation, the enduring creed of the labor movement, and I have ventured to state this creed in order that what follows may not be regarded as harsh upon the worker, whose permanent interest, I think, I am able as a student of history to understand.

The significant feature of the recent strike is that the majority of workmen who quit employment had no original grievance. The aim of the strike was to make a display of power, and bring home to the minds of the public the fact that a common labor interest not only exists but is sufficiently crystallized to be made the basis of a common movement and to become a menace to the peace of society. Strategically, the point of attack was well chosen, although it did not require the genius of a Napoleon to make the selection. Traffic was interrupted and business brought to a standstill, awaiting the settlement of the difficulty of a handful of men and their employer. We have fairly well accustomed ourselves to occasional "tie-ups" as an incident to the process of adjusting the labor contracts between laborers employed on railways and the corporations; but the recent difficulty shows that we are exposed to this danger whether the parties who fail to agree have anything to do with the railways or not. This is a new situation. It shows that labor leaders are striving for power rather than for an adjustment of difficulties, and that their attitude of mind is that of men who are willing to precipitate civil war. It is the universal use made by American people of railways which enables men who are willing to interrupt traffic to exert an influence entirely out of all proportion to the interests which they represent, or to the ability with which they are endowed.

The public has asserted that the transportation business is so important that the corporations owning the railways shall not manage them in an arbitrary manner; and the public must also say to the leaders of organized labor that their purpose of involving the entire country in disputes respecting wages or conditions of labor cannot be allowed. If the corporations are obliged to recognize in the management of their property that the industry of transportation is a public industry, the leaders of labor organizations must be forced to recognize the same fact. This is the new phase of the problem which the recent difficulties have brought to light.

The most natural conclusion from the above statement of the case would be that the government should own the railways, and it is possible that some who have heretofore doubted the necessity of government ownership are now inclined toward such a policy. That such a conclusion is sound, however, is by no neans clear. The labor problem in connection with the railways is not different in character from the general labor problem. One should not overlook the fact that the question of the ownership of railways by government is primarily a question of political organization and not an industrial question; and the recent riots afford no reason for modifying one's views on this point. The arguments for the control of railways by commissions and against ownership by government are the same now as before the strike, and are as strong now as before the strike. In this regard the situation is not changed.

The principle upon which reliance should be placed for the solution of the railway problem, whether the evils of unreasonable and discriminating rates, or the evils of interrupted traffic on account of strikes, force it upon our attention, is the same. The tendency toward consolidation on the part of railways, and the tendency toward organization on the part of labor, should both be recognized as permanent tendencies of our times, and some provision made for them in law. This means, simply stated, the legalization of pools and trusts on the one hand, and the legalization of trades unions on the other, and the determination by law of the conditions under which they may perform their appropriate functions.

It is not the fact of power which is dangerous to the peace of a community, but the exercise of power under the conditions of irresponsibility. How to make trade unions responsible and hold them to legal methods of action, is the question of the hour; and, looking at the present situation in the light of the recent strike, it seems that this must be quickly done in the case of railway employees or the country may expect yet greater disasters.

SOME LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

From the Editor of the "Atlanta Constitution."

It gives me great pleasure to write you "upon the significance of the South's and West's demand for silver, for State banks, for the income tax, etc."

First, as to the demand for silver—meaning by that the use of silver as a standard money metal, as pledged by the national Democratic platform. This is not a Southern demand. It is, or at least it was when the Democratic platform was made, a national demand. The party made of it one of its most essential campaign arguments, and not a Democratic speaker, from Maine to California, construed that plank as it was construed in inducing the marvelous developments which led to the establishment of the single gold standard under the direction of the President—a thing against which the Democratic party has been protesting for twenty years, and which is directly opposed to its traditional record.

During the presidential campaign of 1892, the silver plank of the party's platform was given only one construction, and it was used with tremendous effect in bringing back to the party many who had wavered in the faith, and who were dangerously near the camp of the Populists. Argument after argument was sent out by the national campaign committee from its headquarters in New York, demonstrating the fact that this pledge of the platform would meet the demand of the people, and that it stood as an emphatic barrier against any further discrimination against silver in the event of Democratic success. Understand, this was not a "Southern" or a "Western" demand. It was the demand of the party's platform, and there was no North, South, East or West about it.

I am frank to say that there is now a Southern and Western demand for the redemption of every pledge of the platform, and deeply regret to say that the coalition between the Republicans and the Eastern Democrats proved powerful enough to overthrow this pledge of the party, and to strike at one blow a greater injury to silver than has been accomplished in twenty years of Republican warfare against silver.

As to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues, the situation is very much the same as with silver. It was the solemn pledge of the party, and the South wants it redeemed simply because it believes such repeal to be an honest political obligation. Of course, we believe that such repeal would be of great benefit to the South. There was little or no objection to the insertion of that plank in the party's platform. It was used with decidedly good effect as a promise of relief, and like the silver plank it also has been the victim of Republican combination with the minority of Democrats, who for some reason or other are prepared to entirely disregard the platform pledges on which they were elected.

As to the income tax, it is an exigency that it would not have been necessary to resort to had the financial pledges of the party been redeemed and not repudiated. It is being opposed on the ground that the party, not being committed to the passage of such a measure, should not adopt it. Those who are making the most of this argument are the very ones who were most conspicuous in their demands that the Democratic administration pay no attention to such obligations as are contained in the party's platform—particularly those which conflict with the effort to put the finances of the country on the basis of the single gold standard. In other words, the money power is now militant. It is on the war path, so to speak. If the Democratic platform conflicts with its purpose or its policy, then it is nothing more than an embodiment of "glittering generalities," and should not be heeded. If on the other hand the Democratic platform can be used against other measures conflicting with the demands of the money power, then the platform should be viewed by all Democratic Congressmen with sacred regard, and they should vote for no measure to which it is not specifically committed.

It is a laudable task the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has undertaken, "to help the sections better understand each other." In this section we thought that our mutual understanding was perfect when with one accord we were promised relief from the threatened encroachment of the gold standard, and by common consent of North, East, West and South were pledged the use of both silver and gold as standard money metals and likewise the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. The South is simply asking now that the Democratic administration be as honest by it as it has proven loyal for these many years to the Democratic party. CLARK HOWELL.

From Professor Warner of Palo Alto.

In my judgment, the cohesive power of Populism lies in an abiding faith in the rottenness of the two old parties. This does not imply a belief that the prominent candidates are personally corrupt, or that the rank and file of the old parties are not honest, but only that the machine, the power behind the primaries, is corrupt. In the county from which I write there appears to be but one machine which manages, one might almost say finances, the nominations for both parties. The same is periodically true in San Francisco. Taking advantage of this condition of things, the railroads and other moneyed interests have had their way. The railroads have controlled with especial ease and completeness the State Railway Commission. My own impression is that in winning by underhand means they have been more smart than wise.

2. After watching the results of a great many Eastern loans in the West, I have formulated this tentative conclusion: In an era of falling interest, the actual rate at a given time is always somewhat higher than the just rate—higher, that is, than a rate equal to the productive power of capital in the hands of the average man. This is true because the declining productivity of capital must be repeatedly demonstrated by experiment—that is, by loss on the part of the borrower—before the rate of interest will decline. This implies an over-sanguine temperament on the part of the borrower, which is usually present. Add to this an appreciating currency, and you have very hard conditions for the debtor sections of the country.

3. On "the coast," in part because of the mild climate, we have a distinct genus of the tramp, the "blanket man." He marches about with his blanket and other necessaries, really seeking work. The army of drifting laborers is unusually large. They have no family ties, or have slipped away from those they had. Their numbers are greatly increased by dead beats proper, who are encouraged to come to San Francisco in the winter by a

fabulous amount of unwise giving. Homeless men came to the State by the carload last fall, and it was only natural that they should go back by the train-load with the opening of spring.

4. Coxeyism as a whole is one symptom of certain dangers arising from the excessive mobility of modern labor. Improved transportation and the absence of all political barriers to migration has increased enormously, and often unfortunately, the drifting element in our population. Among some classes this facility of movement has practically dissolved the family, and it has become easier to wander than to work. Mobility of labor is a good thing, but it is having some unfortunate results.

5. What the East most needs to know about the West is that Westerners are simply Easterners who have had some special experiences. AMOS G. WARNER.

Leland Stanford University.

From the President of Colorado College.

The economic and political problem as it exists to-day in Colorado is not easy of analysis. It is, however, clearly connected with the history of the commonwealth, and especially with the history of its material development.

The Populist movement began some five or six years ago to assume significant proportions in the Middle Western States, as a result of the growing unrest among the debtor and the industrial classes. This was largely the outcome of labor troubles and the feeling held by many that the rapidly increasing wealth of the nation was not reasonably and fairly divided. At that time Colorado had little active share in this feeling; the people of the State were full of hope, and the development of her wonderful natural resources gave such promise of great fulfillment of the hopes of the people that there was little apparent discontent in any quarter. New railroads were pushed into the State, over her mountains into the mining camps, and through sections that were transformed into wheat or fruit lands by irrigation. The products of the ranches found a ready market in the mining camps; wages were high and continuous. Under the stimulus of the Sherman purchase law, the price of silver rose to $1.19 per ounce and it was generally expected that it would touch at least $1.29. Consequently the mines were worked to their greatest capacity; even "waste dumps" were picked over and much low grade ore was smelted at a profit. At the same time new facilities for transportation were secured in all sections of the State. The new camp at Creede alone brought to the Denver & Rio Grande Road $1,100,000 in freight in one year. It was the product of silver mining that paid the railroads, and these roads with the smelters were the large consumers of the coal that abounds in vast quantities in Colorado. The growing iron industries were largely dependent upon the prosperity brought through silver mining. While much of the income of these mines went to the East in payment of bonds and mortgages, enough remained to give prosperity and to enable the State to build educational and charitable institutions and to plan for their enlargement. Hope for a great future was everywhere felt; the cities grew rapidly and the large investments of Eastern and Western capital gave promise of large return. Then silver became demonetized. The Western mind, justly or unjustly, laid the blame of this at the doors of Wall street and Eastern capitalists. The Indian mints were closed by the English government; the Sherman purchasing clause was repealed. Colorado's bright dreams vanished and her financial future was seriously threatened.

Political events then helped to make Colorado share in the growing sectional feeling of the West. The Republican party held its national convention, to which Colorado sent delegates strongly pledged to Mr. Blaine. Not only was their candidate defeated, but the promises of the platform were vague and uncertain as to silver. The Democratic Convention in its nomination of Mr. Cleveland and its vague statements in regard to finance gave even less comfort. In the meantime the Populist party, which had nominally been founded in the interests of the people and which was supposed to espouse all their grievances, a party which was drawing to itself the discontent of the nation and giving every man with a wild theory and a real or fancied slight from the old parties an opportunity to express his discontent, placed in its platform a free silver plank.

The leaders of the party saw their opportunity and pushed the organization of the party in Colorado and declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the meantime the contagion of discontent among the wage earning class was spreading everywhere, and this class the Populist party always tries to draw to itself. The Democratic party put no ticket into the field, saying that a vote for Weaver was a vote for Cleveland. Thus the Populist party swept the State at the election of 1892 and the apparent strengthening of sectionalism was never so marked. It is not, however, fair to the great number of patriotic citizens of Colorado to overestimate this apparent sectional feeling. By the above mentioned circumstances, Colorado has fallen on her darkest days, but she is to redeem her fair name. Love of the nation, loyalty to its great interests which are common to all the States, the supremacy and the sanctity of the law are too dear to her true citizens—and they are many in number—to make it possible for her to fail in her determination to stand the peer of her older sisters in loyalty to the best interests of a common country. WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, JR.

Colorado Springs.

From the Rt. Hon. James Bryce.

What you say of the Constitutional Convention interests me extremely, because the present seems to be a very critical time in the United States, and much may depend on the wisdom and largeness of view with which the opportunities of amending constitutional arrangement to meet the new evils that have sprung up since 1846 are used. Efforts, I presume, will be made to secure a better legislature than New York State seems of late years to have had. I shall be grateful if you will let me know what form these efforts will take, and no doubt you will have many schemes for reforming the government of your cities, especially the larger ones. America has had too much experience of the failure of one contrivance after another to secure a good municipal administration for any one to be confident as to the results of a new experiment. Still, I suppose your reformers are pretty well agreed that it is in the direction of creating strong governments and fixing unmistakable responsibility on a small number of officials, or even on one, that the best prospect of improvement lies. So much progress has been made by the enactment of the Australian ballot laws that, true as it is that the great need of all democratic communities is the constant and active participation of good citizens in public life, still one must not despise improvements in machinery, and those especially which give the good citizens an easier access to public works, and all citizens better means of judging who is to blame for what is done wrong. JAMES BRYCE

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE RATIONALE OF THE BOYCOTT.

IN reviewing for the *Annals of the American Academy* recent decisions of our federal courts relative to railroad strikes and "peaceable boycotting," Mr. Chester A. Reed takes the ground that employees may be forced to extreme measures by the workings of the competitive system in which they are placed.

"A person approaching the consideration of the relations of labor and capital, or any important social question, is not assisted by blinding himself in the slightest degree to the actual condition of the industrial world. While it is pleasant to note the instances which often occur of good will and unselfishness in business affairs, it is perfectly clear that this is not the normal state of things. Among the multitudes who work for a subsistence, the pressure of competing numbers tends always to crowd out those who cannot reach a high standard of efficiency in each particular occupation. This high standard of efficiency is not, however, the same thing as a high standard of morality. There is nothing in business success of any kind which makes necessary the practice of unselfishness or benevolence or any altruistic quality. Competition, which probably effects a greater aggregate of good than of evil, seems to have this drawback, that it prescribes self-seeking as necessary to life. The industrial world is in a state of unsympathetic antagonism, where a man's interests are opposed to those of others in the same occupation, because what they gain he frequently loses. We should look for no ideal motives in the laboring class when we see them nowhere else."

LABOR MUST BE UNITED.

Of the motive for union among employees, Mr. Reed says: "This necessary unity of interest among the members of the working class is an important element in the consideration of labor questions. The cause of each is the cause of all. Their purpose is, other things being equal, to obtain the highest possible wages for what they do. The purpose of their employers is, other things being equal, to obtain the work for the least amount of money. The employers, on their side, have a comprehensive view of the whole labor field. While each employer is frequently competing to the death against others in the same line of business, this competition does not necessarily involve any conflict between them as to the wages paid their employees. It is not infrequent for employers in the same business to agree on rates of wages. Such a course is evidently legal, but it operates as a combination against the men. And such a combination—but a few persons being in it—can usually be made without great difficulty. A dozen employers of labor meet at lunch in some metropolitan hotel, and in a single afternoon make arrangements which control millions of dollars and affect the wages of thousands of employees. On the other hand the men labor under inherent disadvantages. They have not usually as good a mental training for the management of such large affairs. They have not the same knowledge of the state of the business, of the profits enjoyed by their employers. They are in danger of being misled by the headstrong or the selfish; and the countless differences of disposition, temper and nationality are so many disintegrating forces. It must require a fair degree of prudence, self-restraint and wisdom, in the members of a labor organization, to make it successful, and the fact that many fall to pieces is a proof of this. It is for the courts to say whether they will favor these useful organizations by a liberal course of construction, or discourage them by its opposite."

THE A. R. U.

THE editor of the *Railway Conductor*, commenting upon the American Railway Union, fails to discover in this new organization any idea different from that upon which the old organizations of railway employees are based, except "an effort to establish an organization by ruining others, in the hope of building from and upon the ruins." He discusses the main principles and purposes of the union, and then sums up as follows his comments: "We repeat that the A. R. U. offers nothing in the line of policy, principles or propositions that is new. There is not a feature of the old organizations which is assailed by the advocates of this association as causes or sources of weakness that cannot easily be remedied by amending the laws of the old organizations if the membership generally believe that such amendments should be made. We maintain that the old organizations are governed entirely by the will of a proper majority and that will is expressed in their laws. Without laws carefully framed, properly and fairly construed and faithfully administered, there can be no organization except in an empty name. If the old organizations do not meet the requirements of the times, it is much easier and much better for all concerned to convince the necessary majority of that fact and secure the enactment of such laws as will bring about those conditions which should obtain, than to destroy the old organizations by creating discord and discontent and arraying the men themselves against each other with the hope of building a new organization on the ruins of the old. The policy advocated by the new organization has been tried before, the same arguments and accusations have been used and made and the best efforts of a majority, at least, of the same men have before been put forth in an earnest effort to destroy some or all of the old or-

ganizations. The degree of success which crowned their efforts is a matter of history, and 'history repeats itself.'"

THE LABOR WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *Contemporary Review* Mr. W. T. Stead publishes some "Incidents in the Labor War in the United States," culled from Chicago papers of the preceding month. We quote the opening and closing paragraphs: "What Sheffield was in the palmy days of Broadhead and Crookes, before the Royal Commission was appointed which revealed the secrets of a unionism resting upon the foundation of assassination—preached as a virtue and practiced as a necessity—so Pittsburg is to-day, and when we say Pittsburg we say Chicago, Denver, or any other great industrial centre. Hence, when an Englishman returns from the United States to the worst strike region in the United Kingdom he is conscious of an immediate and unmistakable change for the better. The difficulties in England are bad enough, but they are as moonlight is to sunlight, as water is to wine, compared with the industrial feuds which rage in America.

"I can best illustrate this by briefly stringing together a few of the incidents of the labor war which has been raging for the last month or two in the coke and mining industries of America. As my object is to describe the temper of the disputants rather than to discuss the merits of the dispute, I will not confuse the issue by details as to the points of difference between the parties."

THE ABSENCE OF TRUST.

After copious quotations from the diary of the industrial feud, in which Gatling guns and Winchester rifles, clubs and revolvers play a most conspicuous part, Mr. Stead concludes as follows: "So far as can be seen from the American papers, the Christian Church made no effort to compose this fatal strife. No one who read the record of the strikes would imagine that these incidents occurred in a Christian country, or even in a country where Christian missionaries had ever penetrated, for, from first to last, no pressure appears to have been brought upon the disputants by the ministers of the Cross. This is perhaps due to the recoil from the old doctrine of the union of Church and State, but if so, the recoil has practically paralyzed the Church, while the State, bereft of its conscience, is practically heathen.

"When moral authority is not, resort to Gatlings and dynamite seems to many the only alternative. The great mischief in America is the absence of trust, the rooted disbelief in the honesty and good faith of anybody. Rightly or wrongly American workmen seem to be convinced—I have heard picked leaders of American labor assert it again and again—that no award, no agreement is ever respected by their employers a day longer than it suits their interest to keep it. Bad faith on the part of the employers is balanced by murder and outrage on the part of the employed, while the Church, which should be the conscience of the community, is seared as with a hot iron by a conventional indifferentism to the affairs of this world.

"The Pope in his famous Encyclical on Labor, laid down doctrines which all Christian Churches everywhere would do well to lay to heart. But nowhere is there greater need of the preaching and the teaching of that sound doctrine than in the United States to-day. Catholic or Protestant it matters little which so long as there is a Church which will assert the eternal law of righteousness and justice and brotherhood in all the affairs of men. Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven, does not seem to offer a sufficient inducement to Christian men to compose these industrial feuds."

CO-OPERATIVE WORKING-CLASS SETTLEMENTS.

In Alsace and Italy.

TWO interesting developments of the co-operative movement are described in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Chas. Hancock. In Mulhouse, a city of 70,000 inhabitants in North Alsace, the Industrial Society, which is a sort of Civic Church—the patron or organizer of every institution in the town—started in 1856 a company for housing the workers. This provides "that, beginning with a payment of $60 down for a house valued at $600, and of $60 per annum payable in monthly installments, interest being calculated at 5 per cent. on both sides of the account, the whole sum due, with interest, becomes liquidated at the end of thirteen years, and the purchase deed is then handed over."

There are now two settlements. In the old settlement were built an establishment comprising baths and washhouses, the prices charged being most moderate; also a bakery and restaurant, the tenant of the premises being under express agreement to supply bread at a price per loaf less than its ordinary cost in the town. The restaurant further supplies soup, a plate of beef, roast meat, vegetables, potatoes, and wine at moderate sums, which vary in accordance with a tariff fixed from time to time. There are in the new settlement upward of eight hundred and twenty houses, occupying an area of about fifty acres. The *maisonettes* are described as models of cleanliness and tidiness. "The shareholders are not allowed to receive a dividend on their shares higher than 4 per cent.; and whenever the winding up of the company takes place, all assets remaining after payment of liabilities and reimbursement of shares at *par*, will, under the society's statute, be devoted to works of public utility. The capital is not large ($71,000), but it is amply sufficient to meet all requirements. In addition to the share capital, there is a reserve fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the capital, also a further equalization fund, available to secure regular payments to the workmen shareholders."

In Milan the "workmen's quarters" supply houses, which become the tenant's property by payment of about the same rent as would get him only an insanitary lodging elsewhere. "The principle of the plan

adopted by the society is shortly this: The houses, so soon as they are finished, are given possession of to a shareholder, who becomes the actual tenant, *i.e.*, within such a period as he chooses, the cost being defrayed by annual installments. The period covered may be from one to twenty-five years, and according to the number of years it is spread over, he will pay a higher or lower installment, as the case may be. In these installments are included the cost of the ground on which it is built, the cost of the actual building, and the interest on these two sums, calculated at 4½ per cent., also the rates payable thereon. . . . . The society has no speculative idea in view. . . . The workmen shareholders are paid their dividend at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent., but any other profit is devoted to paying off original debts and constituting a 'reserve' to help those who through no fault of their own are out of work and unable to keep up the regular payment of their rent or installment."

THE FUTURE PROBLEM OF CHARITY AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

FOUR main agencies are proposed by Mr. John Graham Brooks in the current number of the *Annals of the American Academy*, as proper channels of charitable effort in this country. They are:

"1. *Employment bureaus* distributed over county and city districts with investigation so organized that it can do its work before it is too late to manage the applicants.

"2. *Adequate graded work tests* that shall convince the public that the applicant has been taken fairly at his word and offered what he claims to be seeking,—work. Such work tests separate the beat in every variety from those for whom something may be done, because of the will to do something.

"3. *Trade schools* (agriculture included) to which those can be sent who have accepted the tests and proved their *willingness*, but lack of skill and capacity.

"4. *Places of discipline and training* (farm colonies and workshops), to which those who are able, but deliberately refuse to work, can be sent as to a prison, where they shall be kept until they prove their willingness and ability to earn an honest livelihood.

"If slowly and cautiously we were to work our way toward an organization of these four measures, that should become part of a common discipline, it seems to me fair to hope that we should begin to act upon public opinion so as to secure its co-operation. The public does not now believe that the luckless and unfortunate is given a fair chance to work and therefore it supports him as a beggar. When the public knows that fair tests have been refused it will be prompt to refuse its doles. I believe further that the effect of these measures will tend toward such lessening of the evil at its sources as to leave us eventually, not without a problem, but one with which our devotion and intelligence may cope with fair promise of success."

THE PADRONE QUESTION.

THE merciless exactions of the Italian padrones in our large cities, and some of the efforts now being made in Boston to suppress them, are described by Dr. Edward Everett Hale in *Lend a Hand* for June.

"The word 'boss' is none too honorable in its broader sense, but the boss of a working party who are taking up the streets may be a Christian gentleman of the type of Sidney. These Italian bosses have none of his duties. They are not the foremen who preside over the workmen or give them their directions; they are simply an avowed class of middlemen, whose intention it is to make as much money, on the one hand from the contractors for labor, and on the other hand from the laborers, as they can squeeze out of either party.

A THREEFOLD EXTORTION.

"They do this in this way. They say to the laboring man, 'You must give me a bonus for finding work for you.' This bonus ranges from two to six dollars. They say, in the second place, 'When I have found work for you, you must live in certain tenements which I shall provide for you.' These tenements are of the lowest grade, while the rent is such as belongs to much more comfortable apartments. They say, in just the same way, 'You must buy your food at my shops;' the food also is of the lowest grade, and the price is much more than it is worth. The laborer is thus bound to the boss by all the ties by which, in the lowest regions of the South now, the poorest negro is bound to the person from whom he hires his land.

"After this miserable arrangement has been made, the boss, at his convenience, agrees with some contractor that he will furnish ten, twenty or forty workmen, and he does so. Very probably the contractor pays him $1.75 a day for the workmen, of which he pays to the workmen $1.50. The workman cannot help himself, and has to take what he can get. More likely, at the end of ten or twenty days, the workman is turned off by the boss, who by this time wants to hire other laborers who will pay him a new bonus or entrance fee. The laborer has no remedy as against him.

ITALIAN "BANKING."

"The so-called boss, having thus got the laborer pretty much in his power, establishes a bank, as he calls it. This is a place where he takes the money which these poor Italians wish to remit to Italy, and provides for them bills of exchange. Nobody knows how much he makes them pay for the exchange; and that is comparatively unimportant when one considers the other result, which is that three of these bankers have, this winter, abandoned the business of banking, and retired to parts unknown, with $90,000 which belonged to these poor people. Thus far legal remedies have been vain; so useless, indeed, that it is said that one of these persons, having apparently

spent his share of this plunder, has come back to Boston and is about to attempt a similar enterprise again.

"It is almost inconceivable that such a tissue of fraud should have been woven under our own eyes here, among people who have, at least, the rights of dogs or monkeys if they have not the rights of men.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

"A committee has now been appointed, consisting of persons who have personal knowledge of these affairs, who are to report a plan for some kind of protectorate. This committee will try to influence some respectable banking firm in Boston to send an Italian clerk to the North End, to arrange for the matter of exchange. The Postmaster will undoubtedly place in the money-order department of the post office a competent clerk who can speak Italian. We will say in passing that, if the money-order office could be open in the evening from seven to nine o'clock, it would be a great advantage to a large class of laboring men, Italians included, who cannot easily attend to the business of remitting money to Europe in the day time. The Industrial Aid Society may be relied upon to provide some agency by which the laboring man shall be brought face to face with the person who is eventually to pay him. These seem to be the practical methods to be adopted for sending the hundred padrones into honest business, and classing the whole 15,000 of the Italian emigration among the 'good Italians.'"

THE VALUE OF LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES.

THE June number of *Lend a Hand* contains an article by Amos Parker Wilder on the relations of the citizen to the law and order movements instituted in several of our large cities.

"All concede the need and effectiveness of occasional citizen movements. The work of a law and order league is such a movement. Its chief value is to arouse a body of public sentiment favoring the enforcement of the law diligently, and not traditionally. It encourages those officers who only need a sense of backing to do their duty. It points out the objects of legitimate and imperative attack. It threatens failure to do one's duty. . . .

"I believe that in the law and order movement is the solution, not only of the question of how to deal with pool rooms, dive keepers, procuresses, and violators of the excise laws, but of the larger problem of how to get the best citizens, the men of education, of character and of property, in charge of American cities.

"Especially in Massachusetts, where Col. L. E. Dudley has directed the formation of 110 branch leagues, have the criminal classes been whipped into respect for enactments. In Philadelphia and other places tangible results have been secured since 1873, when the movement started in Chicago, where it was found that 30,000 boys were patronizing the saloons. Ex-Senator Evarts and Senator Colquitt, Phillips Brooks, Lyman Abbott and other leaders in many lines of activity have taken an active part in the work, and no citizen need be ashamed to identify himself with such a citizen effort. These leagues are not 'reforming' bodies, nor do they look primarily to the enactment of new laws. 'We demand the enforcement of laws,' is their only platform, and surely to this no one can take reasonable exception."

AN AUSTRALIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for July Miss C. H. Spence, of Adelaide, South Australia, describes her impressions of the United States, a country which she has just been visiting, and her observations are interesting and suggestive. She thinks that Australia is more nearly akin to America than what England can be. This does not prevent her from marveling at the extraordinary deluslons which the Americans indulge in concerning Great Britain and her colonies. She mildly remarks that it is difficult to make the Americans understand how gentle is the bond between the mother country and her self-governing colonies. Socially, the United States are more democratic than the Australian Colonies, but politically Australia is more democratic than America. Money is much more powerful in America than Australia. It is a common belief in America that England and the colonies are under a monarchical and aristocratic rule; but in England the power of the Queen and peers is steadily diminishing, while in America the President and Senate dominate the House of Representatives. The Republic is also the most lawyer-ridden country in the world. Fifty-eight out of eighty-five senators are lawyers, and 229 out of 356 members of the House of Representatives belong to the same profession. Miss Spence says that she cannot but look upon this preponderance other than obstructive to all reform. The lawyers are hide bound, whereas America needs radical reforms. The lawyers are the most serviceable tools of the corporations, rings and trusts, and when any good idea is to be carried out they stifle it under the cry that it is unconstitutional. By a curious paradox the laws of the country where there are most lawyers are worst carried out. The conservatism of the average American is the greatest obstacle to progress, and what with their written constitution and with their lawyer-ridden legislature, she evidently feels that Australia has little to envy in America.

On the other hand, she is delighted with the versatility of the American people, which is their most striking characteristic, and with the social culture which fosters it. She is chiefly interested in the American women. She thinks that American manners are franker than English, and the women have a fine intelligence and greater clearness of perception.

Miss Spence is much impressed with the beautiful family relations which she has seen in forty American homes which she visited. She notices that the children are few, but those that are allowed to come into the world are charming. She does not think

that American girls are as adventurous in the matter of travel and outdoor exercise as their English cousins, but they have more free intercourse with men. American girls are as much ashamed of doing nothing to earn their living as young men ought to be. More Australian girls stay at home to look after the household work, whereas in America the withdrawal of the best elements of American womanhood from domestic work is a serious matter. American men have not grasped the principles of co-operative distribution and consumption as Englishmen and Scotchmen have done. They are leaving it to the women.

HOW TO NATIONALIZE THE RAILWAYS.

MR. JAMES HOLE'S "Argument for State Purchase" of Railways is sympathetically epitomized in the *Westminster Review* by Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot. He would replace the existing individualistic system by the institution of Trusts analogous to the English Dock and Harbor Trusts.

I. THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

He does not think, however, that State ownership would be practicable in the United States. For the United Kingdom, in place of its present mixed system of individualism and State control, Mr. Hole offers two alternative schemes: "One is that proposed by Mr. A. J. Williams, M.P., of dividing the English railways into five non-competing systems based on districts, each district having as its general manager one of the central board of management. A commencement might be made by putting the whole of the Irish railways into one group, and the Scotch into another. The ordinary railway board would become needless and a thousand railway directors be spared. The real railway board—that which actually governs—consists of the managers who meet in the clearing-house, and who settle rates and conditions of traffic. Each system would become a trust—like the Mersey Trust—conducted with no reference to private gain, but in the general interest alone.

II. STATE CONTROL.

"The other alternative is State purchase on the Prussian system. . . . In 1892 the paid-up capital of the railways was stated at £897,472,000. If the shareholders received a Government Railway Stock securing them as much as they now receive, there is no doubt the large majority would prefer it. To prevent speculation, the basis should be that of earnings. . . . The management, says Mr. Hole, should be in an independent government department, comprised not of officials, but of railway men, and presided over by a railway man."

To the objection that State control is inefficient and extravagant, Mr. Bellot answers that the Prussian railways taken over by the State "are managed as efficiently as any other, and pay higher dividends than any other large system in the world." At present British "railways are managed by the rich for the rich."

INTRA-COASTAL CANALS.

PROFESSOR LEWIS M. HAUPT, Consulting Engineer of the Trades League of Philadelphia, presents in the *New Science Review*, an article which emphasizes the position taken by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for June as regards the importance of constructing interior canals along the Atlantic Coast. He says: "Probably nowhere in the world do there exist so great physical possibilities or so imperative commercial necessities for a deep-water canal as along the Atlantic sea-board of the United States. This coast-line, from Cape Cod to Florida Reefs, is a succession of sand-bars, dunes and islands, inclosing large bays, sounds and navigable streams, and having comparatively few inlets where deep-draught vessels may safely penetrate this *enciente* of sand, and find a safe refuge from storms. The great risks to maritime property are shown by the reports of the Life-Saving Service, which state that for the year ending June 30, 1893, the value of the vessels risked between Capes Cod and Hatteras was $2,825,765, while their cargoes aggregated $962,375, making a total of $3,788,140. The number of disasters during the year was 214, and the value of the property destroyed was $1,146,395, while that saved was valued at $2,641,745—so that 29 per cent. of the property risked was lost. The greatest number of disasters (66) occurred that year in the Second District, which embraces the coast of Massachusetts, and the next largest number was on the coast of New Jersey, where there were 47 wrecks.

"From New York Bay to the Delaware Capes, 170 miles, there are no harbors of refuge, and even the Delaware Breakwater is no longer available for deep-draught vessels, while to the coasters it has proven very disastrous, for within a period of eighteen months no less than fifty vessels have been wrecked within its shelter.

SAVING IN DISTANCES.

"This is but one of many good reasons for the immediate opening of a capacious interior water-way along this coast. A more convincing and practical one, however, is the economy which would be effected by the great reduction in distance between our populous centres of industry. Thus the Cape Cod Canal, which is projected to connect the waters of Buzzard's Bay with Cape Cod Bay, at Sandwich, and is about 9 miles long, will reduce the distance between Boston and New York from 398 to 250 miles, a saving of 140 miles, or 35 per cent. The canal across New Jersey, from the Raritan Bay to the Delaware River, 34 miles long, would reduce the distance from 273 to about 90 miles, effecting an economy of 183 miles, or over 67 per cent.; while the enlargement of the present Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with a 10-feet draught and a length of 14 miles, would reduce the distance by water between Philadelphia and Baltimore from 430 to 112 miles, a saving of 318 miles, or 74 per cent.

"Thus it will appear that by the reconstruction or enlargement of 57 miles of canals, the present outside distances between these populous centres

could be reduced from 1,101 to 452 miles, a saving of 60 per cent. This in itself would be an ample justification for the expenditure of a very large amount of capital to secure the result, but the physical conditions of the country which would be traversed by these canals is such that the actual cost of construction would be comparatively small. The estimated cost of the New Jersey link is $12,500,000, while the Delaware enlargement could be completed to tide level for $5,000,000, with the improved machinery now available.

"As the tonnage now afloat on the waters from Long Island Sound to Chesapeake Bay amounts to over 70,000,000, of which a large percentage would be greatly benefited by the creation of these connecting links, there would seem to be no question as to their financial success; and the dense population tributary to this highway of commerce is a sufficient guarantee to the statistician of an ample revenue from the existing and rapidly increasing traffic of this canal."

HINTS FROM BIRMINGHAM.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN begins in the *New Review* a series of papers describing British municipalities at work. Birmingham, he says, was the first to initiate in a broad and comprehensive spirit the new *régime* of municipal socialism. He tells anew the old story as to how Mr. Chamberlain bought up the gas and water works and carried out his great improvement scheme. These things need not be referred to again here, but there are two or three items that are worth while noting, for the guidance of other municipalities. For instance, Mr. Dolman says, "Stokers and other employees of gas companies need to frequently quench their thirst. At one time they did this, in the intervals between the twenty minutes' shifts in which they work, at the public house, which is almost invariably to be found close to the gates of a large gas works. Some time ago, the committee, after some inquiry into the best kind of beverages for the purpose, decided to provide at their various works an unlimited supply of oatmeal water for the free use of the men, and this has been so well appreciated that the formerly crowded public houses have lost the greater part of their custom."

Mr. Dolman sheds a passing tear over the fact that Birmingham, instead of taking the electric light into its own hands, has handed over its rights for thirty years to a limited liability company.

THE CITY AS A BUILDER OF DWELLINGS.

Here is a hint for the utilization of vacant ground while its full value is maturing: "The council resolved on the erection of twenty-two cottages in the place of a street of insanitary "back to back" houses which had come into its possession under the Improvement scheme. These cottages contain five rooms, and all possible provision for the health of their occupants; they were neatly and attractively built at a cost of $20,000, and were all very speedily let to families of the class for whom they were designed, at a rental of $1.50 per week. Seeing that they are quite near the centre of Birmingham, and that they have been liberally provided with open space, it was a matter of some surprise how these cottages could be let by the corporation at these rents without serious loss on the ground value. It is estimated that after making the necessary deductions in the shape of rates and taxes, the rents yield a net income sufficient, when interest and sinking fund are provided for, to pay an average ground rent of 25 cents per square yard per annum for seventy-five years. The market value of the land is believed to be a little more than this, but, on the other hand, something has been gained by making immediate use of it, instead of it being left vacant for several years, while its full value was maturing."

CITY SWIMMING BATHS.

Another hint which may be useful is the attempt which is being made to teach all children in Birmingham to swim. There are five municipal swimming baths erected at an expense of $350,000 and managed at an annual outlay of $35,000, of which $25,000 comes back in the shape of fees. Nearly all the school children of the city have the use of the baths at the charge of a penny or halfpenny each. Last year the number of bathers numbered 340,000, a figure which hardly bears out Mr. Dolman's boast as to the universality of the swimming lesson. There are at least 100 days in the year when swimming is popular, and this only gives 3,000 bathers a day. Birmingham has fourteen parks, with an area of 360 acres, or about an acre to every 1,300 of the population. This may be taken as the Birmingham standard of open space per 1,000 inhabitants, and will be interesting to compare with that of other towns. Birmingham makes a profit of from $25,000 to $30,000 a year from its monopoly of the markets. Mr. Dolman concludes his paper by stating that when he was last in Birmingham a retired tradesman had just presented to the corporation his business premises which he no longer required.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRAMCAR IN LONDON.

MR. FRED. T. JANE'S graphic account in the *English Illustrated*, of what London street traffic may yet come to, is full of interesting facts about the London vehicle past and present.

Mr. Jane dips into the future and prophesies: "Any radical change when it comes will probably entail the doing away with altogether of the bus as we know it. Already the pavements in the city cannot properly hold the pedestrians, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that by-and-by vehicular traffic will have to be relegated to underground and overhead. About the level of the first-floor windows footways could be erected, alongside which electric trams would run; lifts every here and there leading to higher stations, between which a service of air ships or dirigible balloons would fly. The day may also come when the

ever-moving pavement, which one will just step on to be moved along automatically at speeds up to ten miles an hour, will be something more than the dream of a German engineer. The configuration of our streets is against its practical use now, but there is no reason why it should not work in subterranean passages, ventilated and worked by tidal force."

LONDON A MODERN CITY.

THE "Life of the London Working Classes" forms the subject of an article by William Clarke, the English writer on social problems, in the July number of the *New England Magazine*. The wonderful growth of the city is described in a way calculated to put even the Chicagoan to the blush.

"NO MORE ANCIENT THAN CHICAGO."

"We must remember that the problem of great cities and their misery is, for our purposes, quite modern. It is true that great flourishing cities spread themselves around the Mediterranean in the later Roman Empire. How large they really were we do not know. Gibbon is inclined to put the population of Rome at 750,000; but a modern French scholar believes that it was not less than 5,000,000, or equal to the London of to-day. But it may any way be roughly said that, after the irruption of the barbarians into the Roman Empire there were no great cities in our sense of the word till the beginning of the present century. When the Continental Congress was sitting, New York, Philadelphia and Boston were but country towns. Even Paris, the first of cities at that time, had but 500,000 people at the Revolution; Berlin was a small, ugly place; and St. Petersburg as raw as any 'booming' town in Texas. London itself was but a pygmy compared with what it is now. In 'Barnaby Rudge,' which deals with the Gordon riots of 1780, Dickens represents Clerkenwell as a sort of pleasant village with a real well and country gardens. Now it is a foul, dreary, monotonous district in the very black heart of modern London. As late as 1848 the Chartists selected Kennington Common for their demonstration, as being away from London crowds. The Common has long since been transformed into a little park where, on bank holidays, you can scarcely see the grass for the swarming children; and all round is a huge network of streets and lanes. A still more striking instance of the invasion of bricks and mortar was pointed out to me by a fellow-journalist on the occasion of Cardinal Manning's death. The Cardinal was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, where he had himself officiated twenty-seven years before at the funeral of Cardinal Wiseman. On that occasion he had spoken of carrying Wiseman's remains away from 'this wild multitude of men' to a peaceful spot. To-day Kensal Green is a crowded district, and in the cemetery you hear on one side the shrieks of engines, and on the other the jingling of street-car bells all day long.

"Americans are apt to think of London as ancient; but take away about half a dozen individual buildings and a few streets here and there (*e. g.*, in Westminster or about Smithfield) and it is no more ancient than Chicago. It is not a city proper, but a huge wilderness of perhaps the most ugly houses in the world, nineteen out of twenty of which have been built since the century began. Hence the curious anachronisms in the names of London streets. You go to Clerkenwell Green and find, instead of a green, a hideous dirty paved square, where little knots of people gather on Sunday nights to denounce landlords, capitalists, the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other objectionable persons. The 'Angel,' at Islington, was a country tavern early in the century, now it is perhaps the busiest centre of street-car traffic in London. Bow Common reminds you so far as its name goes of geese and ducks waddling about over its expanse; you go there and you find big sprawling match factories and thousands of dirty little houses all alike in their hideous monotony. Moorfields contains no fields at all, but two huge railway termini and large warehouses for the storage of freight. Edgware Road, along which Goldsmith drove in a post chaise to the then rural village of Edgware, is now no road at all, but a noisy street of shops, the very quintessence of Cockneyism. Leicester Square, which was an uninclosed field in the time of George II, where duels were fought, is now filled with French restaurants, London's two biggest variety theatres and hospitals, and is along with the Strand one of the chief centres of European blackguardism. Only old people who have lived in London all their lives can realize the change. At the beginning of the century you had a comparatively small city with a few outlying suburbs to which prosperous tradesmen repaired, with country roads and little streams. The suburbs have become main streets, the country roads have been converted into prolonged rows of what William Morris calls 'blackguardly villas,' and the little streams have disappeared. You have, in short, modern London.

WHAT HAS MADE MODERN LONDON?

"I dwell upon the suddenness of this change in order to insist upon the absolute modernness of the city problem. It is said, 'Oh, the poor have always been, and will always be.' But the problem of a place like London is absolutely new, and the questions it suggests have arisen almost in our own time. You hear people discuss the question as to whether London is better than it was. It is a futile discussion. You can only compare things that are *in pari materia*; and the London of Pitt's time can no more be compared with the London of to-day than can the Paris of the National Convention with the Paris of 1893. You have an essentially new phenomenon. To what causes is it due? Briefly, to these: The decline of agricultural England and the invasion of London by swarming masses of country people; the expansion of British trade and particularly of British shipping, which has given to London its largest single industry or group of industries; the very bad tendency, as I think, toward extreme centralization, which, it is to

be hoped, Home Rule will check, so that Dublin and Edinburgh may be again intellectual and political centres instead of the dead-alive places they are; the relative decline of Paris as a centre of fashion and wealth since the Franco-German War, London to some extent taking its place; the growth of the railway system and other subsidiary causes. There is also the great twofold modern passion for money making and for amusement, and there is the necessity for the literary and quasi-literary class to be in the great centre of journalism and making of books. When I say that there are some fifteen thousand people in London engaged in writing in some shape or form, it will be seen how immense is what may be called the intellectual, as apart from the industrial attraction of London. The result of this is that London now practically extends to Watford on the north, twenty miles away; to Redhill, a similar distance in the south; to Tilbury, nearly as far in the east, and to Maidenhead (in the summer when the river is crowded), more than twenty miles to the west. If the process goes on, we shall live to see London and Brighton connected by houses all the way and possibly continuous buildings from London to Birmingham. A glorious prospect for the speculative builder, for the landlords and for the pestilent persons who cover the whole country with their advertisements of pills and soap and mustard! But what a future vision for the artist and for the children of England, who already, in many districts, never come in contact with nature, and who, in the England of the future, unless the present tendencies are checked, will know and care nothing about the charm of the green meadow bathed in the sunlight or the wild heath with its golden gorse and purple heather and solemn pines, or the desolate shore by the resounding sea."

BERLIN'S GREAT MILKMAN.

IN the July *Chautauquan*, Harriet Burwell gives an account of the dairy and milk supply business operated by Herr Bolle, who came to Berlin fourteen years ago with two cows and began the selling of pure milk; he now employs one thousand men and sixty women, runs two hundred delivery wagons and distributes the milk from 1,500 cows owned by others.

Herr Bolle is chiefly remarkable, however, for his various schemes to better the condition of his employees and to encourage thrift among them. "Since the City Savings Bank of Berlin will not receive deposits of less than three marks, Herr Bolle allows his employees to pay to him such amounts as they can spare from their earnings each week, even though it be but a few pfennigs. The whole amount is then deposited with the City Savings Bank, which pays 3½ per cent. interest. Still further to encourage the depositors, they are paid interest at the rate of 5 per cent., the 1½ per cent. being a gift from the firm.

LOOKING AFTER EMPLOYEES' FAMILIES.

"In case of a death the firm bears the funeral expenses and erects a suitable tombstone, and if a widow is left needy it pays her a certain amount from the Sick Fund, as long as she remains single.

"An inducement for the employees to continue in Herr Bolle's employ is the promise of 500 marks at the end of the first ten years of service. This sum with an additional 100 marks for every succeeding year of service is paid to the heir or heirs of the employee at his death. That the exact condition of the families of the employed may be known by the firm, a deaconess is attached to the establishment, whose work is to visit the homes and look after the sick. Another of these good sisters has charge of the kindergarten, where the youngest children of the employed are in training. During the summer, those of the children who are delicate or ill are sent to the Holiday Homes of the Fresh Air Fund, either in the country or by the sea. In 1890 one of these homes had fifty-four children sent from Bolle's by order of the physician. At present a home is being built by the sea, which will belong to and be for the exclusive use of the 'Bolle children.'

"On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons a singing class is held for the older children, where they are taught hymns and folk songs. The boys and unmarried men are instructed in scroll-sawing and fine writing as well as music, the idea being to cultivate in them an interest for things outside of their daily callings. The library of 400 volumes is open to all and contains the German classics, popular stories, and children's books.

CHAPEL AND LECTURE HALL.

"Going up another flight of stairs we entered a large hall with windows of stained glass, and comfortable pews sufficient to seat 1,200 people. The pulpit of carved wood, I was informed, was the work of some of the employees, who are taught wood carving during their leisure time in the afternoon.

"The main object in building this chapel was to give those workmen who are obliged to distribute milk on Sunday mornings a chance to attend service in the afternoon. Another service is held on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock for the benefit of those who prefer to use their Sundays as a day of recreation, to be spent out of doors with their families. The children's Sunday school is held at noon on Sunday, and at present there are about 250 enrolled members. A Sunday morning service is held in the chapel for those living in the neighborhood and not employees of the establishment. Adjoining the main chapel is a small baptistry fitted out with all the necessary appointments.

"We were next shown the hall used for lectures, concerts, and the occasional exhibition of paintings by some of the first artists. In erecting this hall and beginning these instructive entertainments Herr Bolle sought to foster sociability quite as much as he did to educate, but educationally the result has been most satisfactory. Such an enthusiasm for music has been aroused among the men that they gladly devote their leisure hours to practicing; a male chorus of 100, all teamsters and drivers of milk wagons, and an

orchestra under the direction of one of the first leaders in Berlin are the outgrowth of this musical training and education."

HOW THE MILK IS HANDLED.

Herr Bolle is careful to have a thorough testing of the milk as to freshness and purity before delivery to his customers.

"The first process to which the milk is subjected is straining, which is done by pouring it into great cisterns through a wire sieve, over which is stretched a cloth, sprinkled thickly with fine gravel. That the gravel may serve for more than one straining it is put into hot ovens, by which means all possible germs taken from the milk are killed. After straining, the milk is put into bottles and subjected to 102 degrees of heat (Celsius). The process kills all harmful germs and yet does not destroy any of the healthful properties of the milk. When so bottled it will remain fresh for eight days at least, if not uncorked.

"In passing from the sterilization room into a smaller one, I noticed three large tanks side by side, and was told that they were for the babies' milk, to which great attention is paid. The first was for morning's milk, the second noon's and the third night's.

"The guide then went on to say that if a child was furnished with morning's milk the first time, great care was taken that it should never afterward be served with that from either the noon's or night's milking; if it happened to begin on noon or night milk the same must be furnished each day throughout.

"The *centrifugenraum* is one of the most interesting. Here the milk is heated to about 25° or 30° R. and then passed into the *centrifugen*, as the machine is called which separates the cream from the milk. This machine is constructed on the plan of the churn, a paddle is made to revolve by steam at the rate of from 2,000 to 4,000 times a minute, by which operation the cream being the lighter remains in the middle and it is possible to lead it and the "skimmed" milk off by separate pipes over a cooling apparatus.

"The separation of the cream from the milk takes but a few minutes, and in consequence the latter is far fresher when delivered to customers than if allowed to stand several hours for the cream to rise according to the old custom.

"The cream used for making butter is taken from large basins, surrounded either with ice or hot water, according to whether the butter is to be made from sweet or sour cream. Naturally the butter made from perfectly sweet cream is much more expensive than that made from sour, since the sourer the cream the more butter it will yield.

"After the cream becomes what is called *butterreif* it is put into great churns where the paddles revolve from 120 to 200 times a minute. The butter now appears in tiny balls about the size of a large pin head. These are caught by a sieve through which the milk is poured, and then put into the kneading machine, where the buttermilk is worked out and the salt worked in.

"The laboratory of the institution is in the hands of experts, one of whom kindly explained the manner of testing milk to ascertain the per cent. of fat, sugar, and other ingredients. . . . .

THE FAMOUS BOLLE WAGONS.

"In the court we lingered a little for a nearer look at one of the famous Bolle wagons. They are painted white, and look much like a square covered box on wheels. There are faucets along its sides through which the milk is drawn. After each compartment is filled with its particular variety of milk, the wagon is locked, and the driver given a route card with a list of customers to serve. This precaution interferes with any attempt on the part of the men to adulterate the milk for their own advantage.

"As I crossed the court to the gate leading out into the street, I passed a man of about eighty years, very short and with white hair; this, as the gatekeeper informed me, was Herr Bolle, the creator and manager of the little world of which I had just been allowed a glimpse."

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

IN the July *McClure's*, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a bright young journalist who has recently returned from Europe, has an excellent description of the Paris municipal laboratory, which she tells of under the title, "A Chemical Detective Bureau." The wide scope of this food police service, and the extent of its operations, are very striking. The value of the work can scarcely be overestimated, and one can easily understand the pride with which M. Girard and his associates say that they have helped to give the poor people of Paris better bread, and meat, and wine. "The name of the article, the date of its receipt, the address of the depositor, and that of the merchant said to have sold it, are noted, and a receipt given the applicant, with directions when to return for the result. The kind of analysis desired is also entered; that is, whether simply a judgment on the quality of the goods presented—the analysis usually asked for by the public and for which there is no charge—or a quantitative analysis, which is a report on the exact chemical constitution. Though the quantitative analysis is less frequent than the qualitative, it yields a revenue not to be despised. In 1889 this amounted to thirty-nine thousand and seventy-five francs."

WINE INSPECTION.

In the province of wine inspection alone, there is an enormous amount of work and a curious range of fraud and defect. Out of the total number of analyses made in 1889, over one-third were of wine, and one can understand the necessity of this care when it is said that every year $150,000,000 worth of wine is consumed in the French capital. Not only does the corps of chemists detect any fraudulent adulteration

of wines, the chances for which are very large and fertile, but it sounds the alarm if, in the natural processes, any dangerous fermentation or other chemical action has occurred in the evolution of the drink. Wines have been watered from time immemorial, but until thirty years ago this was a simple, straightforward plan of substitution of the cheaper fluid for the more costly. Nowadays, however, with the aid of science, wine which has been weakened by additions of water is then strengthened by all sorts of inferior grades of alcohols, which are much more inebriating and unhealthy than the higher quality of alcohol. Then there are coloring matters introduced, and an oil which furnishes the savor and bouquet of the wine, both of which are apt to be very poisonous. In considering the samples submitted to them, in order to decide whether any of these vicious manipulations have taken place, the laboratory puts to work expert tasters, who give their judgment on the color and savor of the wines; and when they have finished the chemist makes scientific tests of a most delicate character, which leave no chance for the dishonest wine maker to delude his customers further. Miss Tarbell says:

"Though alcoholic drinks are in excess in the laboratory, I found that they did not absorb it. Milk, 'the wine of the children,' has been since the beginning one of its chief objects of investigation. In 1881, when the investigations of the milk supply of Paris began, 50.6 per cent. of the samples analyzed were 'bad.' In a year, thanks to the vigor of the service, this percentage was reduced to 30.7. In 1889 10.6 per cent. of impure were found on three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five analyses.

PARIS DRINKING WATER ALL RIGHT.

"I was curious to get the judgment of the laboratory on the Paris water, for I had been remonstrated with persistently for drinking it. I applied to one of the chemists in the department devoted to water analyses, who, for reply, took out several bottles containing waters of the various kinds used, and named according to their source, water of the Vanne, Dhuis and Arve.

"'These waters,' he said, 'have stood here a week. They are absolutely pure, answering to the laboratory standard of wholesome water in all particulars. A city could not have a more satisfactory water supply than we have now. It is true that it is only since last spring that there has been enough that is pure for the entire city. In the environs, the water is positively dangerous.'"

ERNEST FLAGG, in discussing the New York tenement house evil in *Scribner's* for July, asserts that the root of the trouble lies in the division of the city blocks into lots of 25 x 100 feet, since this fact has determined the shape and plan of the ordinary tenement house. He shows that a space of 100 feet square—four lots—can be far more economically utilized by placing on it one building than by following the present custom of building four, with all the unnecessary walls, partitions, corridors, entrances, etc. "So great is the loss of room from these causes, that it is possible to plan buildings of a different type which, while having the same amount of rentable space in rooms, shall cover so much less of the lot as to leave an abundant space free for light and air. The buildings, covering a smaller area, will cost less to erect, so that properly lighted and well ventilated apartments can be supplied at less than it costs to build the dreadful affairs which we now have."

The difficulty has arisen, Mr. Flagg says, from our lack of knowledge of the art of scientific planning. "Great sums of money are yearly squandered upon making the structures unfit to live in. Then other great sums are contributed by charitable people to relieve the distress which these horrible structures engender. . . . Verily ignorance is expensive!"

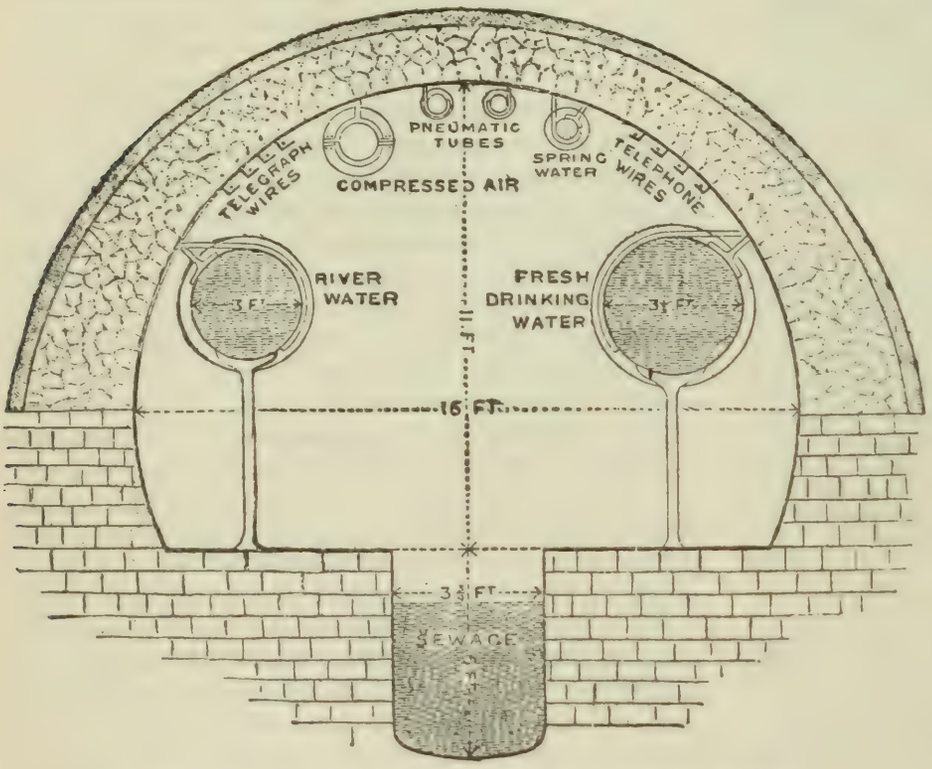
THE SUBWAYS OF A GREAT CITY.

MR. J. J. WALLER, in *Good Words*, gives an account of the Parisian sewers, illustrated by diagrams of the interior of the sewer. The main sewers are 11 feet high and 16 feet broad, and are constructed of solid masonry covered with cement. Workmen are continually working on them, and the water only rises to the sidewalks after a very heavy rain fall. The sewers contain two water mains, as well as telegraph and telephone wires, and tubes for compressed air. "This ingenious system sprang from another embodied in a contract granted in 1881 by the Municipal Council of Paris to the Pneumatic Clock Company, who were given permission to place their tubes in the sewers on condition that they erected a given number of clocks in the public places of the city, and undertook to keep them to the time furnished daily at noon by the Observatory. The clocks are worked from a central office by the compressed air, and constitute a great public convenience. After twenty-five years from the date of the contract they will become the property of the city. As a set off the company received a concession to establish and keep their pipes in the sewers for fifty years, for the purpose of distributing compressed air as a motive power throughout the city. A very wide use is made of so advantageous a system, for it obviates the purchase of an engine, saves space, time, and trouble. All that is needed is a meter and the proper connections with the compressed air tube, then a turn of the tap, and the machinery is in motion."

OTHER USES OF SEWERS.

The sewers are also used to accommodate the pneumatic tubes, by means of which the carte telegrams are conveyed from one end of the city to the other. The convenience of having the telephone wires in the sewers is very great. There are thousands of miles of these connecting 244 post offices, as well as hundreds of private subscribers in every part of the city. Any subscriber in any part of Paris may be heard

with ease in the General Post Office in London, and a whisper can be heard over the telephone in Paris. with the result that the hard swearing that goes on over the London telephones is almost unknown. The sluice carriage is run along the ledges of the sewers, while a tongue scrapes the side and bottom clean. The sewers are lighted with lamps, and not only is every thoroughfare inscribed on enamel plates, but every house which is connected with the sewer is also numbered. As many as fifty tourists a day go down the sewers in the tourist season to ride in the tourist car or sail in the gondola. The Paris Council has decided upon adopting the system of drainage which is in vogue in English towns. They are to spend thirteen million dollars in adapting the sewers to take all the sewage which at the present time is stored in cesspools. They are also going to spend ten million francs more in improving the water supply, and the means of distributing it. One of the sewers passes under the river by means of a siphon 170 yards long and three feet in diameter. This is kept clean by inserting a wooden ball on the left bank of the Seine which almost exactly fills the tube. The pressure of the stream carries the ball down, and then, being of lighter specific gravity, it rushes to the surface, carrying before it everything that may have settled in the siphon.



SECTION OF ONE OF THE MAIN SEWERS OF PARIS.

The Catacombs of Paris.

In the *Gentleman's* Mr. Neil Wynn Williams tells how the subterranean quarries whence Paris was built caused subsidence after subsidence, until after the roof had been properly propped up they were in 1784 used as a receptacle for remains removed from cemeteries above ground. This is the picture which broke from the darkness: "We move on again, and lo! the rocks on either hand contract, change color, break out into the grewsome design of a symmetrically built wall of bones and skulls. From the level of our heads down to the level of our feet, skull rests upon skull, and leans back against the myriad bones behind. The shivering candlelight falls with unequal rays upon the formal tiers; it flashes coldly upon the grinning teeth, penetrates the mortarless crannies of the wall, and ever shows bone of many shapes and curves. Now it lights up a rent in some skull—a ghastly jagged wound which haunts one with the thought of foul murder. Anon, it shimmers with erractic play on the trickling water that, pursuing its silent way from year to year, has crusted with a smooth gloss the skull beneath." The fate of the hundred fugitive Communists that lost their way in these catacombs and perished is vividly imagined.

OUR NATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE.

"THE Way of Our Letters" is described by Octavia Dockery in *Blue and Gray*. In the course of the article some interesting figures are given showing the extent of the business carried on by this one department of Uncle Sam's establishment.

"According to the blue book at Washington, there are 229,439 postal employees in the service of the government. Such a host must have the most skilled and rigid generalship. The governing laws of the postal system and the post office department are made by the same body which makes all other laws of the nation and not by the Postmaster-General or any of his employees. It is his function to execute the laws made by Congress and the Senate. If anything goes wrong at any one of the 70,000 post offices in the United States, it will sooner or later be discovered by the department. Each postmaster is required to give an account of the business of his office every three months. These reports, together with the money-order and postal-note accounts, are received at the sixth auditor's office, the largest accounting office perhaps in the world.

"It is estimated that about 9,000 letters and packages are put into the mails a minute. A large proportion of these are carried free. Reports show that, in 1893, 87,000,000 pounds of free matter passed through the mails. The regular rates on this amount of mail would have brought the government $7,173,364. The appropriation made by Congress is not sufficient by over one-half for the cost of postal serv-

ice, which is annually from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000. The sum of $45,000,000 is every year expended upon transportation of the mails. Postmasters' salaries alone cost $16,000,000 per annum, while $9,700,000 is paid to postal clerks.

"The New York office serves nearly 2,000,000 of people, and is the first and most important, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington ranking next, in the order named."

The Postal Service of New York.

Hon. Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster of New York, describes in the *North American Review* the postal service of the great American metropolis. Considering the fact that nearly all the mails to and from the other nations of the world are dispatched from or received at New York, an account of the workings of the mail service at that city is exceptionally interesting.

A FEW STATISTICS.

In New York there are, besides the general post office, eighteen branch post office stations, and twenty-four sub-stations, at all of which, in addition to the ordinary postal business, money orders may be procured and paid, and letters registered. There is one post office to 41,900 of the resident population of New York, or about one post office to about 50,000 of the persons doing business in New York. The number of officers and employees of all grades is 2,873. During the six months ending February 10, 1894, there were received at the New York post office in the open transatlantic mails 11,770,116 letters, of which 2,487,065 were addressed for delivery in that city; also 20,920 sacks of newspapers, printed matter, etc., 6,464 of which contained matter for distribution in New York. During the same period, the number of letters and postal cards made up in open and closed mails at the New York post office alone was 14,800,966 in addition to printed matter. The New York post office is the exchange and banking office of the greater part of the money order business, domestic and international, of the country. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, there were 3,916,691 money order transactions, aggregating $113,762,698. The present method of sending mail between the general post office and the branches is by the old-fashioned wagon service, or by messenger on the elevated trains. Owing to the lack of facilities, the elevated railroads are unable to run express trains except in the morning and evening, as a result of which it takes one hour for a letter to reach Harlem from the general post office.

From Mr. Dayton's account it would appear that the force of the New York office is insufficient and overworked.

He compares the postal facilities of New York with those of London, and finds to the advantage of the English metropolis. In London there is a post office to every 5,268 inhabitants, and the number of officers and subordinates in London local post office service is 10,896, in addition to which there is a large auxiliary force available for extra duty whenever required.

THE ATTACK ON THE SENATE.

THE last contribution to the *Century's* series of "Present-Day Papers" is an article by Charles Dudley Warner, in which he combats certain popular notions concerning the United States Senate. He regards the prevalent opposition to that body as a sign of impatience with State autonomy and of willingness to do away with all representation of the States, as such, in our national legislation. After reviewing the theories of government which were embodied in our constitution, Mr. Warner concludes:

"If this conception of the nature of our government is the true one, the abolition of the Senate, or its change into a body representing population instead of States, would be a long step toward degrading the States and to removing the conservative element in our system; for the Senate, representing the States, is not merely a second chamber to check hasty legislation, but, chosen just as it is, an integral part of our peculiar government. The objections to the Senate at present are two: that it is an obstructive body, and that it is becoming a club of rich and incompetent men. As to obstruction, it can be said that the double chamber is the best safeguard against hasty, immature, and class legislation. If what is alleged against the character of the Senators were true (as a matter of fact, comparatively few of them are rich), the deterioration would not be due to the form of our government, but to our general false, materialistic conception of life. And the character of the Senators will be raised by the appreciation of the dignity and importance of the individual States, as it will be lowered by a degradation of the States. In the effort to maintain the equilibrium in a nation of home-ruled communities, it becomes imperatively necessary for the States, and especially the small States, to put forward their best men to represent them. The elevation of the State idea, therefore, contributes to the national character and greatness.

DISCONTENT DUE TO MISCONCEPTION.

"The discontent with the American system,—the sovereignties limited within a sovereignty limited,—so far as it is expressed in the efforts to give the Federal government increased control over the States, is not a reasoned dislike of home rule. It mainly comes from ignorance, from a misconception of the power of legislation to better all individual material conditions. It is an ancient illusion that a change in the form of government is pretty certain to be for the well-being of all citizens. A man is unsuccessful and poor; he is in debt; he can get no help from his neighbors, for they are also in debt; business is dull; crops are poor, or crops are abundant and the market low; no help in the town, in the county, in the State. In this stagnation the man fancies that there is somewhere a power that can put new life into his affairs. Naturally he thinks of the distant, powerful Federal government. This unknown vague power appeals to his imagination. Why does not the Federal government do something?

"In all this the political conception of the strength of our government is lost sight of, and the moral conception of what makes a great nation is wholly obscured. A great nation is made only by worthy citizens, and the American system, shorn of its distinctive feature of States tenacious of their ungranted powers and full dignity, joins the experiments that have failed."

THE UPPER CHAMBERS OF THE WORLD.

A WRITER in the *Westminister Review* on the position of the House of Lords gives the following valuable summary of the composition of the Upper Chambers of the leading nations of the world and of the British self-governing colonies:

INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

The United States.—Senate: 2 senators for each State, elected by the State Legislatures for six years.

France.—Senate: 300 members, elected for nine years, from citizens of at least forty years of age, one-third of them retiring every three years. The electoral body is composed of 1, delegates chosen by the Muncipal Council of each commune; and 2, the Deputies, etc., of each Department. Life senators were gradually abolished by an act passed in 1884.

Germany.—Bundesrath: 58 members appointed by the governments of the individual States for each session.

Belgium.—Senate: The constitution is being revised at the present time. The Senate, in the past, has been elected by the same voters as the House of Representatives, the number of senators (69) being one-half of that of the members of the Lower House. The members of the Senate have been elected for eight years, one-half of them retiring every four years.

Italy.—Senate: Consisting of princes of royal blood, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the king for life, a condition of nomination being the holding of high State offices, eminence in science, etc., or the payment of 3000 lire ($600) in taxes. In 1890 there were 335 senators.

Spain.—Senate: Three classes of senators: 1, king's sons over twenty-one years of age; "grandees" having an income of 60,000 pesetas ($12,000); captains, generals, admirals, etc.; 2, about 100 senators nominated by the Crown, not to exceed 180, when included with the first-class; 3, 180 senators, elected by the States, the Church, the universities and learned bodies for five years.

Portugal.—House of Peers: An act of 1885 abolished the hereditary House by a gradual process, and substituted 100 life peers, appointed by the king, not including princes of royal blood, and 12 bishops. There are also 50 elective peers, 45 of whom are chosen indirectly by the administrative districts and five by various scientific bodies.

Netherlands.—First Chamber: 50 members elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants, or from high functionaries. They are elected for nine years, one-third of them retiring every three years.

Greece.—No Upper Chamber. The only Chamber is the Boulé of 150 members, elected for four years.

Austro-Hungary.—The connecting link between the two portions of this empire is constituted by a body known as "the Delegations." This consists of a Parliament of 120 members, one-half chosen by the legislature of Germanic-Austria, two-thirds of the members being elected by the Lower House, and one-third by the Upper House, the other half, similarly elected, representing Hungary. The acts of "the Delegations" require confirmation by the representative assemblies of their respective countries. The delegates are chosen for one year.

Denmark.—Landsthing: 66 members, 12 nominated by the Crown for life, and 54 elected by indirect universal suffrage for eight years.

Sweden.—First House: 147 members elected by the provinces and municipalities for nine years.

Switzerland.—Ständerath: 44 members nominated by the Cantons, two for each Canton, for three years. The terms of nomination rest with each Canton.

BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES

Canada.—Senate: The senators are appointed by the Governor-General, in the name of the Crown, for life, but they may resign and seek election to the Lower House. At present there are about 80 senators.

New South Wales.—Legislative Council: Not less than 21 members appointed for life by the Governor, as representative of the Crown. There are now over 70 members of the Council.

Victoria.—Legislative Council: 48 members elected by the 14 provinces for six years, one-third of them retiring every two years. There is a small property qualification for electors.

New Zealand.—Legislative Council: 47 members nominated by the Crown for life. (There are two Maories in the Upper House.)

Queensland.—Legislative Council: 39 members nominated by the Crown for life.

South Australia.—Legislative Council: 24 members. Every three years the 8 members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are taken by 2 new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided. There is a small property qualification for electors.

Tasmania.—Legislative Council: 18 members elected for six years. A small property qualification is necessary to become an elector.

Western Australia.—Legislative Council: This colony was granted a responsible government by an act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1890 (53 and 54 Vict. c. 26). Although the Council is at present named by the Governor, for the Crown, provision is made in the constitution for the members of it to be eventually elected.

Cape Colony.—Legislative Council: 22 members elected for seven years. The election is by such voters as receive £25 a year wages with board and lodging, or possess a real property qualification, or a salary of £50 per annum.

From the above abstract it is seen: 1, That two Chambers are the rule; 2, that no nation, except Great Britain, any longer possesses a purely hereditary House.

WHAT IS INCOME?

LET them who think they know what income is attempt to answer the following questions, which we quote from a short article, "The Phantom Quality in Incomes," by Mr. George Gunton, in his *Social Economist:*

"What is income? If Lieut. Peary, by expending $40,000 in fitting out an Arctic expedition which consumes three years, makes himself sufficiently in demand as a lecturer so that he can obtain $40,000 by lecturing six months, what is his income for the purposes of a tax on incomes? Would not any tax laid on his income be simply a deduction from the fund available for his next Arctic expedition? Should the income tax rest on $40,000, on $80,000, or on nothing? A cotton factory, newspaper, or steel rail mill devotes ten years to building up a trade, absorbing all the capital it can draw in and pay interest upon, from whatever source, uncertain all the time whether it is advancing to a fortune or to ruin; reinvests in plant and extension all it can spare from salaries and wages; is burned out several times and depends upon insurance for escape from bankruptcy, and finally by a lucky turn in the market makes a profit through an unexpected rise in its stock of goods on hand or on its real estate—is this lucky profit an income? If so, what is it if, before the tax has been paid, it is swept away by an unfortunate speculation in stocks?

"Is money which comes to one by inheritance income? Is real property which descends to one income? Are all profits income, or only the annual excess of profits over losses and expenses. Is a happy speculation in wheat income? Is a lucky bet at the races, or a fortunate drawing in a lottery income? Is the portion of a merchant's sales which he invests in more goods, larger buildings or an expensive home income? Can the losses of previous years be balanced against the profits of this year in arriving at income? If a man marries a rich wife, is the fortune that comes to him, through her, income?

SOMETHING THAT NO ONE CAN FIND OUT.

"These are a few of the questions which may aid us in understanding why the presence of an income tax is so frequently spoken of as fruitful of prevarication, evasion and perjury. The subject of income is an elusive and evasive one to reduce to any definite figures, unless one has but one means of income and that a fixed salary. The money which a man expends in support of his family is as truly one of the conditions on which he can transact business, as the money he pays for the rent of his store, or as his taxes themselves. But if all the conditions on which a man does business are first to be deducted, then not only rent and living expenses, but salaries of employees, advertising, commissions and all other expenses must first come out, before net income is reached. And if rent and living expenses should first come out, then if one, to stop paying rent, buys a residence and pays the whole price, such price should, as the capitalization of his rent, also come out."

Mr. Gunton declares that it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line which should distinguish gross income from net income, recoupment on previous losses from present income, beneficial accidents from income, casual profits of speculation from income, conditioning expenses from income and illusory and ultimately profitless investments from income. In short, says Mr. Gunton, income is largely an intellectual conception rather than a physical fact, and an effort to tax it upon any principle or quality of justice becomes illusory. If no man can satisfy his own mind as to what income is, it must always be difficult to satisfy that of a public officer, therefore Mr. Gunton is opposed to the income tax clause of the tariff law.

THE "GRESHAM" LAW.

IN political economy the name of Sir Thomas Gresham stands associated with the principle that when two classes of coins of one denomination, one class pure, or of standard metal, and the other class debased or so alloyed as not to be worth its face, are given by legal authority the same value, the purer money will be driven out of circulation or exported, and the more debased will circulate in its place, provided, that is, the volume of money supplied by the two classes of coins is more than adequate to meet the demands of the business of the country. Now comes a writer in *Social Economist* to dispute Gresham's claims to the discovery of this principle. In the first place, the writer says that in none of the accounts of Sir Thomas Gresham's work now extant is any mention made of the "so-called law of Gresham," and that his connection with this principle is deduced entirely from a letter written by him to Queen Elizabeth, in which he more nearly assumes as a fact than states as a doctrine this law. Moreover, the writer states, in 1549 one John Hayles, in a work entitled "English Dialogue," had made a very clear statement of the law, of which Sir Thomas Gresham nine years later made use. But neither was it original with Hayles. The idea was common as a proverb, says the writer, nearly 2,000 years before, and was stated in Aristophanes' comedy, "Frogs," in a most artistic manner, as follows:

"Often times we have reflected on a similar abuse
In the choice of men for office and of coins for common use;
For your old and standard pieces, valued and approved and tried,
Here among the Grecian nations and in all the world beside,
Recognized in every realm for trusty stamp and pure assay,
Are rejected and abandoned for the trash of yesterday;
For a vile, adulterate issue, drossy, counterfeit and base,
Which the traffic of the city passes current in their place."

WANTED: A BRITISH IMPERIAL DOLLAR.

THE currency of the British Empire is in a sad state of chaos and crisis, according to Dr. J. P. Val d'Eremao's account of it in the *Asiatic Quarterly*. Not India merely, but British colonies further East, West Africa and the West Indies are "all inconvenienced by the present system, or rather want of system, in Imperial coinage." Within the dominions of the one sovereign there are no less than *nine* different systems of currency.

NINE SYSTEMS OF CURRENCY IN THE EMPIRE.

The writer divides the Empire into the following groups, according to the currency they employ:

1. British Gold Standard (£ s. d.).—1. The British Islands. 2. The Australian colonies; Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji. 3. S. Africa, *i. e.*, The Cape Colony and Natal, with their dependencies, including the S. Africa Co.'s territory. 4. Off-lying minor places: St. Helena, Malta, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands.

2. Special Gold Standard.—Newfoundland. Newfoundland has a special gold coin all to itself—the gold double dollar.

3. Foreign Gold Standard. — 1. Canada (United States gold dollar and its multiples). 2. Gibraltar (Spanish gold and silver). 3. Many West India Islands (U. S. gold).

4. Legally British gold, practically foreign coins.—Most of England's West India possessions.

5. The Mexican dollar.—1. Hong Kong. 2. Straits Settlements.

6. The Guatemalan dollar.—British Honduras.

7. French silver. —West Coast of Africa, especially Gambia.

8. British and foreign gold.—Cyprus (French and Turkish gold).

9. The Rupee.—1. India. 2. Ceylon. 3. Mauritius.

The way out of this muddle is suggested by the fact that among these various coinages "there is a certain denomination of money which within an easily remedial difference is common to them all. . . . This is the equivalent of the United States silver dollar. It is nominally the equal of the various 'dollars' of Central and South America; and its near equivalents are our double florin, the French 5-franc piece, two Indian Rupees, and the Newfoundland half-gold double dollar."

RENAME THE DOUBLE FLORIN.

Such a coin minted in India for the Eastern half of the British Empire, and in London for the Western half, would restore order. Already the coin exists, but it is perversely called a "double florin" instead of a dollar. "It cannot surely do any possible harm to England to change the names of two of its coins—the double florin to the dollar, and the florin to the half dollar; but it certainly would benefit greatly the colonies which in any way deal with or use dollars of any kind, to have an honest home made British dollar of guaranteed weight and fineness, instead of their being at the mercy, as they are now, of foreign countries for their supply of coins, and trusting to foreign mints for the intrinsic value of what they get. Various British colonies have specifically asked for a British dollar. A British dollar is, in fact, the sole means for establishing a common British currency throughout the Empire; it is a means as thorough as it is easily practicable; and a corresponding gold dollar equaling one-fifth of a pound sterling would link gold and silver together on a sure and satisfactory basis, without any empiric changes in our time-honored currency."

Possibly the simple change of name from double florin to dollar would prove a new and serviceable link between the English-speaking Empire and the English-speaking Republic.

REPUDIATION IN SOUTHERN STATES.

"OUR Family Skeleton" was the title of an article in the *North American Review* for June in which John F. Hume attempted to show certain dangerous tendencies on the part of several Southern States in the matter of repudiation of debts. A reply to Mr. Hume appears in the July *North American* from the pen of Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, who says:

"If, as Mr. Hume holds, it be true that the repudiation by the Southern States of bonds issued contrary to law, many of them admittedly illegal, unconstitutional, and worse than that, monstrously fraudulent, has injured the credit of the Southern States, this would at once become evident by public discredit of the securities issued since then, the value of which, according to Mr. Hume's theory, would be manifestly below that of the securities of States whose credit had not been injured by repudiation. And yet we find that Alabama 5 per cent. interest bonds are quoted in New York at from 100 to 105; Florida 6's at 127; Louisiana 4's at 98; North Carolina 6's at 127; South Carolina 4½'s at from 99 to 100; Tennessee (settlement) 5's at 105, and Georgia 4½'s at from 110 to 112. Among the States which have not repudiated, Connecticut 3½'s are quoted at 100; Maine 3's at from 97 to 99; Massachusetts 5's at 106½ to 107; Rhode Island 6's at 100. . . .

"Notwithstanding the fact that the affairs of the South have become thoroughly adjusted to prevailing conditions, and that the credit of every Southern State is thoroughly established, I would not be understood as taking the position that they should even now refuse to pay a single dollar which can be shown to have been used honestly for public purposes, and for which the State got value received, even though such a loan did not conform strictly to the technical requirements of the law. If it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that among the repudiated bonds of the Southern States there is any part of them which represents money obtained for the State, and used by the State, which has not yet been paid, then the settlement of such should and will be made in due time. It was necessary to apply a heroic remedy to save the South, by cutting from it the sores of the reconstruc-

tion thievery. If in applying the remedy injustice was done in the necessity for immediate and incisive action, correction will no doubt be made wherever conservative sentiment is convinced that correction is due."

THE A. P. A.

MR. W. J. H. TRAYNOR, president of the American Protective Association, sets forth in the *North American Review* the aims and methods of that organization. Its reason for existence, he states, is the active and aggressive application of the temporal claims of the Papacy by its subjects in this country. He quotes the utterances of Popes Pius IX and Leo XIII, to show that "the Papal hierarchy declares its complete sovereignty over the State, and in utter disregard of the constitution and laws of the land decrees that the Papal fiat is superior to the voice of the people." In November, 1885, Pope Leo, in an encyclical, exorted "all Catholics to devote careful attention to public matters, and take part in all municipal affairs and elections, and all public services, meetings and gatherings," and that "all Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life in countries where they live, and should exert their power to cause the constitution of States to be modeled on the principles of the true church."

NOT A PROTESTANT ORDER.

Mr. Traynor denies that the A. P. A. has urged commercial proscription of Papists, either directly or indirectly. On the contrary he asserts that it has constantly set its face against such an un-American measure. And as to the secrecy of the order, he says it is entirely due to the fact that members of the A. P. A., when suspected or known to be such, have been so mercilessly boycotted as to drive them out of business and not infrequently out of the towns and cities in which they lived. Mr. Traynor further declares that the organization does not recognize its members as "Protestants" from a religious point of view, but only by reason of the fact that they protest against ecclesiasticism and corruption in the affairs of State. "Comprising in its membership as it does Jews, Theosophists, Deists, Spiritualists, Free-thinkers, Adventists and other believers in Deity, it cannot be regarded as Protestant from a religious standpoint."

Anti A. P. A.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, the distinguished member of the New York Bar, writing in the *Forum*, sees no reason whatever for the existence of the American Protective Association. He compares the movement which this society has stirred up and represents with the similar Know-Nothing movement of 1844. The main principles of the Know-Nothing catechism, in Mr. Coudert's own words, were "that no foreigner should be naturalized under 21 years of age, that the Catholic religion was dangerous to the country, and that the Protestant Scriptures should be the foundation of all common-school education." The principles which the A. P. A. deem essential to the preservation of American institutions are "that no Catholic must ever be allowed to occupy any office in the gift of the people, and that no Catholic must ever be allowed the privilege of earning a livelihood in this country unless his labor cannot be replaced by that of a Protestant."

After this statement and comparison of principles of the two movements Mr. Coudert then proceeds:

"Of course the pretense that an organization, secret in its character and confined to a certain mysterious and unknown body of citizens, is entitled to take upon itself the protection of American institutions, is an impertinence and a fraud upon its face. The preservation of our institutions depends upon our people, upon their good sense, upon our courts and Congress, and legislatures and press. That they may be preserved, all citizens of all classes and of all forms of religious belief must join hands in a common cause. Pestilent agitators may impede and embarrass our growth; they may desecrate the great cause of freedom which it is our hope to perpetuate; but to suppose for one instant that the proscription of eight millions of citizens, as honest, as patriotic, and as just in their dealings as any other citizens, is to contribute anything but disorder and heart-burning to the discussion of public topics, is a piece of folly which would scarcely seem to deserve refutation."

NO CAUSE FOR ACTION.

"What American institutions are imperiled?" he asks. "Surely not the liberty of the press, which has been considered from time immemorial the *sine quâ non* of public liberty? Certainly not trial by jury, that priceless gem in the coronet of Anglo-Saxon liberty without which freedom would be incomplete and insecure? No one pretends that the law is administered by corrupt hands, even when its administration happens to be committed to Roman Catholics. Religious liberty certainly is not threatened, except by the very organization that professes an especial guardianship of American rights and liberties. As to our common schools, true, there is an honest difference of opinion among our citizens as to the proper way of conducting them. But as the enormous majority of the people in every State is in favor of unsectarian public education, it is the height of absurdity to take that as the target for violence and oppression. When it is borne in mind that the Roman Catholics have spent millions and millions of money, for conscience's sake, in building schools that their children might not forget the faith of their fathers,—a faith which if persevered in makes them honest, truthful, loyal citizens,—does it not seem as wicked as it is senseless to talk of menace on the part of Catholics against that system? Thus far, certainly, they have received but little aid from the State; and their magnanimous bearing, added to the great hardship which the system has entailed upon them—viz., payment for that education which many of them conscientiously refuse to receive—should entitle them to the warmest admiration and respect."

THE INJUSTICE OF IT.

Mr. Coudert points out that while the A. P. A. specifically declares in its platform that it does not intend an attack upon any religious order or body of citizens and that its sole object is to keep alive American traditions, and thus preserve American institutions from impending danger, nevertheless it is in spirit directed against the Catholic Church in America, as evidenced by the oath which the members of the order are bound to take and observe if they are to enjoy the privileges and the honor of participating in the rites of the new society—namely: "1, No member shall ever favor or aid the nomination, election or appointment of a Roman Catholic to any political office; 2, he shall never employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if a Protestant may be obtained to render the service required." In other words, he says: "The preservation of our institutions must depend, in a great measure, upon the elimination from public life of Roman Catholics, however eminent and patriotic; while, at the same time, all Catholic servants, male or female, however honest, competent and deserving, must be cut off from earning their livelihood—that is to say, in the latter case, provided Protestants equally competent may be secured. The question of wages is not mentioned, so that it must be left to the individual conscience to determine how largely that element shall enter into the problem. As the general acceptance of this rule of elimination would naturally raise Protestant wages and reduce Catholic wages, a case of conscience might arise where economy and devotion to American institutions were arrayed on opposite sides; in other words, where the employment of Protestant help is expensive and that of Catholic assistance cheap. The Revised Regulations will probably assist conscientious members, of a frugal mind, to reconcile thrift and piety."

RELIGIOUS AND RACE HATRED.

Mr. Coudert states as follows the causes which, in his opinion, produced the A. P. A.:

"1. An appeal to intolerance in religious belief, and to persecution of those who differ from us in opinion, strikes a responsive chord in the breast of many otherwise gentle and amiable men. No form of controversy is more inviting, no fashion of persecution more congenial. The persecutor for conscience's sake, or what he believes to be for conscience's sake, often deludes himself with the idea that he is serving God in the manner most acceptable to the Divinity and in some way benefiting his own soul.

"2. In this country of ours, where one single form of religious faith is singled out for unfavorable discrimination, it happens that the votaries of that creed belong, with comparatively few exceptions, to one nationality. The Irish Catholics outnumber all other Catholics in a very large proportion, and it is quite as much the hatred and jealousy of the Irish race that is at the bottom of these movements, as an insane fear of the spread of Popery.

"Many of the Irish-Americans have come to the United States without the advantage of early education, and have therefore failed to secure that social recognition which carries with it so many and such substantial advantages; but the Irish race is strong, vigorous, able and aggressive. It turns to politics as naturally as the Italian turns to art, or the German to metaphysics. The Irish are different from other immigrants in this, that they possess the language on their arrival and need not go through the hard probationary period of education in that respect. They are clannish, hard-working and indomitable. Accustomed by tradition to the buffets of fortune, the blows that stagger other men are but caresses to them. They practically govern our great cities, where they congregate, impelled by their gregarious and social nature, and thereby naturally arouse political antagonism.

"If the majority of Catholics were French or Germans, the prejudice nominally based wholly upon religious differences would be greatly reduced in extent and importance. It would be strange, indeed, if religious ostracism were practiced against French Roman Catholics when we consider that the largest liberty of conscience and action has long been allowed in France to minority creeds, to such an extent that Protestant clergymen are actually salaried by the State.

"3. The majority of Irishmen have hitherto acted with the Democratic party and have become identified with it and its success. An attack upon Irish-American citizens is therefore acceptable to many simply because it is, indirectly, an attack on the party with which such citizens generally act.

"4. Protestants assert that Catholics must and ought of right to be bigoted and intolerent in matters of religious belief, and they cite general propositions excerpted—sometimes correctly and sometimes not—from Papal addresses or theological treatises to prove it. But history shows this, at least in more modern times, to be as false as to assume that Protestants must and ought of right to be liberal in matters of faith. The most that can be said upon this subject favorable to Protestantism is that all creeds and sects have equally resorted to persecution in order to establish their peculiar tenets. The Catholic Church had on her side the logic of the situation when she sought to restrain her disobedient children from perilous excursions into the domain of free thought."

THE CHURCH OF THE POOR.

"One more suggestion," says Mr. Coudert in conclusion, "may be repeated here which has recently been made in a number of the *Forum* to account for the disfavor in which Catholics are held among certain classes of our citizens. The allegation is a startling one, and contains in itself such a tribute to the nobility and beauty of the ancient Church that it is hardly conceivable that it correctly accounts in the slightest degree for such a disfavor. 'The work of the Church (meaning the Catholic Church), it is said, lies largely among a poor, illiterate and morally degraded class, and *therefore* that Church naturally shares in the odium of their faults!' If this be true,

then indeed, so long as the Church retains the slightest claim to a divine origin and a divine purpose, so long must that reproach be imputed to her. She is, it is true, and has always been, the Church of the poor and the illiterate. She alone has preached the gospel to them. She alone has won their confidence, and she alone has sought—and often with triumphant success—to raise them from degradation to a higher standard. She has in this followed the example of her Master and Founder. His walks were among 'the poor, the illiterate and the morally degraded.' His hands did not shrink from touching the leper, from blessing the sinner; they were raised to Heaven in favor of those who had no friends on earth. He sent His Apostles for the express purpose of doing that which, if we credit the statement which I have quoted, *brings odium upon the Church!* Perhaps this may be so. Then, let her continue to earn that odium in the largest sense. The hatred which good works bring with them, and the contempt which humble charity may create, will not long endure, and certainly will not spread far among our people."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

THERE is a brief but interesting paper in *Good Words*, made up of extracts from letters written by a peasant born in Kherson, in Southern Russia, who for the last fifteen years has played an important part in developing Stundism in Russia. It is illustrated by several rough drawings of Stundists in prison garb. They are chained by their ankles, and have one-half of their heads shaved. The letters begin by describing how one peasant, convicted of being a Stundist and of not having had his child baptized in the Orthodox Church, was sent to gaol for two months, and had his child taken from him and given to a Greek Orthodox to be educated. A peasant in the provice of Kief describes how at night the police swooped down upon his cottage and seized his tracts and hymn book; and another Stundist describes how they had to meet for worship in the sedge by a river's bank, and had sometimes to stand up to their knees in ice and water for an hour. In the province of Kief, Stundists were seized and kept in gaol for fifteen days without trial. During this time their heads were shaved, and they were supplied with barely sufficient food to keep them alive, and they were beaten and cuffed by the police. A Stundist who is convicted of endeavoring to convert an Orthodox is exiled to Trans-Caucasia for life or for a term of years. If they then refuse to give up their proselytism they are sent to Siberia. Extracts are given from a Stundist sent to fourteen years' penal servitude on the charge of blasphemy. Another Stundist sent for life to the heart of Central Siberia gives a very pleasant account of his life there. He finds many of his brethren in that district, and hears of them 3,000 versts away on the Amoor. "You will find it pleasant enough here," he says, and then adds as a special attraction that there are splendid opportunities for bee culture.

"THE UNITED ANGLO-SAXON WILL."

What it Might do for the World.

THE distinguished writer, "Nauticus," has been roused by the presence of the *Chicago* in English waters to a vision of large hope for Great Britain, America, and mankind, and has revealed it to the readers of the *Fortnightly Review*. He laments that England's blindness, ignorance, and indifference in respect to the United States render both her and the United States far less powerful for good than they ought to be. "It divides and weakens the expression of the Anglo-Saxon will—the will which ought, I am persuaded, to have upon the world in the future an even greater influence than it has had in the past." He characterizes the present endeavor of the two powers to stand aloof from the affairs of other nations as not a dignified position for either great English-speaking power. "The dignified and the beneficent position would be one of controller of events. It would be worthy of Great Britain and the United States, and well for all other countries, if you were able to say to Europe, as it stands now armed to the teeth: 'Only by our leave shall you fight; and if you fight, only with our permission shall the victor keep his spoils.' And because the united Anglo-Saxon will might do this and much more, it is sad to see Great Britain and the United States wasting their opportunities and imperiling their mission by trying to cultivate the fiction that they have different objects in life and need not closely associate one with the other.

"SOUND THE KNELL OF WAR."

"It is in the utilization of sea-power in its various aspects that the two countries may best co-operate and assist one another in the future. If they were to come, as they surely will come, to an understanding to employ their combined naval forces for the preservation of general peace, and for the forwarding of the common interest, few countries, no matter how belligerently inclined, would care to defy the alliance, even now; and none would dare to question its will after it had rearranged its forces in frank recognition of all its responsibilities. It is not merely that the combined navies would be strong. Far more weighty are the considerations that the British Empire and the United States share between them nearly all the work of providing other countries with the food, raw material, and manufactures, which those countries cannot provide at home, and of carrying the ocean-borne trade of the world. The interests of your ever-growing commerce require the maintenance, if not of peace, at least of open ports everywhere. Why should not your combined navies declare: 'We refuse henceforth to acknowledge the right of any civilized power to close her ports, or the ports of another power, by blockade, or otherwise.' Surely that would sound the knell of war!"

A POWER THAT CAN BE TRUSTED.

"Nauticus" advances the project because he believes that "the world can afford to place its confi-

dence in the integrity and fairness of the Anglo-Saxon race," and that if that race were all-powerful no other race would be oppressed. "For the sake of peace and disarmament, it seems necessary that some superior power should be created;" and this would be the power least likely to abuse its position. "I think that the happy future of Great Britain, of the United States, and of the outlying British Empire, depends upon the realization of such a dream. I think that the accomplishment of the Anglo-Saxon mission in the world depends upon it. I think that civilization and peace would profit by it."

ATHLETIC SPORTS AS A FACTOR IN EUROPEAN LIFE.

THE forthcoming International Athletic Congress, which will shortly take place in Paris, has inspired M. Coubertin to write in the *Revue de Paris* a curious and instructive article on the part played in contemporary European life by the various forms of physical exercise and sport. It has often been said, he observes, that the real conquerors in the Franco-Prussian war were the school masters: but those who said this forgot the part played in Germany by the gymnasium and athletic sports generally. Ever since the battle of Jena the Germans had been preparing themselves by strict discipline, physical exercise, and absolute obedience for the great combats of the world.

The Swedes, who as a nation rank with Germany and England in their love of athletic sports, are champion skaters, and have also invented a peculiar and health giving scientific exercise, entitled by them "the Ling system." This form of gentle persistent gymnastics is already making its way with beneficent results both in England and America.

Though Great Britain is now the home of the athlete, M. de Coubertin recalls the now almost forgotten fact that athleticism in the modern sense of the word is but of recent growth. Now the humblest English village can boast of its cricket club, yet forty years ago the *Times* could scarcely find place for a paragraph in small type announcing the result of the Oxford and Cambridge match.

The French writer, who seems thoroughly at home with his subject, discusses with shrewd good sense the amateur *versus* the professional question.

In Holland the bicycle plays a leading part in every question of national sport; but, as is natural in a land of canals, the oar is almost as popular as the wheel, and the Dutch universities hold constant regattas at Amsterdam. The St. Petersburg cyclists possess as president the Grand Duke Sergius, and in Switzerland numberless societies for walking, rowing, wrestling and cycling are to be found in each canton.

Should a series of international Olympian games be organized, each country and race will have an opportunity of proving what stuff its youth is made of. We note with regret that M. Coubertin does not allude to the considerable part played of late by women in athletic sports.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE TURF.

MR. DALE, son of Dr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, who writes the monthly summary for the *Sunday Magazine*, thus comments upon the connection of Lord Rosebery with the turf: "The Prime Minister's victory in the Derby, though welcomed with enthusiasm by the crowd, seems to us a matter for serious regret. Every one who knows the actual condition of the people is aware that at the present moment betting is doing almost as much harm as drink. It produces a vast mass of crime. It drags down thousands of victims into utter misery and ruin. The turf, like those who live by it, is notoriously corrupt. Lord Rosebery is not supposed to bet himself. He would disdain any association with the sordid wretches who prey upon the folly and the credulity of their fellow-creatures. But he has to take the system as it exists. He is under no illusion and knows that he is powerless to mend it. How can he fail to see that his name and his influence aggravate the evil? They invest what is disreputable with the semblance of honor. They serve to cloak and to mask the evil. He is the first Prime Minister to win the Derby: we trust that he may be the last."

The Betting Craze.

In *Longman's Magazine* Mr. Andrew Lang refers to the subject of gambling in alluding to George Moore's "Esther Waters." Mr. Lang says: "The extreme prevalence of that sordid folly proves two things. First, the poor very naturally want to escape from strikes, labor and weariness into a paradise of hope. Gambling offers them 'the key of the happy golden land,' and sends the gleam of romance flitting before them, the rainbow with the buried treasure at its feet. Therefore the poor bet, and with infinitely more excuse than the rich. The habit is morally and financially ruinous, but if the world is to be cured of betting it will not be by the most powerful tracts, sermons or moral novels appealing to the sentiments. People can only be mended by reason when instructed that the odds against a success worth winning are mathematically incalculable. This plain fact will convince the reasonable, but, unluckily, the reasonable are a very small minority, and perhaps are convinced already. The opium-eater knows the end of opium-eating, and the sporting footman, if he reflects, knows the end of backing horses; but the magical gleam is too much for them, is too much for all of us, for every mortal thinks that he himself is the exception to the general rules. The Socialist may say that property, among other evils, causes gambling. Men hope to increase their possessions, so they bet. But the Red Indian is a practical Communist: he gives all he has away at a moment's notice—for example, on a death in his family. He holds so lightly to property that he is next door to having none. Yet of all gamblers he is the most desperate. In truth, men do not so much want to amass gain, by gambling, as to enjoy the exciting fluctuations of luck. If property were abolished to-morrow, I believe that men would invent a shell currency, like the Papuans, and gamble for that."

Geoffrey Mortimer, writing in the *Free Review* upon the betting craze, says: "An anti-betting organization proposes to bring about a radical reform by legally arraigning the promoters and stewards of one of our great race meetings. This is a method of whole-measures-or-none which permits no temporizing with the British veneration for the race horse. For horse racing is one of our orthodoxies, and the oligarchy of the turf is an ancient and powerful institution. It is probable that a total suppression of betting would mean the ruin of horse racing. I am not prepared to say offhand that this would be a grievous national calamity. But there are tens of thousands of Englishmen who would feel the solid earth heaving beneath them if it were seriously suggested that all betting on horses should be proscribed by law. We associate low trickery, brazen dishonesty and ruffianism with the sport of racing; but it is well to remember that the Crown, the Church, the Army, the Navy, all the potent respectabilities of the community support the turf. The enthusiasm for racing, and staking chances on 'events,' descend through every grade from Marlborough House to the slums. In fact, racing is an integrant of our constitution; and the man who attacks it will not escape a charge of sedition."

The Premier and Ladas' Triumph.

The *National Review* says: "Whatever his shortcomings may be in other respects, Lord Rosebery has achieved the unprecedented and imperishable distinction of combining the Premiership with the Blue Ribbon of the Turf, both of which have fallen to him in the same year. Much political capital was anticipated from Ladas's triumph, and the Ministerialists were highly elated on learning the news, while the Opposition were proportionately depressed. It has certainly familiarized a large number of non-politicians with Lord Rosebery's name, and has greatly added to his reputation for good luck, which already stood high; he is more loudly cheered in the music halls than he was a month ago, and the 'man in the street' looks upon him with a friendly eye, as he does on every one associated with sport. On the other hand, the impression created by the Prime Minister's jocular speeches that he is a frivolous man has been deepened by his widely advertised association with the turf, and there has been a growl of deep resentment from a section of the Nonconformists. This correspondence reveals in many letters the deep-rooted English Puritan feeling to which the Radical party owes much of its prosperity, with its uncompromising and not altogether unwholesome detestation of the racing atmosphere. It is difficult, therefore, to say whether Lord Rosebery will gain or lose in political strength by the possession of Ladas; he will probably be more shouted for, but not more voted for. There is an outside chance of his losing some of the most zealous and fanatical supporters of his party, but having made their protest, they will probably convince themselves that the 'Carnival of Rascality' on Epsom Downs is less wicked than the Established Church. Enthusiastic Gladstonians claim that Ladas is worth 100,000 votes to the party, while equally sanguine Unionists expect to destroy the Premier's influence in Scotland."

GERMANY'S SUCCESS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

MR. CAPPER in the *Contemporary Review* gives a most interesting and useful survey of the present condition of things in Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Capper spent many months in the conquered provinces at the time when they were the cockpit of the great Franco-German war. He has now revisited them after a space of a quarter of a century, and as he has an eye to see and the pen of a ready writer, he is able to furnish us with just the information which we want as to the state of things in the lost provinces. Mr. Capper, although a member of the Society of Friends, is under no delusion as to the irrevocable determination of Germany to hold on to these provinces until she has spent her last mark and her last soldier. Neutralization would precipitate war, and the great rampart which the Germans have erected in the Reichsland will never be willingly surrendered to France. "If, then, it is vain, and even absurd," says Mr. Capper, "to look to the elimination of the danger of a great war, either by the restoration of the provinces to France, or by their neutralization, thus forming a buffer-State between the probable belligerents, what alternative remains to us? First and foremost, to look the facts fairly and squarly in the face, and to realize that Alsace and Lorraine are at least as absolute and integral parts of Germany as Savoy and Nice are of France. When France and Europe recognize this certain truth, we shall have made a first step toward an era of peace."

NOW GERMAN IN SYMPATHY.

We are all the more able to accept this postulate by the evidence which Mr. Capper brings to us as to the immense success which has attended the German policy in Alsace-Lorraine. Alsace, he says, has absolutely ceased to be French. The peasants are not dissatisfied; the wine grower profits by being included in the German Zollverein; and the population generally, with the exception of a few handfuls in the large towns, recognize that the Germans are just and conscientious to a degree. They are saving money, and all that they desire is to be left alone. They dread war, and are settling down as fast as possible into contented subjects of the German Empire. The young men, even those who were born under the French government, have openly asserted that they are no longer Frenchmen. Always German by race, descent and language, they now feel German not only politically, but also in feeling and in sympathy.

Mr. Capper devotes some of his space to explaining the modified kind of Home Rule which has been established in Alsace-Lorraine. Of Lorraine Mr. Capper is able to give an even better account. What is true of the peasantry of Alsace is true of the peasantry of Lorraine. But the German language is spreading much faster in Lorraine than in Alsace. The reason for this is that the Alsatians stick to their *patois*, while the Lorrainers have to learn Ger-

man, and the habitual use of pure German is causing the Germanization of Lorraine to proceed much more rapidly than that of Alsace. Muhlhausen is the chief centre of French feeling in Alsace. So strong is this sentiment that Alsatian recruits when in German uniform are cut by their friends. The sentiment in favor of France in Alsace-Lorraine Mr. Capper does not rank above the Jacobite sentiment in Scotland a hundred years ago. The Burgomeister of Strasburg, who is at the Town Hall all day, and every day receiving citizens, told Mr. Capper that his French was growing quite rusty because he had scarcely any occasion to use it. To complete the good work which Germany has been engaged in since the war, Mr. Capper suggests that all exceptional and repressive legislation should be done away with and that the Home Rule of the Reichsland should be developed so as to make the Landes Ausschuss a Landtag like that of Prussia, Bavaria or Saxony. He would also like to see Alsace annexed to Baden, and Lorraine to Prussia. Mr. Capper's article will, no doubt, be received with a howl of indignation in France.

SOME NATIONAL SONGS.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Chorgesang* compares the German Volkslied, or song of the people, to a sweet-scented tender blossom nestling among moss, and no one will deny that in this particular realm of poetry and music the German nation occupies a foremost place. The last three numbers of the *Chorgesang* contain a brief history of the German Lied.

The German Lied.

So far back as the days of Tacitus, the Germans, says the writer, were wont to honor in song the noble deeds of their heroes, but it was not till the livelier lyrics of Provence had found their way into Germany that the Volkslied proper can be said to have come into existence. It won the hearts of the people at once, however, and it was not long before the peasant, the shepherd, the huntsman, the sailor, the wanderer, each came to have his own songs in which to celebrate the pleasures and bewail the pains of his calling. The mourner, too, turned to the song for comfort and consolation, while the devout found in it the happiest means of expression for his aspirations and his prayers to the throne of the Eternal. Thus each singer felt that the joy and the sorrow of his song were his own joy and his own sorrow, and hence, also, the abundance of this poetry and the great variety of its contents and moods. There is, in fact, not a human emotion that is not depicted in the German Lied.

LOVE SONGS.

In these songs the expressions of love are naturally among the most tender—from innocence to the trembling heart that has been disappointed and deceived. The singer will express in gentle whispers his longing for his chosen one; he will murmur notes of dull despair over breach of faith; he will praise beauty, the blue eyes, and "rosy cheeks red as the wine;" he will call his beloved "my thought by day and night," "my light, my sun," or "my soul, my flesh and blood." Sometimes, indeed, he compares her to the flowers—the red rose, the white lily, the forget-me-not.

AUF WIEDERSEHEN!

More pathetic is he at the bitter hour of parting and during absence. He cannot go forth on his wanderings without looking back to get a last glimpse of his love; and when he is far away, he recalls the last evening with her who must now be working alone in the stillness of her little chamber; he stands at the window by moonshine and laments the distance between them, and a longing for home goes out in his song. He would fly back, had be but wings; no hour passes in the night that his thoughts are not of the object of his heart; but when he finally does return his mood is changed, and it is "with a wreath of gay flowers in his hat and his staff in his hand" that he sounds his new note of triumph to "smiling Heaven," which has restored him in safety to "his treasure."

THE NOTE OF SORROW.

The song does not always tell us of such a joyful meeting, however. When "Herr Ulrich" returns from the wars "singing till forest and field echo with his song," he is interrupted by the melancholy tolling of the church bell, and he meets a funeral procession wending its way to the grave with his beloved. "When he lifts the coffin-lid and the wreath which conceals the face of his Annelis, he utters not a syllable, for his heart is broken with a yearning sorrow." Saddest of all is the sorrow of the returning lover at breach of faith during his absence. He wanders through the meadows plucking the flowers, and moans, "Were she only dead! I could put a wreath on her grave;" or, "How I should like to die, then all would be still and at rest."

Schubert and the Lied.

Space forbids more than reference to the songs of May, spring and summer, or to the charming melodies composed by Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann and many other great masters for the nature-songs of the people. But mention may be made here of an article on Franz Schubert which Antonin Dvorak has contributed to the *Century*, as one of the series of Great Composers Written by Themselves. According to the Bohemian master, Schubert in the Lied is not only the first in point of time, but no one has ever surpassed him. With the Lied, he created a new epoch, as Bach did with the piano, and Haydn with the orchestra. All other song-writers have followed in his footsteps, all are his pupils, and it is to his rich treasure of songs that we owe, as a heritage, the beautiful songs of such masters as Schumann, Franz and Brahms. Schubert composed and accompanied and Vogl, the famous tenor, interpreted and was lionized. Thus it came about that these songs were gradually made familiar in Viennese circles; but little did the Viennese think that what they heard was to create a new era in music.

The Prussian National Hymn.

What a strange power slumbers in the Volkslied and its music! How it can elevate the mind, touch the heart, and kindle in the soul a love for the noble! How, too, when it sings of right and freedom, king and country, it will inspire the people with courage and patriotism! And no song is more capable of this than the Prussian National Hymn, anent which the *Daheim* furnishes some interesting information.

On December 17 last this well-known song celebrated the centenary of its publication. It was after the return to the Prussian capital of Field Marshal Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, after his successful engagements with the French at Pirmasens and Kaiserslautern in Bavaria, that there appeared in the *Spenersche Zeitung* of December 17, 1793, a poem entitled "Berliner Volksgesang." It was signed "Sr." and had "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" as the opening words. The poem had been sent to the paper by Dr. Balthasar Gerhard Schumacher, who was in the habit of signing his Latin translations "Sutor" or "Sr.," but he was not the writer.

THE QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP.

The real author was a German Protestant clergyman, Heinrich Harries (1767-1802), and the hymn first appeared in its original form in the *Flensburger Wochenblatt* of January 27, 1790, as a "Song for the Danish Subjects to Sing on the Birthday of Their King." In 1873, Dr. Ochmann took up the question of authorship and established Harrie's claims, while Dr. Wolfram succeeded in proving that Schumacher, at any rate, was not the original writer. The last two verses of Harrie's song had reference to Danish affairs, and were therefore omitted by Schumacher, but in 1801 Schumacher published another version, also adding two verses, and the song in its newer form was published with the melody arranged for four voices by Hurka. The *Daheim* of December 16, 1893, gives Schumacher's two versions; and on April 21, 1894, returns to the subject, and adds the first five verses of Harrie's poem. Verses two and three are exactly identical with the corresponding verses of Schumacher, and the similarity between the two poets in the remaining parts proves conclusively enough that Schumacher, in his altered version, was only printing the work of an earlier imitator of "God Save the King." Except in the melody and the rhythm, "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" has nothing in common with the English "God Save the King;" and we now see that originally it was not dedicated to the Prussian ruler, but was written in honor of a Danish sovereign.

THE MELODY.

More curious is the story of the melody, about which the *Daheim* of June 9 has an interesting note. The writer refers to a volume published at Paris and bearing the title, "Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créquy de 1710 à 1803." It contains a strange declaration made by three old ladies of the convent of Saint Cyr. The document, which was signed on September 19, 1819, is quoted in full. It sets forth that the three undersigned have been requested to write down what they know of an old motet, which is generally regarded as an English melody. The said melody, they continue, is the same as that which they had often heard in their community, where it had been preserved traditionally since the days of Louis XIV, the founder of the convent. It was composed by Baptiste Lully, and at the convent it was the custom for all the girls to sing it in unison every time Louis XIV visited the chapel. It has also been sung on the occasion of a visit from Louis XVI and his queen in 1779, and every one in the house was familiar with the song and the music. The ladies are quite certain that the melody is exactly the same as that which is called English. As to the words, they state that they have always been instructed that Madame de Brinon, a principal of the convent, wrote them, and that the poem dates from the time of Louis XIV. The text runs:

Grand Dieu! sauvez le Roy!
Grand Dieu! sauvez le Roy!
Vengez le Roy!
Que toujours glorieux
Louis victorieux
Voye ses ennemis
Toujours soumis.
Grand Dieu! sauvez le Roy!
Grand Dieu! sauvez le Roy!
Vive le Roy!

THE SONG OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Last year was the centenary of another well-known song and little-known poet. According to the *Daheim*, Bernhard Thiersch was born on April 26, 1793, and was the author of "Ich bin ein Preusse," which was written in 1830 for the King's birthday celebration at Halberstadt. It was first sung to the melody "Wo Muth und Kraft in deutscher Seele flammen," but the music now in use is the composition by Neithardt.

Two Thuringian Volkslieder.

The German wanderers' songs and travelers' songs are almost unique. Elise Polko, in a recent number of the *Gartenlaub*, tells a touching story in connection with "Der Wanderer" and "Ach, wie ist's möglich," two Thuringian songs known all the world over. "Der Wanderer" was composed in 1837 by Friedrich Brückner, father of Oskar Brückner, the 'cellist, and "Ach, wie ist's möglich" was the composition of Brückner's friend, Kantor Johann Ludwig Böhner, both of Erfurt.

In May, 1849, Wagner had to make his escape from Dresden, and he arrived at Erfurt on his way to Paris, to be conducted across the frontier by Brückner and Böhner. As he was being accompanied through the streets in the moonlight, he stopped suddenly to listen to some female voices singing "Ach, wie ist's möglich," and to the horror of his friends would not budge till he had heard the last note. "I know the melody," he said. "It is sung everywhere. Let me hear every line. What a beautiful parting song! I wish I had composed it!"

As he took his seat in the close vehicle that was

waiting impatiently to take him further on his journey, a soft voice started "The Wanderer:"

Wenn ich den Wandrer frage:
Wo willst du hin?—

and all joined in the refrain:

Nach Hause, nach Hause!

But at the last line:

Hab' keine Heimat mehr!

a choking voice called out "Da capo!" Then the horses started, and as the party passed out into the moonlight, and that lament "Hab' keine Heimat mehr!" (I have no home now!) became fainter and fainter, the lonely fugitive buried his face in the cushions and wept bitterly.

"THE CANOPY SONG."

Very different is the merry "Kanapee-Lied," whose history Max Friedlanger endeavors to trace in No. 2 of the *Vierteljahrschrift jür Musikwissenschaft*. Few German popular songs, he says, have attained such a venerable age or enjoyed such wide popularity, it being sung by students and workmen all over Germany and in German Austria and German Switzerland. Its survival is entirely due to oral transmission, for it is not included in any of the present collections of national songs, nor has it been printed in any Commer's-book during the last century. Wittekind has imitated the metre in his "Krambambuli-Lied" (1745), and Koromandel in his "Doris and Dorothee." Till the middle of our century the melody of the "Kanapee-Lied" was identical with that of the "Krambambuli-Lied," but a few decades ago the "Kanapee-Lied" assumed a new form, and was set to a new melody.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

From the German "Canopy Song" to the American "Star-Spangled Banner" is a far cry. It is Mr. John C. Carpenter who tells, in the *Century* for July, how this song came to be written, and he says that of all national airs this breathes the purest patriotism: "Those of England, Russia, and Austria are based upon a sentimental loyalty, long outgrown by this agrarian and practical age. 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' while it is animated, patriotic, defiant, neither cringes nor boasts; it is as national in its spirit as it is adequate in the expression of that spirit."

Francis Scott Key, the author, was a practicing lawyer in Washington who had a liking for the military profession, and who therefore became aide-de-camp to General Smith. It was during the British invasion, in 1814, that the famous song was written. Key, who had been taken prisoner by the British, watched from an enemy's ship the attack on Baltimore. The British, thinking themselves safe, avoided Fort McHenry, but in doing so fell under the guns of the Lazaretto on the opposite side of the channel. In the long night which followed, Key could learn nothing of the fortunes of the fight; but in the morning, when he was straining his eyes to see which flag floated over the ramparts, he was able to discern dimly the American flag still proudly defiant, and in that supreme moment was written "The Star-Spangled Banner."

CROMWELL, CREATOR OF THE FIRST CAVALRY SOLDIER.

"THE creation of the first cavalry soldier" is the result of Captain Oliver Cromwell's memorable resolve to "get men of a spirit that is likely to go on, as far as gentlemen will go." Such is the opening statement of the very interesting sketch in *Macmillan's* of "The Beginnings of the British Army (the Cavalry)." As an illustration of the elementary condition of cavalry drill when Cromwell began his task, one quaint instruction is cited: "If your horse be resty so as he cannot be put forwards, then let one take a cat tied by the tail to a long pole; and when he [the horse] goes backward, thrust the cat within his tail where she may claw him; and forget not to threaten your horse with a terrible noise. Or otherwise take a hedgehog, and tie him strait by one of his feet inside of the horse's tail, that so he [the hedgehog] may squeal and prick him."

"Firearms were the rage of the day;" the sword was "quite a secondary consideration;" lances were out of fashion. The writer goes on to destroy some pet illusions about the famous Rupert charge. He says: "The ordinary cavalry attack was delivered by ranks; each rank fired its two pistols and filed or countermarched to the rear, leaving the next rank to do likewise. Anything more remote from 'shock action' can hardly be conceived.

"At Marston Moor. . . . Rupert attacked Cromwell in front and flank, with the result that both sides 'stood at sword's point a pretty while hacking one another,' and evidently doing each other little harm; till Cromwell's men, probably from superior discipline, at last broke through.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUPERT'S CHARGE.

"Nor does it seem to us that we are quite correct in looking upon Rupert as a kind of Murat, as the usual fashion is. Take for instance his attack at Naseby. He advanced up a slight incline, and he 'came fast' as we are expressly told, probably at a trot. Ireton, who was opposed to him, also advanced down the hill. On seeing him Rupert halted, thus giving Ireton the chance of plunging down upon him with irresistible force. But Ireton also halted in his turn, partly on account of 'the disadvantage of the ground, partly to allow some of his troops to recover their stations.' Had Rupert continued his advance he would have found Ireton in disorder; but as it was he gave him time to get his troops together. Then he charged Ireton and routed him. . . . Altogether it seems to us certain that cavalry charges, in the sense of swift, sudden onslaught, were the exception in the Civil War.

"Of the British cavalry soldier, as Cromwell originally made him, we should seek our ideas not in modern pictures which make a cavalry action of the Civil War as headlong a matter as the charge of the

Greys at Waterloo, but in the old pictures of Wouvermans, where the cavaliers caracole about firing pistols in each other's faces. The writer concludes with a lively picture of the new model trooper in his new red coat faced with his colonel's colors, his great boots and huge clinking spurs; a soldier before all things in spite of the text on his lips. It seems a far cry from this light cavalryman of the seventeenth century to the hussar of the present day, yet they may not be so distant after all."

THE BUILDING OF A BATTLESHIP.

ALBERT FRANKLIN MATTHEWS describes in an article, "The Evolution of the Battleship," in the July *Century*, the great shipyards of the Cramps, where our monster sea dragons are hatched out. Mr. Matthews says:

THE CRAMP SHIP YARD.

"The Cramp shipyard has nearly a quarter of a mile of water-front. Along this frontage are ships in various stages of construction, some on the stocks and some in the water, illustrating almost every step in the building of a vessel. Here, near the entrance to the yard, is an acre or more of punching-machines, enormous contrivances that, as they close their jaws, with their ungainly teeth bite out holes for rivets in the plates and frames as easily as a farmer's wife takes out the core of an apple. Over there is a steel checker-board frame into which big pins are set in a curve. Against the pins stalwart sledge-swingers, half-naked, bend the cherry-red frames and plates, as they are slid out of the furnace, into the shapes they must assume for use in the vessels. Here is a great row of blacksmith forges. Over there is a building where a dozen monster boilers are in construction, and where a traveling crane lifts and moves them as easily as a hotel porter does big trunks. Here are big ship-engines, some set up and some taken down. Here are foundries where manganese-bronze screws are cast, and where brass and iron are fashioned into a thousand forms. Here is the great mold-loft where every line in the ship is laid down, and from which wooden counterparts of the vessels are made before the steel construction begins. Here are the wood-working shops, the gun factory, the great store-house, and there is the floating derrick that can pick up a seventy-ton boiler, move it 300 feet, lift it high in the air, and place it in a ship in thirty minutes, with as careful an adjustment as a watchmaker uses in fitting a movement in its place. And here are 5,000 men employed in various capacities—machinists, wood-workers, molders, and perhaps most noticeable of all, riveters in sets of three, one man to hold a big sledge against the red-hot rivet, and two, one a right-handed worker and the other left-handed, to pound it until it becomes a part of the ship. So the work goes on until after about two years the ship that existed only in specifications becomes a living thing.

"In putting this ship together the same methods are used as in a merchantman. The keel is first laid on big blocks, arranged at intervals of about three feet, on an incline of about five-eighths of an inch to a foot, so as to give the requisite pitch in launching. The *Paris* had an incline of half an inch to the foot, but for the battleships, which are shorter and nearly as heavy, a steeper incline is required. After the keel is laid the two frames in the centre of the boat are put up, and then others fore and aft follow until the stern-post and ram are fixed into place. The plates on the sides are riveted on, and it is not until the hull is half finished that we notice a radical difference between it and the hull of the merchantman. Then we catch the first glimpse of the protective deck. This is a turtle-back of steel from three to four inches thick reaching from side to side, and in most naval vessels from bow to stern. At the sides it extends about three feet below the water line. Below this deck are the engines, boilers, and a spare steering apparatus. If a shot could get through the sides of the vessel it might kill men—that is to be expected in warfare—but it must pass through this sloping inner deck of steel before it can disable the vital parts of the vessel. It is this protective deck that makes valuable the cruisers that at present constitute the main strength of our navy. A shot might go through their pasteboard sides easily, but it would be a long time before the engines would be disabled in an engagement. It is on this protective deck that the steel fort of the *Indiana* rests. From the ends of the redoubt this protective deck runs fore and aft, to bow and stern, and if all this frail part of the vessel were shot away, the ship could still float and fight.

LAUNCHING DAY.

"So the building goes on until the launching day comes, and two broad ways are built up against the bottom of the vessel, and the keel blocks on which it has been resting are knocked away. In the launch of the *Indiana* Mr. Nixon ran a row of electric lights beneath the bottom of the vessel, adding another innovation to the details of American shipbuilding. Each launching way consists of upper and lower planking, between which is spread thousands of pounds of the best tallow. At the bow of the boat these upper and lower planks are clamped together, and when all is ready they are sawed apart and the vessel starts. The upper part of the ways slides into the water with the vessel, and the lower part with the smoking hot tallow remains stationary. A launch in these days is so smooth and so soon ended, rarely occupying more than twelve seconds from start to finish, that one scarcely realizes its difficulties. Three things are absolutely necessary: It must be on time, when the tidal water is highest; it must be of smart speed, so as not to stick on its downward journey to the water; and it must be accomplished without straining. So complex a thing is a launch that the careful engineer-in-charge is able to estimate the strain on every part of the vessel for every position it occupies, at intervals of one foot, on its way down the incline. There is one supreme moment. It is when the vessel is nearly two-thirds in the water.

The buoyancy of the water raises the vessel and throws its weight on its shoulders. Here is where the greatest danger of straining comes, and should the ways break down, the vessel would be ruined, a matter of nearly $2,000,000 in a ship like the *Indiana* when it was launched."

CLEAR AIMS IN EDUCATION.

Research the Vital Spirit of Teaching.

THE *Forum* signalizes the month of great educational conferences and discussions in the United States by the publication of three articles dealing with living problems in pedagogics. President G. Stanley Hall leads off with a plea for university methods, the saving element of which he characterizes by the one word, *research*.

"Research has always been the touchstone upon which the value of university work was tested. This relentless inquiry has been pursued more exclusively by professors with less co-operation from advanced students than the present demands. But nothing has been exempt. God and the existence of the external world have been investigated, and the universe evolved from pure thought, being, *ego*, will, cosmic gas; and even absurdities have had free scope. Never has the world seen such burning and all-sided curiosity. What is matter, soul, type, idea? How and why did they come to be? What are all the forms of knowledge abstractly possible for thought, and of existence possible for being? What is the essence of life, love, freedom, duty, law, state, religion? All the old forms of laws and belief men had lived by were upturned and every possibility explored in quest of deeper foundations. But the most perfect liberty was never more perfectly vindicated by its fruits. In all this ferment shallow and bad ideas have died, and truth has come to new power. While weak men have passed through a period of confusion, and some have grown sterile, strong natures have only struck deeper root."

The Ideal Training of an American Boy.

Thomas Davidson advances some radical ideas on the education of American youth. His advocacy of private schools will seem rather un-American to many; but there is much good sense in what he says regarding the advantages of travel:

"It is very difficult to overestimate the value of carefully managed travel for young Americans. Our distance from other peoples, and the rarity of our opportunities for seeing foreign life, coupled with a certain supercilious insularity inherited from England, impart to us a kind of provincialism which is not only unpleasant socially, but also detrimental to moral autonomy. Foreign travel in early life does away with this and renders the American truly cosmopolitan, as he ought to be. But it does much more than this. It offers opportunities for a study of human history in all its departments,—ethnic, social, political, industrial, æsthetic, religious,—such as nothing else could give. It imparts to foreign literature, ancient and modern, a meaning and a reality which it can never attain in a school room. How different is "The Odyssey" read on the shores of the Ægean, "The Oresteia" read in the Dionysiac theatre in Athens or on the acropolis of Mycenæ, the Platonic "Phædo" read in the "prison of Socrates," the odes of Horace read on the hills behind Subiaco, or the orations of Cicero read in sight of the Roman Forum, from what they are when read as parsing exercises in the school of a "crammer" for Harvard or Yale! And how different is even the Bible when read in Judea from what it is elsewhere! But travel does yet more: it allows boys to see, under the most favorable circumstances, the great products of ancient, mediæval, and modern art, to exercise themselves in foreign languages, to become acquainted with the scenes of great historic events, and, last but not least, to obtain that individual attention which is so essential to true culture, and so difficult to give in large schools. This last advantage alone, it seems to me, is sufficient to turn the balance in favor of tutorial over school education. A large school is nearly always a hot-house of mediocrity in scholarship and philistinism in morals."

Will the Co-educated Co-educate Their Children?

Professor Martha Foote Crow gives the result of an inquiry instituted among women graduates of co-educational colleges with a view to learning whether or not they will be willing to have their own sons and daughters trained in a like environment. A very large majority answered affirmatively.

"A fair summing up of the opinions expressed in the letters of these thoughtful women would seem to be that co-education in its ideal form offers the best advantages to both men and women, intellectually, socially, morally and physically; but that, because of the imperfect development of human beings, this ideal form nowhere exists as yet; that, under present conditions, there are serious difficulties under both systems, but that these difficulties are more likely to be advantageously met in the long run under the system of co-education than in separate schools. Probably all the ladies addressed would, if directly asked, agree that it is well, in the present still transitional state of the history, that all experiments should be tried; that the separate and the co-ordinate, the free-and-easy and the supervised—every form and variation—should be brought forth, until we prove all things and are able to hold fast that which is best. Surely we are going slowly enough for thorough testing, as many, many women know to their sorrow; yet the gain may be in the end more certain for the delay. A chivalrous gentleman once said that rather than see one woman lose her feminine bloom he would have all women swept out of college halls. In answer to this it might be said that if, through the presence of women in university halls, many generations of men are made to have a nobler regard, not only for the women that are dear to them, but also for womankind in general, for the ideal womanhood however embodied, and if, through this heightening and broaden-

ing of their natures, they come to see that a scheme of life that, as now all over the world, sacrifices a certain portion of womankind in order to keep others in cloistered possession, is unchivalrous and vicious to the last degree and must be abolished,—then perhaps the mannishness of a few at the start will be forgiven. But it is not contemplated that any one's bloom shall be sacrificed. There are indications enough to warrant an opinion that this is not necessary. And therefore we can proceed the more joyously."

NIKOLA TESLA AND HIS WORKS.

IN the *New Science Review* Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten gives a sketch of Nikola Tesla, together with a short account of what this distinguished young scientific investigator and inventor has accomplished. Before the advent of Tesla into the scientific field, we learn from Lieutenant Patten that out of both pure theory and physical research the general conclusion had been arrived at "that all manifestations of energy are but the different tangible or apparent evidences of one and the same force; that all energy, whatever its form of manifestation, is simply molecular agitation of greater or less degree." This being true, it follows that heat and light are merely the results of molecular agitation, and could this agitation be set up by purely mechanical means, heat or light would result. Tesla conceived the bold idea that by causing matter to pass to the stage of luminous vibration, without remaining for any appreciable time in the stage of heat vibration, it would produce light without heat; and, says Lieutenant Patten, "so near has he come to the practical acccomplishment of this conception that he has set the scientific minds of all Europe thinking, and placed his name beside that of Hertz."

HIS BEGINNINGS.

Tesla was born in Herzegovina, near the western borderland of Turkey, and in early youth was a pupil of the government schools where he lived. His twenty-third year found him in Paris, whither he had come to study engineering at the Ecole Polytechnique. From this school he went to the Edison Station in Paris as an engineer, and later to the celebrated laboratory near Orange, N. J. He remained with Mr. Edison for several years, but having many ideas that he wished to develop independently, he left that employ, and has since conducted a laboratory of his own in New York, which has been devoted purely to physical research and scientific investigation.

"Mr. Tesla started with the idea of setting matter into vibration at a rate approximating that of light (some two and a half millions a second), with the expectation that under such violent molecular agitation it would emit light. He has not as yet succeeded in obtaining so high a rate, but a much lower one produced some very surprising luminous effects. The general plan at first was this: To construct an alternating current dynamo that would produce this high rate of current alternation or pulsation. This current, now known as the 'high frequency' current, will cause luminous effects in different media. Thus, in a darkened room, a bare copper wire conveying such a current will be seen to glow, and vacuum tubes will shine brightly, as a result of a molecular bombardment or agitation of the ether atoms, when such a current is sent through them under very high pressure—the very high electro-motive force of several hundred thousands of volts being used in most of his experiments of this character. The dynamo method for getting very high frequencies was soon abandoned as inadequate, and the oscillatory discharge of a Leyden jar or plate condensers was substituted. This answered much better, although the frequency was then an unknown quantity and quite beyond control; and this departure led to the discovery of some very beautiful electro-static effects, which are still being pushed by many investigators with the hope of arriving at some result of commercial value."

HIS INVESTIGATIONS.

"Mr. Tesla claims that all electric and magnetic effects are traceable to the action of electro-static molecular forces, and in confirmation of this theory he produces what appears to be a veritable flame by the action of electro-statically charged molecules of gas. A flame is actually shown issuing from the tip of a wand, or from the ends of his fingers, which flame is devoid of heat, and by it no material is consumed. Perhaps the most surprising of the new facts elicited from his investigations is that the shock due to these very high voltage and high frequency currents can be supported by a person without any serious inconvenience. He passes a current of 200,000 volts through his body with perfect impunity, whereas one of 2,000 volts will produce almost certain death from even a momentary shock. In one experiment, two wires are stretched parallel to each other across the room. When given the high tension current they emit streams of light, or brush discharges so profusely that light enough is produced to distinguish objects in the room. If the wires are bent into concentric hoops, one inside the other in the same plane, the annular space between them is filled with streamers that make a sheet of flame a yard or more in area.

"Mr. Tesla is viewed by some as an impractical inventor—a mere visionary enthusiast—but this is hardly fair to one who has built up an entirely novel method for the experimental investigation of physical phenomena. This method, with its vast array of beautiful experiments, is original, and goes some steps beyond any point reached by previous work in the same line. There seems to be little of practical value in it for the electrical engineer."

To the practical man of electricity Mr. Tesla stands as the inventor of the rotary field motor, which he brought forth in 1888. Some idea of the importance of this discovery may be had when it is known that the largest electrical enterprise in the world, the 50,000 horse-power plant for sending the Niagara water power to Buffalo and other distant towns, will use the multiphase system that Tesla announced to the world through this motor.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE article on the A. P. A., as well as the educational symposium, are reviewed in another department.

CARLYLE'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

Frederic Harrison begins a series of "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," with an essay on "Carlyle's Place in Literature." With the thought expressed in this paragraph most readers will be likely to agree: "It is perilous for any man, however consummate be his genius, to place himself on a solitary rock apart from all living men and defiant of all before him, as the sole source of truth out of his own inner consciousness. It is fatal to any man, however noble his own spirit, to look upon this earth as 'one fuliginous dust heap,' and the whole human race as a mere herd of swine rushing violently down a steep place into the sea. Nor can the guidance of mankind be with safety entrusted to one who for eighty-six years insisted on remaining an omnivorous reader and omnigenous writer of books."

THE MANLY POLITICIAN.

Theodore Roosevelt discourses on "The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics," which he holds should never be divorced. "To sum up, then, the men who wish to work for decent politics must work practically, and yet must not swerve from their devotion to a high ideal. They must actually do things, and not merely confine themselves to criticising those who do them. They must work disinterestedly, and appeal to the disinterested element in others, although they must also do work which will result in the material betterment of the community. They must act as Americans through and through, in spirit and hope and purpose, and, while being disinterested, unselfish and gentle in their dealings with others, they must also show that they possess the essential manly virtues of energy, of resolution and of indomitable personal courage."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Billings continues his investigations into American municipal sanitation, writing this month on the health of Boston and Philadelphia.

Congressman Harter argues for the adoption of the "globe" system of gold and silver coinage, *i. e.*, the opening of our mints to the coinage of both metals, with the proviso that the coins thus made shall be stamped "globes" instead of "dollars," and that they shall not be legal tender, the legal tender function of silver and gold already coined being retained.

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler arraigns the government for extravagance and inefficiency in the erection of public buildings, showing that during the last forty years it has expended a hundred millions of dollars for this purpose without taking any thought what the buildings would be like when completed. He alleges that the cost of this work has been half as great again as the cost of private building, with very inferior architectural results.

The woeful experiences of the American actor are narrated by Mr. Rudolph de Cordova, who censures the managers for abusing the artists in their employ, and the members of the profession for submitting to such abuse.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

POSTMASTER DAYTON'S article on "The Postal Service of New York," Clark Howell's on the repudiation of State debts and President Traynor's defense of the A. P. A are reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

Ex-Speaker Reed scores the present national administration in his usually effective style. His chief point of attack is the treatment of the tariff question by Congress. Speaking of the sugar clauses, the wealth of sarcasm for which the Maine Congressman is famous finds vent in this fashion: "Is not this something which recalls the words 'culminating atrocity of class legislation?' How unfortunate it is for a party to have gone into action with so large and interesting a vocabulary—'culminating atrocity of class legislation,' 'fraud,' 'robbery,' 'paternalism,' 'selfish interests.' How queer they look now, those children of the swiftly vibrating tongue as they lie side by side in their last resting-places. They were lovely in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

ENGLAND'S EGYPTIAN POLICY.

Madame Adam characterizes England's Egyptian policy in these forceful words: "But now at last we clearly understand the rôle played by England for the past ten years—which is established by a thousand proofs—that in place of increasing the prestige and authority of the Khedive, she has lowered and broken them; that instead of aiding the native capacity in its development, she has simply crushed it; that sooner than help the local element, or enlighten the national spirit of Egypt, England would weaken them, and place her sinister influence upon them; that, in short, instead of working for the reorganization of Egypt for the benefit of the Egyptians, she has with implacable hate done her best to make such reorganization impossible."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Goldwin Smith indulges in a somewhat gloomy forecast of "Problems and Perils of British Politics." "Still there is force in old England," he says, "if the man can be found to call it forth."

Governor Tillman and Mayor Dargan, in "A Last Word on the South Carolina Liquor Law," leave the public as much in doubt as ever as to the merits of the question at issue.

The question, "How to make West Point more useful" is discussed in an article by F. A. Mitchel, who maintains that more young men should be educated there to serve as officers of the National Guard.

THE ARENA.

THE series of papers on occult science by Dr Heinrich Hensoldt is continued in the July number with an article on the Thibetans. The writer maintains that the occult science of Thibet is not of native growth, but altogether an imported article. Mr James L. Hughes, public school inspector, of Toronto, replies in this number to Professor Goldwin Smith's protest against woman suffrage. The *Arena*'s editor, Mr B. O. Flower, utters a spirited remonstrance against the continued vio-

lations by our government of treaty rights conceded to Japan. For the customary single-tax article there is substituted in this number a story entitled "How They 'Boomed' the Elgin Street Church," by A. R. Carman. The moral of the tale is obvious, and all that the most ardent follower of Henry George could desire. "Awakened—a Social Study," by Walter Blackburn Harte, is graphic and vigorous, not at all a conventional review article. This month's symposium for the service of the Unions for Practical Progress is on the subject of "Public Parks and Playgrounds." A useful bibliography is appended. The Rev. W. H. Savage has a thoughtful analytical discussion of "Whittier's Religion." It supplements previous articles on the religious views of eminent poets, a line of inquiry in which the *Arena* has taken the lead.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

THIS magazine is now the official organ of the American Institute of Civics. The July number is the first under the new arrangement, and is largely devoted to articles explaining the aims and methods of the organization and to notes of progress from the field of municipal reform. A new department, called "The Outlook" contains notes and comments of interest to workers in the cause of good government.

MOVEMENT FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

In concluding an article on "The Movement for Good City Government," Mr. Herbert Welsh makes the point that far more than local interests are involved in such a movement: "But also let us not forget that upon the character of the city's administration largely depends the dignity, honor, and wisdom of our national character and our national politics. The machine government of our cities has, of late years, made itself conspicuously felt in the lowered tone of the Senate of the United States. New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, by their representation in that once imposing and dignified body, give force to this statement. National patriotism, as well as a desire for local well-being, should stimulate us to undertake this reform. It can only be effected by the patient, intelligent, self-sacrificing efforts of the best men and women in our great cities. But there is no line of effort which will more richly repay expenditure, which will bring in a more varied and important harvest of results."

THE NEW REVIEW.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK subjects the British Budget of 1894 to severe criticism. He argues that the graduated death duties embody a principle denounced by economists; they form a tax on capital which eventually falls on the working classses; they at once discourage prudent saving and generous spending by the rich. He concludes with a sigh for the Referendum. Mr. T. H. S. Escott supplies a generous yet discriminating "Appreciation" of the late Edmund Yates, whom he describes as "the chief and most capable creator of a new school of journalism." His lecturing tour in America is said to have laid the foundation stone of the prosperity which marked the latter half of his life. "The Art of the Hoarding" is discussed by three experts. London, prophesies Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, "will soon be resplendent with advertisements, and against a leaden sky skysigns will trace their formal arabesque. Beauty has laid siege to the city, and telegraph wires shall no longer be the sole joy of our aesthetic perceptions." M. Jules Chéret says he aims at an effective and harmonious combination of brilliant colors; eschewing black and white, he prefers red, yellow and blue to secondary or composite tints. He likes the largest size of poster best, which enables him to introduce life-size human figures. Mr. Dudley Hardy approves simplicity in outline, and next to red thinks yellow most effective, as it shows by night.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THIS month's *Contemporary* is an excellent number, of widely varied interest and solid value. Mr. S. J. Capper's "Alsace and Lorraine," and Mr. W.T. Stead's "Incidents of Labor War in America," have been separately noticed.

COST OF COMPENSATION FOR ALL ACCIDENTS.

Mr. A. D. Provan, M.P., desires to see "all accidents compensated for," and holds that the only way to secure this end is "by making insurance compulsory on employers, by payment to an accident insurance office or to a government-managed insurance fund." He has estimated the probable cost to the industries of England which such a system of insurance would entail. He calculates that it would involve a total annual outlay of about $10,000,000 altogether, taking the largest scale of compensation allowed by the Employers' Liability act, while the expenses connected with the management of the fund would be fully met by the addition of a further $500,000. This would be no serious tax on industrial resources, since the accidents *are* now paid for by friends or relatives or charity, or other means; and even in such risky works as the Manchester Canal and the Forth Bridge it would have only added $500,000 to the $65,000,000 which the canal cost, and $300,000 to the $16,125,000 which was the cost of the bridge. He would have the government "undertake the management of the insurance fund for the whole of the industries of the country, charging to each a rate proportionate to the risks involved, and increasing or lessening these rates from time to time in order to keep the fund solvent and charging less or more to individual employers or companies as they found their workshops and factories were free from accident or were otherwise, just as accident insurance offices do at present. The fund would be self-supporting, and would neither benefit the taxpayer nor be a charge on him."

INCOMPARABLE HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Phil Robinson has seen Hampstead Heath for the first time, and describes his visit with charming enthusiasm. It reminded him of the Delectable Mountains. It gave him, he says, "one of the finest views in the whole of this round world of ours. I have seen more of its surface than most men, but I cannot remember any view to beat it." With Parliament Hill and Highgate rising before him, and London with St. Paul's in view stretching away to the right, he exclaims: "What is the Bay of Naples, with its bitter, relentless, gentian blue overhead, and its sun-scorched, dusty, and grassless ground beneath, compared to this view from Hampstead Heath? Where else can you find such *satisfying* beauty? Not in Lisbon as seen from the river, nor in Sydney harbor, nor in Southern California, nor anywhere else, not even in Nature's most favored island—New Zealand. There is nothing, I believe, like it any where to captivate and comfort both the eye and mind at once."

Yet, he confesses, "the whole place seems to sniff of Bank Holiday." Small birds there are in profusion, and

the crab-apple trees rouse him to a rare rapture ; but in no part of the open Heath could he find a single flower. Only where wire netting protected some growing ivy were wild flowers present, and in a plenty which told what the Heath as a whole would have been but for the picking fingers of children, and the tread of innumerable feet.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE is plenty of variety in the current *National Review* but little that stands out in strong relief.

WILL FRANCE TURN SOCIALIST ?

"H. L." supposes that France is generally regarded as the country in which the system of Socialism will first be practically attempted. But he points out that "the total number of lots into which the agricultural land is subdivided is stated in the latest returns to be 14,236,000, with an average of 3.50 *hectares* or 8.64 acres. . . . Three-quarters of the proprietors of the soil of France may be said to own lots under 4.94 acres, and nine-tenths of them an area not exceeding 14.82. . . . It seems hard to imagine that a population which numbers a landowner for every 3.8 inhabitants, and a savings bank depositor for every 6.2, should, according to human foresight, be prevailed upon to lend a willing ear to the social revolutionist."

"THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN REALISM."

So Mr. Arthur Tilley, varying Turgeniev's phrase, styles Gogol, born in 1809 in the province of Poltava: "Gogol was essentially a humorist ; that is to say, he viewed the topsy-turvydom of life rather with sympathetic laughter than with savage indignation or scientific neutrality. But the quality of his humor underwent a considerable change. He began as an observer of the human comedy ; he ended as a lasher of national vices. His earliest mood resembles the gentle malice of Jane Austen, his latest has the bitterness, though not the savageness, of Swift."

"A member of the Bechuanaland Police Force," who was one of Captain Forbes' party, recounts his adventures and allows that "there is a broad substratum of truth" in some of Mr. Labouchere's accusations.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THIS month's is a distinctly quiet number. There is much solid reading, but the elements that strike and stir are rare. Mr. Swinburne leads off with a short poem on Carnot, in which his vituperation of "the snake-souled anarch" is more prominent than admiration of the late President, or than sympathy with France.

CENTENARY OF GIBBON'S DEATH.

Mr. Frederic Harrison recalls that Gibbon died in January, 1794, and that the Royal Historical Society are preparing a celebration of the centenary. He hopes that it will be made the occasion of repairing public omission or default, for "it is a public default that our national collections contain no likeness of the greatest historian of modern times, that our national monuments contain not a tablet to record his name, that his memory is not kept alive by a single object of any kind in any public place or museum, that not a single living scholar has ever had access to the mass of writings he left, which still remain sealed up in a country house. Edward Gibbon has been dead more than a hundred years, leaving a mass of original papers, memoirs, diaries, and essays to his biographer, who has himself been dead seventy-three years. It cannot be supposed that Lord Sheffield's descendants and representatives can have any reluctance to a fresh examination of the Gibbon remains. And there is every reason that the centenary of our great historian's death should be made the occasion of a proper search among these precious remnants by authorized and qualified persons."

THE FUTURE OF TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

Sir Wm. Des Vœux controverts Miss Shaw's roseate forecast of the development of tropical Australia by means of colored labor under an aristocracy of whites. He gravely deplores the Kanaka traffic as steadily depopulating Polynesia, which cannot be peopled by Europeans. He prefers for Australia an unmixed English race, even if the tropical portion remains uncultivated. Besides these objections, the amount of labor required and the competition of more temperate lands will, he holds, make North Australian progress extremely slow.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Sidney Webb derides "the failure of the Royal Labor Commission," and scoffs at its report as an "*omnium gatherum* of irresponsible and second-hand opinions" instead of facts. She does, however, rejoice in the "complete collapse" of the Individualist majority.

Mr. Lewis T. Dibdin assails what he terms "The Proposed Overthrow of the Church in Wales." He claims to be "a diligent student of Nonconformist literature," but declares that he has "never seen even an attempted defense of disendowment as a matter of right and wrong!"

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE current number is somewhat above the average. The paper on the position of the House of Lords, which gives a concise summary view of the constitution of the Upper Houses of modern nations and Colonies, is noticed elsewhere.

GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Escott draws a series of picturesque contrasts between the Grand Old Man and his quondam lieutenant. He compares the former to Burke and declares that "alike as English Liberal and cosmopolitan friend of liberty, Mr. Gladstone has ever been an idealist first and a practical politician afterwards." Mr. Chamberlain is "the embodiment of the genius of electioneering, above all things the astute and agile party manager." As a House of Commons debater, and as "a rhetorical epigrammatist," and not in these points alone, he is scarcely inferior to Disraeli himself. Mr. Escott insists that Mr. Chamberlain owed his rise "solely to his own eminence" as a municipal and Radical statesman, and there can be "no question of ingratitude" to a chief with whom he was never intimate.

THE SEVEN CHIEF AMERICAN POETS.

Mr. Thomas Bradfield includes under this head "The Seven Chief American Poets," Bryant, Poe, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Whitman, and Emerson. The most American of them all he finds to be Whittier: "Whittier's works reflect the national temperament more faithfully than any of the distinguished writers we have referred to, with the exception perhaps of Lowell, in those peculiarly humorous poems which describe with singular fidelity certain distinctive traits of his countrymen.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Withy suggests as a satisfactory solution of the Land Question in England, and as a settlement of the

Home Rule problem, the appro riation to State purposes of the whole of the rental value of the land ; "an ideal Budget—no rates, no taxes, and a lower rent." The survey of contemporary literature constitutes one-third of the entire contents.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THIS month's contents reach a fairly go d average. We have noticed elsewhere Mr. Hancock's description of co-operative workmen's settlements in Mulhouse and Milan.

THE ITALIAN OUTLOOK.

Rev. H. R. Haweis, who has just been "passing through Italy from north to south and from south to north," gives his impressions. "The present recrudescence of Mazzinian Republicanism (without the nobleness of Mazzini) is the actual and grave danger of the monarchy and of the people." The things indispensable are the monarchy, the army, and—probity. "From top to bottom, every one robs and scrambles and intrigues." The Pope is now immensely popular. "Many think that were Cavour now at the helm, Leo XIII would come to terms. The old *non possumus* is felt to be obsolete, and for the first time in nineteen centuries something like a handsome compromise might at this moment be made. I have this from inner Papal circles, and I have no doubt it will be denied, but it is not altogether untrue."

MR. BALFOUR'S GOOD WORK.

Mr. T. W. Russell gives a glowing account of the work done by the Irish Congested Districts Board with $206,250 at its disposal annually. It makes a goodly tale of industries fostered, taught, or revived. Loans for boats, and gear lent to fishermen, new fishing grounds adopted, curing stations established which have made fishing profitable, the redistribution of holdings, improvement of cattle, sh ep, pigs and poultry breeding, instruction in bee-keeping, encouragement of creameries, and the laying out of "example holdings," are among the good things Mr. Balfour's Board has conferred.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

BANGKOK, as described by Mr. Curzon in his series of "Strange Cities of the Far East," is a curious mixture. European and Siamese buildings, dress and customs ; picturesque to a remarkable degree, and as insanitary as it is picturesque. With telephone and telegraph, it yet is crowded with temples in every stage of decay ; for the piety of the Siamese consists in building new rather than repairing old temples. "Q" writes a breezy poem, "Jetsam." Rudyard Kipling also contributes a piece of poetry which requires all the weight of his name to save it from dullness. Sir Lepel Griffin indulges in vehement strictures upon anonymity in journalism. For example : "It will be said that the liberty of the press would be curtailed if journalism ceased to be anonymous. I would reply that it is well to ride a runaway horse with a sufficient bridle. Instead of responsible men of authority and genius giving to the world each day the mature and acknowledged fruit of their wisdom and experience, the poor puzzle-headed public is bewildered by a hundred anonymous voices shouting to it in different notes and tunes, like a circus orchestra in a vill ge fair. In default of visible objects of respectable worship, they erect a fetish of the loudest and most fluent talker, who just now happens to be Mr. Gladstone."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

WE review, among our leading articles, Miss C. H. Spence's "An Australian's Impressions of America."

The July *Harper's* is a charming fiction number, as is proper for the midsummer months. Charles Dudley Warner begins a story which he calls "The Golden House." Miss Grace King has a short story "The Evening Party," as have also Robert Grant, Charles S. Reinhart, the artist, Brander Matthews, Eva Anstreuther, and Owen Wister, while Mr Du Maurier gives us a tragical chapter of his novel, "Trilby."

In Mr Howells' paper, which he is calling "My First Visit to New England," he has an interesting paragraph describing the publisher Fields, the intimate of Holmes and Lowell. Mr. Howells says :

"I recall with the affection due to his friendly nature, and to the kindness afterwards to pass between us for many years, the whole aspect of the publisher when I first saw him. His abundant hair, and his full 'beard as broad as any spade,' that flowed from his throat in Homeric curls, were touched with the first frost. He had a fine color, and his eyes, as keen as they were kind, twinkled restlessly above the wholesome russet-red of his cheeks. His portly frame was clad in those Scotch tweeds which had not yet displaced the traditional broadcloth with us in the West, though I had sent to New York for a rough suit, and so felt myself not quite unworthy to meet a man fresh from the hands of the London tailor."

CENTURY.

AMONG our leading articles we have quoted from Charles D. Warner's "present day paper," "The Attack on the Senate," and from Albert F. Matthews' on "The Evolution of the Battleship." In our last number we reviewed the paper which appears in this July *Century*, by Dr. Albert Shaw, entitled "What German Cities do for Their Citizens."

Two writers collaborate in giving a sketch of the German comic paper, *Fliegende Blätter*, which is illustrated with some of the most comical cartoons from that facetious organ. *Fliegende Blätter* was founded in 1844, just three years after the birth of London *Punch*, but these writers say the German periodical was not in any wise suggested or molded by the English one. The conservatism of the paper is an added proof of the fact that humor has nothing to do with innovation and progress.

"Nations have fallen and risen, philosophies have been supplanted, and science has discovered new realms of thought, but still *Fliegende Blätter* has lived on, passed from father to children, quite unchanged, except that the leaves fly freer and farther, as trees grow and multiply, and as children outnumber their parents. The title is the same, the illustration which surrounds it is still unchanged, and shows the queer little people—the jester, poet, and fool, entertaining both peasant and lady—just as years ago. The eldest sons of the founders are now in charge, and many of the original artists illustrate new jokes on old subjects. Its old home is its present home, and the fundamental character of the journal is unaltered."

Two well known novelists begin stories in this number of the *Century*. Marion Crawford sends the first chapters of a very characteristic tale called "Love in Idleness," the scene being laid at Bar Harbor ; the story evidently is a continuation of his late studies of American

life. Mrs. Burton Harrison begins the much-talked-of story, "A Bachelor Maid," the course of which can be pretty surely diagnosticated from this first installment.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the department "The Progress of Science" Prof. Tillman brings forward a new theory that has been offered by a scientist to explain the absence of trees on our great American plains. This theory supposes that "the carrying and distribution of forest seeds has been mainly done through the agency of water, and that the spread of forest growths without this natural or some artificial aid would be very slow. He thinks that our treeless areas have never been overflowed by running streams since they became dry land, and, consequently, they have never been sown with a forest seed. Wherever the water of running streams has spread, seeds have been carried and forests have appeared. According to this view, these regions have always been treeless, and the author holds that the nature of the soil and fires have been secondary, and not the principal agents in causing the condition."

Mme. Adam has a good reminiscent sketch of Louis Kossuth. She thus describes the Hungarian patriot as she found him on a visit to his home:

"I found him in his working room. Two high windows looked on to the square. The room was large, and, although the ceiling was decorated in the Italian style, the book-cases gave a somewhat severe appearance to the place. Two handsome pictures of Hungarian landscapes relieved the monotony of the walls. Between the windows was a large table, covered with books and papers, at which Kossuth sat. His white locks and his flowing beard had preserved their fineness, but age had made his forehead larger, without imprinting a wrinkle on it. The eye was always of limpid blue and of profound expression. The voice was incomparably sweet. A sad serenity reigned in the expression of the face."

SCRIBNER'S.

WE have quoted at length among our leading articles from the paper by Ernest Flagg on "The New York Tenement House Evil and Its Cure."

Prof. N. S. Shaler, continuing his series on domestic animals, writes this month on "Beasts of Burden." The most interesting part of his paper is taken up with a consideration of the elephant, considered as a domestic coadjutor. While Professor Shaler recognizes that as yet the African elephant is still a tolerably abundant animal, being counted by the hundred thousand, nevertheless he says that "in less than a hundred years the field which they occupied has been greatly reduced, and between the ivory hunter and the sportsman of our brutal race armed with guns of ever-increasing deadliness it will certainly not require another century of free shooting to annihilate the African species. In view of the present condition of the life of these noble beasts, it seems in a high measure desirable that a thorough-going effort should be made to extend the domestication to the point where the form will not only be won from the wilds, but will be a permanent element in our civilization, in the manner of our common flocks and herds. It will be an enduring shame if, by neglect of our opportunities, the utmost is not done to attain this end. It appears fit that this task should be undertaken by the British Government, which in modern days has displayed a skill and forethought in the administration of its Indian provinces unexampled in the history of colonies."

Carl Lumholtz tells about the Tarahumaris, the American cave-dwellers, whom he has studied carefully and taken photographs of, as they exist in the Northern region of the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico. Most of these people dwell in caves only part of the year, but some of them are permanent cave-dwellers. "I have seen," says Mr. Lumholtz, "where they have been living in wooden shelters near their cornfields, while only 500 feet lower down they had a large cave where they found it more pleasant to spend the winter; but generally the caves used as winter resorts were found much further from the high regions." In the Western part of the Sierra the natives improve the caves by building partitions of stone and adobe. Generally one family lives in its own cave, and the inhabitants of any one are always near relatives.

M'CLURE'S.

AMONG our leading articles, we quote from Miss Ida M. Tarbell's paper, "A Chemical Detective Bureau."

Following Mr. Hamlin Garland's late article on Homestead, which was, of course, essentially from the outsider's point of view, "one of its workmen," who signs himself "L. W.," writes on the life and work in the great iron manufactory. The account of this workman is very graphic, and has qualities which would be hard to expect in any description from a purely journalistic pen. Aside from the interest of his well-told tale, the important part in his testimony is the rather hopeless atmosphere which surrounds these strong, hard-worked men.

"When they get home at night the first thing three-quarters of them do is to change their clothes and start for Pittsburg to have 'a time.' Out of the three thousand five hundred men who receive their pay, how many do you think put the bulk of it to any good use? Very few. After a hard week's work the relaxation is tremendous. The man feels that he is free again; that he has been a slave—yes, worse than a slave—for two whole weeks: and now he will enjoy the money he has so hardly earned. He does not know any better; he cannot look ahead and see that he is throwing away the best years of a very short life in a wild riot. He only feels that he must have a 'good time.' Such a time as he has, too! A hard worker, he is also a hard drinker.

"How do they stand it? How could any human being stand it? No one knows. They all die young. Very few men well along in years are found anywhere about the mill."

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

A LITERARY study—"The Supernatural in Macbeth"—by Walter Townsend occupies the first place in the contents of the *Canadian Magazine* for July. The rest of the number is largely given over to descriptive articles. Dr. Archie Stockwell contributes an account of the artificial production of monstrosities which readers with nerves would do well to skip. J. W. Tyrrell continues his interesting description of life among the Eskimos. Perhaps the feature of the magazine this month is Thomas P. Gorman's sketch of Papineau, the commanding character in French Canadian history. The article by the Hon. Donald Macinnes on the Bahamas is also very readable and well illustrated. There is a fourth installment of William Ogilvie's narrative of a 2,500 mile journey of exploration in the great Mackenzie River Basin.

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW.

THE first number of a new scientific quarterly makes its appearance this month. We quote from its preliminary announcement: "There are many scientific periodicals. The *New Science Review* differs from all of them. It is new in every sense—new in its appearance, new in its methods, new in its aims. It does not attempt to supersede the older and more conservative periodicals, but to supplement them. Those address themselves to the specialist, this to the public at large. While yielding to none in the scientific value of its material, it strives to present it in a popular style. It does not assume that the reader already has an esoteric acquaintance with the matter in hand and starts from that standpoint,—it supplies him with a standpoint; it explains before it demonstrates. Thus it occupies a position midway between the ponderous scientific journals and the lighter magazines. It is as valuable as the first, as interesting as the latter. But it conflicts with none. It has a distinct individuality."

The contents of the July number are varied, and the contributors follow no beaten track. Several of the articles, indeed, are entirely outside the domain of conventional "science," both in subject matter and mode of treatment. Possibly they are none the worse for that. The editors evidently interpret their duties broadly; but the readability of their periodical loses nothing thereby.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is glad to make extracts, in its department of "Leading Articles of the Month," from Professor Haupt's "Canals of Commerce," and Lieutenant Patten's "Nikola Tesla," which appear in the initial number of the new review. Other important articles are: "The Mystery of the Ice Age and Its Solution," by Major-General A. W. Drayson, F.R.A.S.; "Diamonds and Gold," by Major F. I. Ricarde-Seaver, F.R.S.; "Thomas Paine and the Republic of the World," by Moncure D. Conway; "A Newton of the Mind," by Mrs. Bloomfield Moore; "Scientific Creation," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Problem of the Pole," by Charles Morris; "The Great Duke of Marlborough," by Sidney James Low, and "Why do Certain Works of Fiction Succeed?" by Marrion Wilcox. The department of "Current Scientific Discussion" is conducted by Professor Angelo Heilprin, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

"THE Meaning of Corporations and Trusts" is the subject of an article by Logan G. McPherson. This is his summing up: "As the argument from every point of view goes to prove that industrial combinations are the products of natural forces ministering eventually to the highest good of the individuals of a community, of the community as a whole, and to community and community in domestic and international relationship alike, lawmakers should have care that in the effort to rid the tree of poisonous growth they do not interfere with the current of the life-giving sap. The object of legal enactment should be the maintenance of justice between man and man, without hampering beneficent activity that will be driven into proper channels by the same forces that give it existence."

Alexander McAdie describes "A Colonial Weather Service," meaning thereby the observations in Virginia recorded during a number of years by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, including average temperatures, wind directions and other data. "Even our valuable Crop Bulletin was foreshadowed by these early workers. We find it recorded that 'white frosts are frequent when the thermometer is at 47° and have killed young plants of Indian corn at 48°, and have even been known at 54°. Black frost and even ice have been produced at 38½°.'

"Finally, that much-discussed matter, change in climate, did not escape their notice. 'A change in climate,' they claim, 'is taking place very sensibly.' This was written in 1781. 'Both heats and colds are becoming much more moderate within memory even of the middle-aged. Snows are less frequent and less deep. They do not often lie below the mountains more than one, two, or three days, and very rarely a week.'

"And then follows a very evident reference to that even then well-known personage, *the oldest inhabitant:*

"'The snows are remembered to have been formerly frequent, deep, and of long continuance. The elderly inform me that the earth used to be covered with snow about three months in every year.'"

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

"BERLIN'S GREAT MILKMAN," by Harriet Burwell, appears in another department.

This being the special "summer number" of the *Chautauquan*, the opening article, by John H. Mandigo, very appropriately describes our outdoor sports as at present conducted, pointing out the wonderful growth of these forms of activity during the past twenty years.

Something rather out of the ordinary run of *Chautauquan* literature is "The Cuisine of Large Hotels," by Ira H. Brainerd. "The responsibility of the *chef* is great, and his position is no sinecure; his education is equal in length to a classical course in a university and he must have in a high degree a natural aptitude for his profession; he should be an epicure and not a glutton."

Emily M. Burbank describes Lady Henry Somerset's "thrift clubs" at Eastnor Castle, organizations formed for the purpose of reducing the cost of clothing and coal to the poorer class of tenants.

SOME RELIGIOUS REVIEWS.

THE *New World* represents no particular creed, but welcomes contributions from writers of all shades of belief. The history of philosophical and ethical systems receives, perhaps, more elaborate treatment in this review than in the denominational quarterlies. The book reviews also form an important feature and cover a very wide range of literature.

The *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* follows an eminently practical trend in its contents for this quarter. Dr. Bromfield's "Sabbath-school Movement of To-day" is summarized in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." Henry Wood Hulbert discusses the relation (quite generally overlooked) between political science and Christian missions, and David R. Breed reviews in an article on "Christian Beneficence and new Theories of Property" the religio-social teachings of the Herron-Strong school.

The *New-Church Review* has made its appearance as the quarterly exponent in this country of the Swedenborgian faith. The story of the genesis of the World's Congress of Religions of 1893 is told by Mr. Charles C. Bonney, the originator and one of the leading spirits of that remarkable gathering. It transpires in the course of this article that Mr. Bonney is a Swedenborgian.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ELSEWHERE will be found noticed M. de Coubertin's article on "Athletic Sports at Home and Abroad." The June numbers of this, the youngest of the French reviews, are less interesting than usual, if we except the fiction, which is of a high order.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NATIONS.

The best article in the June 1 number consists of some extracts from the diary kept by a French student, M. Jean Breton, in Germany. This young man, who has a pretty gift for language, gives a bright and pleasant picture of life in Heidelberg and Berlin, especially of the famous *Vereins*, or social clubs, which play so great a part in Germany. According to the worthy Frau in whose house he boarded, English students are not held in high honor in foreign universities. "The English," she observed, "are all selfish. When there is any jam or butter on the tables, they take it all, and leave none for the others; apart from this, their behavior is fairly good. The French are very amiable and witty, but they are not serious, and come in very late at night. The best of all are the Americans, who are correct, good-natured, simple and straightforward." "And the Russians, madame?" "Do not speak to me of Russians—they are dirty people!" M. Breton noted with astonishment the extraordinary knowledge of French possessed by the German nation, and also the hero worship of Bismarck. He declares that the Professors even quote the ex-Chancellor when giving their lectures.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES.

In the same number M. Rivière contributes an important article on the various French Prisoners' Aid Societies. It seems that there existed in the Middle Ages various associations which had for their end that of extending spiritual and material assistance to those in prison, and Molière makes Tartuffe boast of visiting prisoners. But for a long period after the Revolution little or nothing was done to help discharged prisoners, and it was not till 1875 that a serious effort was made to deal with the question.

In England, points out M. Rivière, there exist fifty-seven Prisoners' Aid Societies, one of which can boast of the Queen as President. In Sweden the King himself took the matter in hand, and it is there that the penal system is best organized, if we except Holland and Belgium; in Sweden a home also exists for ticket-of-leave women. In Germany there have been for a long time various organizations which differ only in name from their Swedish and English prototypes. The French society is presided over by M. Beranger, a distinguished Senator and philanthropist. Owing to his efforts, three ex-prisoners' homes are now being worked with most satisfactory results. There an ex-convict is given food and shelter till he can find employment. During the last ten years 3,000 discharged prisoners, men and women, have been helped in this manner. Another society of the same kind proceeds somewhat differently and gives all its energies to procuring situations for its *protégés*. The Huguenots have not been behind hand in the good work, both Pastor Robin and Madame Henri Mallet, the wife of the well known Protestant banker, taking an active part in the good work.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the June 15 number Commandant Peroz gives a vivid picture of war in the Soudan, and winds up with the following significant passage: "Thanks to the fashion in which native warfare is conducted, even the conquerors may be said to be in some ways the conquered . . . for what remains to us? A blackened and barren soil which native labor can alone make fertile." M. Peroz has evidently no belief in the future colonization of the French Soudan.

Other articles in the *Revue de Paris* deal with the political policy of Leo XIII, the newly discovered Greek Hymn to Apollo, Baron Haussez's Souvenirs, and a critical essay on Baudelaire by G. Rodenbach

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME JULIETTE ADAM gives the place of honor in her June 1 number to Prince Albert Monaco, who as is well known, has devoted a considerable portion of his enormous fortune to maritime explorations. In a four-page article he discusses the proposed English Channel Bridge.

A NEW NOVELIST.

In the same number ends the Recollections of the Italian painter, Joseph de Nitis; and M. E. Tissot contributes an appreciative account of the new French novelist, Paul Marguerite, a delicate and earnest writer, whose work gives a truer picture of modern Continental life than is generally to be found in the pages of contemporary French story-tellers. Paul Marguerite is the eldest son of the famous General of that name who was killed at the battle of Sedan during the Franco-Prussian War. The future novelist was born in Algiers just thirty-four years ago, and, as was but natural, the two terrible years, 1870–71, made a profound impression on his young imagination. In deference to his mother's wish he abandoned all thought of becoming a soldier, and entered one of the public offices. His first literary work was a realistic study, not unlike the work belonging to the school founded by Zola. But although remaining personally intimate with the great writer, he soon disavowed his methods, and was one of the five young authors who wrote a protest against their master's methods when the latter published "La Terre." Of his later books, "Ma Grande" and "Sur le Retour" may be quoted as among the best types of French novels, and worthy to take place with the works of Alphonse Daudet.

A VENETIAN ASPASIA.

The most interesting article in the June 15 number deals with the life of a Venetian courtesan who seems to have played a considerable part in the Italian world of art and letters during the Renaissance. M. Rodocanachi gives a vivid and exceedingly pathetic picture of this Veronica Franco, who was, according to her biographer, no mean poetess, and who has left behind her one of the most eloquent and terrible warnings to those tempted to follow her evil example ever written. Her reputation for beauty, grace, and learning spread through all Europe, and travelers through Italy went far out of their way in order to catch a glimpse of "the adorable nymph of the Adriatic." Veronica was born in the year 1546, and died comparatively young, leaving her fortune to various religious institutions. But even before she had repented

and seen the error of her ways, she realized so clearly and dispassionately the dangers which surrounded her that on one occasion she offered to give a considerable sum of money in order to save the daughter of one of her friends from the fate which had befallen herself. "Allow me," she said in a letter which has been preserved, "to show you the dangers you are now courting. . . . You know how many times I have counseled you to take care of your daughter. When you brought her to see me, her hair dyed yellow, and she much embellished, the sight gave me great pain. . . . Believe me there is no existence so miserable, so deplorable as that of a courtesan. . . . There are no riches, no delights, no advantages which can compensate for such a sacrifice. Believe me of all human calamities that of being obliged to live in this fashion is the worst, and joined to that is the thought that after all the sufferings we undergo in this world, we shall also be most terribly punished in the next."

Veronica definitely renounced her evil career at the age of forty, and even at one time thought of starting a religious order. She died in 1591, and to this day her verses, especially those in praise of Venice, take a considerable place in Italian literature.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of some recollections of Skobeleff's campaign, 1880-81, by a Russian naval officer, A. de Mayer; a review of the causes which have led to the estrangement of France and Italy, by J. Caponi, and an article on "Past and Present French Parish Rights," by M. G. E. Simon.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* opens with an article by M. Leroy Beaulieu on "The Reign of Money," in which the writer pleads what is fast becoming an unpopular cause, the defense of capital. He denies that it is a "new Feudality," and declares that great modern fortunes do not tend to supply the second and third generation with an unearned increment, for all the poorer countries of modern Europe are those in which the laborer suffers most. On the first point he thus expresses himself: "If money tends to roll up like a snowball, it also melts as such." The reader will also find some acute observations on the influence of the immense shops and stores worked on the principle of ready money.

REMINISCENCES OF CHICAGO.

M. Jules Viole in the same number tells of some of the marvels of science collected at the World's Fair of Chicago. "An old inhabitant of the city which is now so flourishing, told me that sixty years ago he had seen upon the great site a tiny hamlet protected by a little fort. The feminine population there consisted of eleven women in the service of the tradespeople who supplied the garrison. These women were the ornament of the balls given by the officers of the fort, though their daily avocations kept them in the neighborhood of a kitchen range, as yet innocent of electricity. Whilst listening to all this, I was admiring the great city which lay beneath our eyes, its parks, its wide avenues bordered by detached houses, its large streets served by tramways, its gigantic lifts, its port busier than the port of London, its railways more numerous than those of any other capital in the world; and the roads upon the outskirts where no houses are as yet built, but which are already supplied with the machinery for bringing water and electricity, the telephone and the car; the houses will follow later. . . . And in this busy centre there is a constant effort to substitute machine for human labor. Hence a complete regularity of type. The watchmaking trade has six models: three for men's watches, three for women's. American industry creates for sale enormous batches of identical objects; and when these are sold off, begins upon something new and deluges the market afresh."

THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

A paper by Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé, entitled "Apropos of a Religious Debate," records a discussion which took place in the French Parliament on the 17th of last May. He declares that these debates are becoming a phenomenon of constant recurrence, and while discussing the possibility of a free church in a free state, declares that "great ambitions are waking in the heart of our Catholic youth, and especially among the younger clergy. The latter submit with impatience to their enforced seclusion within the silent shades of the sacristies; they wish to re-enter the current of the century, take part in social discussions in the pulpit, and give their opinion on all the subjects which interest other citizens. They know that such wide activity will be forbidden them as long as the jealous surveillance of the State confines them within the walls of the sacred edifice. The example of America is before their eyes, tempting as a mirage, impressing their minds with stories of the successful and independent growth of the Catholic Church in the New World. Their living imaginations turn more and more toward this promised land of liberty, and they easily forget the enormous weight of an historic past, which presses upon the National Church of France and forbids the adoption of American audacities." Monsieur M. R. Pinet is quoted by M. de Vogüé as describing the wonderful way in which the French Church, shaking off the trammels of the State, has built churches and opened schools. He advises the Catholic Church to fortify its possessions silently, so that when the day of separation from the State finally arrives she may be found solidly standing on her own resources, asking no help for the maintenance of her priests. The fear present to reasonable Catholics appears to be that if once the clergy were freed from their position as salaried officers of religion, the strict laws against association would hamper them fatally, and prevent the great development of charity and teaching institutions which is taking place in England and her Colonies, and in the American United States. Renan and Taine both discussed the position of the clergy in the provinces of France—Renan declaring, "that the bishop will soon be the only personage erect amidst a dismantled society," and Taine maintaining that the provincial populations have become simple privates under unstable functionaries. "Only the Bishop is intact and upright." This article is also interesting for its thoughtful criticism upon the present state of political and social affairs in France.

OTHER ARTICLES.

For historians there is in the June 15 number an interesting article on Marie de Medicis, the second wife of Henri of Navarre. A paper on the Germanic literature relating to Wagner is succeeded by a second part of "House Rent in France." This comparison of the rise and fall in the value of French habitations from one century to another is full of instruction and interest. The Vicomte G. d'Avenel sums up his study of seven centuries by remarking on the increase of town values and also of cultivated lands, but says that the latter is no longer on the ascension, and in some parts of France is seriously on the decline. The price of labor remained stationary up to the year 1800, and is now rising steadily, while land no longer commands its old price.

THE NEW BOOKS

OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

THE twelve weeks of June, July and August are always quiet with publishers, and even in the book-shops, as you will see from the following list, the successes, with two exceptions, are works which have reached a cheap edition, or which have been some while before the public :

The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By Professor Drummond.
Books on Parish and District Councils.
A Superfluous Woman.
The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling.
A Little Child's Wreath. By Elizabeth Rachel Chapman.
Lombard Street in Lent: A Course of Sermons on Social Subjects.
A Yellow Aster. By Iota.
The Invisible Playmate: A Story of the Unseen. By William Canton.
Fifty Years of My Life in the World of Sport at Home and Abroad. By Sir John Dugdale Astley.

Perhaps the most encouraging item in this list is that which points to an awakening of interest in the different books on parish and district councils. But I am especially glad to see that Miss Chapman's book, "A Little Child's Wreath," which I praised very highly last month, is meeting with the reception which it deserves. Another little volume, not of verse but of prose intermingled with verse, which appears in this list, is Mr. William Canton's "The Invisible Playmate," a book with a motive not unlike Miss Chapman's, for it, too, breathes the deepest spirit of regret and almost inconsolable grief for the death of a little child. But unlike the little one whose loss Miss Chapman has sung in so beautiful a series of sonnets, Mr. Canton's baby-heroine was responsible for much recourse to the muse even during her life. Carrying her up and down the house on his shoulder, to breakfast and to bed, the little woman's father evolved a series of nursery rhymes and ballads perfect and charming in their naïve simplicity. What think you of this, for instance, as a song for little children :

She was a treasure ; she was a sweet ;
She was the darling of the Army and the Fleet !
When—she—smiled—
The crews of the line-of-battle ships went wild !
When—she—cried—
Whole regiments reversed their arms and sighed !
When she was sick, for her sake
The Queen took off her crown and sobbed as if her heart would break.

The little poem has just that touch of extravagance which children love. But you will find that the book has too its deeply pathetic side, and here it trenches on that ground of image and phantom in which some children seem so much at home.

A book entitled "The New Party" is the rage of the day. Everything is labeled new nowadays. The New Journalism, the New Humor, the New Woman, the New Unionism, and now it is only fit that we have "The New Party." There is so little novelty in many of these that it is to be feared that the announcement of "The New Party" will create but a languid interest in those who have examined half-a-dozen new things and found them so like the old that it was difficult to tell t'other from which. "The New Party," however is so new that it can hardly be said as yet to have an existence. It is a party of the future rather than of the present, and exists only within the two covers of the book which Mr. Andrew Reid has edited, and Messrs. Hodder Brothers have published. Its name is the Isocratic Party, a title which is as good as a guessing story. It seems to be an established principle that, when you cannot have a good, simple name, your title cannot be too mysterious. Mr. Grant Allen is its god-father, and among its prophets there is a miscellaneous assortment of poets, philanthropists, parsons and politicians of all kinds. Mr. Walter Crane sings of the "New Era," and Mr. Herbert Burrows discourses upon "Principles, Hopes and Ideals." "Sarah Grand" tells us "What to Aim at ;" Mr. Dearmer waxes eloquent in praise of the "Social Work of the Undivided Church ;" the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. C. L. Marson and the Rev. Dr. Horton describe the religious aspect of the Isocrats. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace tells us all about the "Social Economy of the Future ;" Mr. Alfred Foster, a London Guardian, describes "London's Pauper Chaos," which may be said to illustrate the social economy of the present. Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Frances Hicks and Miss Margaret Macmillan write on Women, Factory Girls, and related subjects. Mr. Fred Hammill and Mr. Keir Hardie set forth the views of the Independent Labor Party. "Nunquam," of the *Clarion*, describes the "New Party of the North." Mr. Byles, of Bradford, writes on "Imperial and Social Ideals," from which it would seem that in foreign policy the New Party is to be nothing more nor less than a resurrection of the old Manchester Little Englander school. The Rev. W. J. Dawson sings the "Song of the Peoples ;" Mr. Richard Le Gallienne asks in verse what he should do with his vote and finishes with giving it up, the Isocratic candidate not being in the field, and, finally, Mr. Andrew Reid brings up the rear with a dithyrambic dissertation concerning "Our Policy," which he sums up in the Duke of Wellington's final order at Waterloo—"Let the whole line advance." Unfortunately, this is just exactly what is the last thing that the New Party is doing. Instead of bringing up the whole line of social reformers to attain those objects upon which all decent people are agreed, they are careering far ahead in a fashion which I have no doubt you will regard as magnificent, but not as warlike.

A book of a similar kind, but much less ambitious and optimistic, is Mr. Arnold White's "English Democracy : its Promises and Perils." You may remember "Problems of a Great City," a book which Mr. White published long ago, and by which he established his right to be regarded as a serious authority in the discussion of social questions. Mr. White writes sententiously, and every page is full of thought. He regards the increasing influence of good women, the infusion of Jewish mind and thrift, and the gradual recovery of the reasoned conviction that the main lessons of our English bible are true, among the more hopeful elements of the situation. The book is one to be read slowly, and thought over carefully. Mr.

White's description of the vulgar, notorious ladies of our smart set as abandoned women in the true sense of the term, is sarcastic but accurate. Mr. White does not shirk the Population Question He hopes that some high intelligence, some one pure and holy among women, instinct with enthusiasm for her sex, will rise up to carry on the work which Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant took up with the best intentions in the world, but with such unfortunate results for the cause which they championed.

The best book of travels recently issued is the posthumous work of the late Sir Gerald Portal. "The British Mission to Uganda in 1893" is a composite work, the bulk of which was writen by our late Special Commissioner, the bal nce made up by the diary of the late Captain Raymond Portal. Mr. Rennell Rodd, Sir Gerald Portal's successor at Zanzibar, writes a memoir of the brilliant young Englishman who perished in the very prime of his manhood ; and Lord Cromer, in a touching introduction, tells us how great a loss the Empire suffered when Sir Gerald Portal died. The book is copiously illustrated, and is the latest and most authentic account of the latest annex to the Empire.

Mr. Andrew Lang's "Common-sense and the Cock Lane Ghost" is a collection of characteristic observations by the most popular literary essayist of the day upon subjects which are more and more commanding the attention of the civilized world. Mr. Lang is not the stuff of which enthusiasts are made, but he has enough of the sixth sense to see that there is more in Borderland than most men of his set acknowledge.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace has been so much taken by Mr. Hayes' little book on the "Great Revolution of 1905" as to write a leading article analyzing and praising it in *Land and Labor*. Mr. Hayes has made an honest and painstaking attempt to think out the next stage in social evolution, and you will probably find more practical int rest in this little book than in the more posing volume of "The New Party."

After these books of serious weight perhaps the next place should be given to Mr. Le Gallienne's "Prose Fancies," which, relatively to the amount of praise it has evoked, is very important indeed. But I must confess that the book has disappointed me. In the *Westminster Gazette* and in the *Academy* Mr. Grant Allen has hailed it as a work of the highest genius, but to my mind it is by no means an advance upon its author's "Book Bills of Narcissus," which, published three years ago, still remains one of the most charming volumes of prose of the decade. Nearly all the papers in the present volume are reprinted from the newspapers and weekly reviews. The best—as "A Borrowed Sovereign" and "Sandra Belloni's Pinewood"—date back three or four years ; the majority have appeared in the *Speaker* during the last twelve months. Perhaps it is the daily wear and tear of critical journalism which has gone to weaken the very peculiar and intimate charm of Mr. Le Gallienne's prose style ; but, whatever the cause, there seems to me no question that it is in such pieces as "A Tavern Night" (written, it is manifest, before the majority of its companions) he is at his best. And yet, perhaps "White Soul," the last paper in the collection and the last to be written, is the finest and most delicate piece of prose work that he has achieved. Here, more than on any other page, he seems to have arrived nearer the mystery, the heart, fragrant and elusive, of all created things. And with all the disappointment with his collection which I have confessed, I can still honestly recommend the book to every lover of literature. Its very faults are the defect of its virtues ; and by the bookish man, and by the lovers of the cou .try and of humanity, these will be easily forgiven. For many of its pages will bear continual rereading, and to how many books can such praise be given ?

These summer months are above all the months for novel reading, and I am glad to be able to recommend several good works of fiction. First and foremost of course, stands Mr. George Meredith's "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," a story which, while it will not particularly raise the enthusiasm of readers already his warm admirers, will certainly do much to make him better appreciated and more widely known among the general public. Far from being its author's finest story, "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" has, however, the merit of being far more comprehensible than the majority of its predecessors, and it still retains all those excellent and unique qualities looked for from the creator of "Richard Feverel" and "Evan Harrington."

The most readable novel is by a writer whom you may not know, Mr. H. Seton Merriman. His "From One Generation to Another" was good, but the present book, "With Edged Tools," is far stronger and more powerful. Almost a romance, it is a story of the present day with no superfluous or uninteresting sentence. Adventure on the West Coast of Africa, polite intrigue in the highest circles of London society : these are its two features ; and each Mr. Merriman has drawn with an unfaltering and practiced pen. He follows, it would seem, in the tradition of Thackeray ; and it is likely that it will be admitted that that master had never worthier pupil. A two-volume novel depending for its interest entirely upon the sayings and doings of fashionable English society to-day is Mr. Richard Pryce's "Winifred Mount." Mr. Pryce seems always to write with a fuller knowledge and greater skill than his rivals in this field—even than the creator of "Dodo"—but in this his latest book the author of "Miss Maxwell's Affections" is not at his best. Here are a mere string of episodes, interesting and convincing enough, but leading almost nowhither. Another novel is Mrs. Everard Cotes' "A Daughter of To-Day," a study of the woman of the moment, which, if it has not the full significance of some other books discussing the same subject, has a plenitude of interest. Mrs. Cotes' heroine fails as an artist, and becomes a journalist, and her trials and tribulations make excellent r.ading. But her end is hardly convincing. Such a woman is not likely to have sought refuge in suicide.

Two volumes of verse are to be mentioned among the recent publications—one a collection of sonnets, a hundred in number, by Mr. Eugene Lee-Hamilton ; the other a book of lyrics from Canada by Mr. Bliss Carman. Mr. Lee-Hamilton's power over the sonnet is well known to all readers of contemporary poetry: the present collection, sadly but fitly entitled "Sonnets of the Wingless Hours," contains all the exercises in this form by which he is best known, and some seventy which have not hitherto appeared. A very vivid power of description, and a strength of thought and expression, are the two chief qualities of his work. Certainly the little book is one which occupies a very important place in the poetry of the past half-year. Mr. Bliss Carman's book, to a reader who knows the reputation in which this writer is held in Canada, will come rather as a disappointment. His lyrical touch is sometimes fine, but invariably diffuse.

Travels also are very fit reading for the summer season, and you are likely to get a good deal of amusement and interest out of Miss Helen G. Peel's "Polar Gleams : an Account of a Voyage on the Yacht *Blencathra*." Miss

Peel, who, by the way, is the niece of the Speaker, made her journey from Bideford to the Yenesei River (by the now almost historic route of the North Cape and the Kara Sea), we have Lord Dufferin's authority for saying, in a frock of Cowes serge; and the Marquis goes on to say in his preface that the fact "that a last year's *débutante* should thus exchange the shining floors, wax lights, and valses of a London ball-room for the silent shores of Novaia Zemlia and the Taimya Peninsula, with the accompaniment of ice-floes and winds fresh from the cellars of Boreas, exhibits the untamable audacity of our modern maidens." But be that as it may, Miss Peel's book is certainly a very fascinating one, both for its text and for its many excellent photographic illustrations.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

The Theory of Sociology. By Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia College. Paper, 8vo, pp. 80. Philadelphia: Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.

In this pamphlet Professor Giddings outlines the theoretical positions that he promises to more fully describe and defend in his forthcoming work on the Principles of Sociology. The same ideas were presented in his earlier paper on "The Province of Sociology" (Annals of the Am. Academy, July, 1890). The author treats the problems of the science in two groups: 1, primary, relating to social growth and structure, and, 2, secondary, relating to social process, law and cause.

The Sphere of the State; or, The People as a Body Politic. By Frank Sargent Hoffman, A.M. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Consists chiefly of lectures delivered to the senior class of Union College. In general, the author is a believer in an extension of the functions of government; among these he would place the control of transportation; foremost among the duties of governments, he asserts, is the obligation to regulate their own creations, the corporations. His position on the money question is that of the international bimetallists; the State's attitude in relation to the government of cities, he holds, should be "hands off," as regards purely local affairs; he would have divorces granted for a great variety of causes, but never an absolute dissolution; on other questions of governmental activity, his views in most cases are the conventional ones.

An Honest Dollar. By E. Benjamin Andrews. 12mo, pp. 196. Hartford: Student Publishing Company. $1.

A group of eight essays on monetary problems, all but two of which have appeared previously in periodicals. The chapter on "The Future of Silver Production" is reprinted from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for November, 1893. President Andrews' position on the money question is well known to our readers. He favors international action to secure free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. His account of the International Monetary Conference of 1892, of which he was a member, is decidedly valuable as well as interesting. The two essays entitled, respectively, "The Monetary Experiment in India" and "Giffen on Bimetallism," now first published, are written in the author's usual forcible and luminous style. His exposition of bimetallism is beyond question the ablest that has gotten into print on this side the Atlantic.

"Common Sense" Applied to Woman Suffrage. By Mary Putnam-Jacobi, M.D. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

One discovers on reading the first page of this book that the "Common Sense" of its title is borrowed from the caption of Thomas Paine's celebrated pamphlet. The arguments so freely used during the recent "equal suffrage" campaign in New York are here forcibly presented. Perhaps the most interesting part of the work is the appendix containing the author's address before the Suffrage Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention.

The World's Congress of Representative Women. Edited by May Wright Sewall. Octavo, pp. 976. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. New York: J. A. Hill & Co. $3.75.

This authorized publication presents a full report of the proceedings of the great Women's Congress of 1893, at Chicago, with abstracts of most of the papers and addresses. Almost every department of human progress receives more or less attention in these discussions, and woman's activities in the world's work are fully set forth. The work is sold only by subscription.

Seed Time and Harvest. By S. S. King. Paper, 12mo, pp. 143. Kansas City, Kans: Published by the Author. 25 cents.

Popular Edition of Statistician and Economist. 1894. 12mo, pp. 191. San Francisco: L. P. McCarty. 50 cents.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vie de S. François d'Assise. Par Paul Sabatier. Paper, 8vo, pp. 544. Paris: Librairie Fischbacher.

Life of St. Francis of Assisi. By Paul Sabatier. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. Octavo, pp. 483. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

When M. Sabatier's "Vie de S. François d'Assise" appeared in Paris, some months ago, the Continental press immediately gave the work enthusiastic commendation, and French criticism enrolled another name in the national literature. Whether read in the original or in the translation; whether considered as a serious historical study, as a biography of the "literary" type, to be classed with belles-lettres, or as belonging to the literature of religious inspiration, M. Sabatier's work is a distinct and attractive success. The founder of the Franciscan order is a fascinating personality; not a solitary figure without connection with his time, but "the incarnation of the Italian soul at the beginning of the thirteenth century as Dante was to be its incarnation a hundred years later." By a scholarly study of documentary evidence and still more by intellectual appreciation and spiritual sympathy, M. Sabatier brings us into intimacy with Saint Francis as prophet, mystic, poet, leader of men and servant of God. The real character—"l homme derrière le thaumaturge;" the man whose history reveals "le développement et la lutte"—is far more interesting than the veiled mystery of ecclesiastical tradition. M. Sabatier has a chapter upon the Saint's famous woman friend "Santa Clara:" he treats the miracle of the "stigmata" with good sense but without scorn, and devotes some eighty pages to a critical study of the sources of our knowledge respecting the life of Saint Francis. M. Sabatier has written upon a subject with which he had natural kinship; in a brilliant style, singularly flexible, and rich in the qualities of vigorous spirit and imaginative elevation. He has placed before us in enduring form, and, in his own words expressed in a private letter to this REVIEW, "*en sa réalité historique, une des figures les plus belles et les pures du Christianisme.*"

The Geographical Distribution of the Vote of the Thirteen States on the Federal Constitution, 1787-8. By Orin Grant Libby. Paper, octavo, pp. 123. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin.

The University of Wisconsin has begun the publication of a series of Bulletins giving the fruits of original research by its students. The first Bulletin, which has just come to hand, consists of an elaborate paper showing how the vote on the constitution was distributed geographically. The purpose of this study, as is pointed out by the editor and projector of the work, Professor F. J. Turner, is to contribute to an understanding of the relations between our political history and the underlying physiographic, social and economic conditions. It indicates great social and economic areas at different stages in our development, acting as units politically and independent of State lines. It is quite needless to say that investigations of this character are of the highest importance to an understanding of our national growth, and the University of Wisconsin is deserving of great credit for undertaking them. We trust that the results of other work being done in Professor Turner's seminary will appear in future Bulletins. By publishing them the State of Wisconsin will offer an encour-

agement to sound scholarship and worthy attainment on the part of her sons and daughters such as she can give in no other way. The present monograph will bear comparison with any similar university production, East or West, which has come to our notice.

The Carolina Pirates and Colonial Commerce, 1670–1740. By Shirley Carter Hughson. Paper, 8vo, pp. 134. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $1.

What field of original historical study the Johns Hopkins men will next invade it is difficult to imagine. The subject of their latest investigation leads us to infer that the oft-told tales of colonial pirates and their exploits have allurements even for the severely scientific mind of the university thesis writer. Mr. Hughson, however, has a serious purpose which easily distinguishes him from the romancers who have heretofore almost monopolized his topic; he aims to show how the Carolina pirates arose, how the English regarded them, what influence they had on the life and commerce of their time, and how they were at last exterminated. He traces the remarkable transition in the sentiment of the colonists from an attitude of hostility toward piracy to a condition of mind in which they were ready to "first endure, then pity, then embrace."

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. In five volumes. Vol. II—El Dorado to Greaves. Quarto, pp. 806. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols Company.

The accomplished librarian of the Buffalo Public Library has undertaken a task which at first glance seems almost overpowering. It is nothing less than the collection and orderly arrangement of the best historical literature in the English language in five large volumes. The second volume has reached us and contains the alphabetical series of articles from "El Dorado" to "Greaves." The topics of leading importance in this volume are "England," "Europe," "France" and "Germany." The judgment shown in the choice of writers from whom to make selections seems to have been excellent, in the main, but the system broke down on "Europe," and Mr. Larned was compelled to write the article himself, as the topic could not be covered by grouping together quotations from historians. His readers, we think, will have no reason to complain of this. The work as a whole is admirable, both in conception and execution.

History of Modern Times, from the Fall of Constantinople to the French Revolution. By Victor Duruy. 12mo, pp. 557. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

Another volume in Holt's European History Series, following the translation of Duruy's Middle Ages, by Professor George B. Adams. The period treated begins at the close of the Middle Ages (1453) and ends with the French Revolution. The editor has added a considerable number of notes, and the usefulness of the work is enhanced by five maps. The typography is excellent.

Studies in Oriental Social Life, and Gleams from the East on the Sacred Page. By H. Clay Trumbull. Octavo, pp. 450. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles & Co. $2.50.

The scholarly editor of the *Sunday School Times* has performed a useful service to Bible students and others in preparing this attractive volume. The description of many social customs in the East is unique and intensely interesting.

General Washington. By General Bradley T. Johnson. "Great Commanders" Series. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Considering the fact that there are about five hundred biographies of George Washington, original and translations, as General Johnson tells us, it seems remarkable that this is the first one attempting to deal with his character and life as a soldier primarily. General Johnson has not striven to discover new facts in his hero's career; but rather to present the facts already known in a new way. His plan of treatment involved a comparatively brief discussion of Washington's statesmanship and a very full account of his military achievements. The frontispiece of the volume is an admirable photogravure copy of Peale's portrait of Washington painted in 1772. The other illustrations consist of maps and plans of battles to accompany the text. The book as a whole is a creditable addition to the Great Commanders Series.

Memoirs Illustrating the History of Napoleon I from 1802 to 1815. By Baron Claude-François de Méneval. Edited by his grandson, Baron Napoleon de Méneval. In three volumes. Vol. I. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.

The latest addition to Napoleonic literature is in the form of memoirs by one of the Emperor's private secretaries, now first published, simultaneously, in France, England and America. From 1802 to 1815 the Baron de Méneval had rare opportunities for the closest possible acquaintance with Napoleon's personality. His memoirs have been edited by his grandson, the Baron himself having died in 1850. The first volume, just from the press, is characterized by great beauty of typography and binding.

Isabella of Castile. By Major-General O. O. Howard. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

General Howard shares with his readers the pleasure and profit of a brief leave of absence during which he recently made a tour in Spain, visiting the places of chief interest in connection with Queen Isabella's life. Her story has an added charm for Americans because of her noble measures in support of Columbus in his voyage of discovery to the new world. The book is elaborately illustrated with photogravures and wood engravings.

RELIGION, MISSIONS AND MYTHOLOGY.

New Light from the Great Pyramid. By Albert Ross Parsons. Octavo, pp. 436. New York: Metaphysical Publishing Company. $4.

Mr. Parsons' work interpreting Wagner's "Parsifal," which appeared some time ago, was well received as a thoughtful and suggestive piece of criticism. His later production is far removed from the ordinary thought and interest of our time, but it is the outcome of enthusiasm and research in mystical realms. Those who have time for remote speculations may follow his data and deductions with interest. Employing the great pyramid as a guide, Mr. Parsons finds out some important things of which most of us have been ignorant. He states that "the evidence is abundant that mankind as known to history were preceded on the earth by races of prehistoric men whose ancestors had survived an appalling catastrophe which involved in ruin one-half of the globe from pole to pole." This event was caused by troubles in the solar system and naturally made early man attentive to the heavenly phenomena; hence mythology and ethical theories—a religion and an astronomy, which in Mr. Parsons' opinion ought never to have been divorced. True patriots will be glad to know that America in prehistoric times was the home of an advanced race, and that "it is written in the stars that America, the ancient land of Mercury and Mars, shall ever be foremost in commerce and invincible in war." Mr. Parsons has accumulated a large quantity of curious facts, references and analogies—religious, mythological, astrological, geographical—and explained them with much confidence. In external appearance the book is handsome—well bound, well printed and adorned with plain and colored illustrations.

The Unknown Life of Jesus Christ. By Nicholas Notovitch. Paper, 12mo, pp. 291. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.

This volume is one among several translations of "La Vie Inconnue de Jesus-Christ," whose appearance has called forth considerable discussion this summer at home and abroad. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has denominated it a "sixth gospel," Renan's "Life of Christ" being the fifth; but Mr. Hale and others would have the book classified among works of fiction. The author claims to have discovered in one of the Buddhist ecclesiastical establishments in India a manuscript record of the life of Christ, nearly contemporary with the events, from which he transcribed the material which he gives, in rearranged form, in "La Vie Inconnue." The data of this reported document agree in many respects with those of the New Testament account, but the two records also present some remarkable contradictions. According to the manuscript the years between the age of thirteen and twenty-nine were mainly spent by Jesus in India in the study of Buddhistic and Brahmanistic philosophy and religious doctrine, and in preaching against idolatry, human sacrifice and other evils. If Mr. Notovitch's report should prove to be anything more than a fictional device the religious world would be satisfied only by a scholarly and literal rendering of the Buddhistic manuscript, which would be of incalculable interest and importance. For the present we cannot give much weight to Mr. Notovitch's book as a contribution to the biography of the Messiah.

The Purpose of God. By Joseph Smith Dodge, A.M. 12mo, pp. 265. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Back to the Old Testament for the Message of the New. By Anson Bartie Curtis, B.D. 12mo, pp. 325. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

These two volumes may conveniently be placed together, not so much on account of a likeness of material as of a cer-

tain identity of spirit. Doctor Dodge, while writing from a Universalist standpoint, addresses his thought to the whole body of Christian believers. He offers a broad and popular treatment of what was formerly called the "plan of salvation," in chapters upon "God in the World," "The Attributes of God," "The Nature of Man," "The Gospel Story," "The Church," "The Bible," "Salvation from Sorrow," "Salvation from Sin," etc., etc. Dr. Curtis, who is instructor in Hebrew at Tufts College Divinity School, has made the attempt to connect more closely the Old Testament with the New. His work is scholarly and suggestive to those interested in the cardinal topics of Biblical discussion. Both volumes are written in a style suited to any intelligent reader.

Larger Outlooks on Missionary Lands. By Rev. A. B. Simpson. Octavo, pp. 595. New York: Christian Alliance Publishing Co.

The Christian Alliance Birthday Book. Compiled and Edited by Louise Shepard. 16mo, pp. 381. New York: Christian Alliance Publishing Co. $1.

Mr. Simpson's account of missionary lands is based upon his letters home written about a year ago. He made a rapid tour of inspection in Egypt, Palestine, India, Burmah, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. His book is in no sense a literary effort, and is strongly evangelical in tone, but it contains a very large number of illustrations, many of which are very attractive. Mr. Simpson is not professedly a pessimist, but he confesses that the actual present condition of missionary work as he saw it is very dark; no part of the world "looks more hopeless than what we call Christian lands." The Birthday Book follows the usual style of such publications. There are daily selections from the Bible and from works by Mr. Simpson. The proceeds from the sale of the work will go into missionary coffers.

TRAVEL.

Romance Switzerland. Teutonic Switzerland. By W. D. McCrackan, M.A. Two vols. 32mo, pp. 284–323. Boston: Joseph Knight Company. $1.50.

Mr. McCrackan, author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," has had an acquaintance with Switzerland for a period of many years. The two small volumes now coming from his pen are intended mainly for the tourist, and are written in an easy, intelligent style. Mr. McCrackan has aimed to supplement Baedeker by a work of convenient pocket size, "which shall add historical and biographical details to each place, and suggest local color and atmosphere." In the preface, the reader is warned against the old idea of a relation between the glorious scenery of Switzerland and the (supposed) picturesque, romantic characteristics of its people. Mr. McCrackan thinks "the Swiss, as a whole, are the most practical, matter-of-fact and commonplace people in the world."

In and Out of Three Normandy Inns. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Paper, 12mo, pp. 394. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cents.

It seems very difficult to exhaust the literary and artistic resources of Normandy. This new volume by Anna Bowman Dodd is cheerily written, in an agreeable, entertaining style, and sketches scenery, buildings, customs and people. The author and her companions "have sat at meat with [Norman] peasants and have grown to be friends with [Norman] fishwives." The text is liberally furnished with attractive illustrations by Charles S. Reinhart and other artists. The book can be considered one of the best among the light works of travel of the season.

On and Off the Saddle. By Lispenard Rutgers. 16mo, pp. 209. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Mr. Rutgers' chapters make no pretense to literary merit. They are sprightly and gossipy records of phases of personal travel in the Yellowstone Park, in Alaska, California, Mexico and Havana. There is a description of a Mexican cock fight as well as of the more familiar bull fight.

Observations of a Traveler. By Louis Lombard. Paper, 32mo, pp. 208. Utica, N. Y.: Published by the Author. 50 cents.

Mr. Lombard, whose "Observations of a Musician" is noticed elsewhere in this department, is quite an experienced traveler for a man not yet far advanced in the thirties. The present rather disconnected "Observations" are largely personal reminiscences of days in England, Holland, Spain, Italy, Austria, Palestine, etc. Mr. Lombard has a spicy, readable style. His sentences dart here and there like a musician's fingers seeking the right keys.

ESSAYS, POETRY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Old English Ballads. Selected and edited by Francis B. Gummere. 12mo, pp. XCVIII + 478. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.35.

In the "Athenæum Press Series," to which Professor Gummere's work belongs, Messrs. Ginn & Co. aim to furnish a library of the best English literature to the general reader as well as the student. Professor Gummere has, as a matter of course, been largely indebted to Professor Child in the preparation of his volume. The introduction, reaching nearly a hundred pages, is based upon a course of lectures which the author gave at Johns Hopkins University last year. It is a scholarly, critical study of the origin and nature of ballad poetry of the popular (or to use Professor Gummere's word, "communal") type. The use of moderately fine type in appendices, notes and glossary permits a book containing a large selection of representative English ballads to remain of convenient size. It will be of interest to all concerned with the early popular literature of our mother-tongue.

Prose Fancies. By Richard le Gallienne. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The admirers of the rising author of "The Religion of a Literary Man" will be pleased to find a striking portrait of him in this latest volume. Mr. Le Gallienne's "Fancies," here recorded in very brief form, play delicately about such subjects as "A Spring Morning," "Fractional Humanity," "Irrelevant People," "Poets and Publishers," "Anarchy in a Library," and others, literary, social, ethical or personal. These sketches are light, as the title of the collection gives them a right to be, but there is in most of them the inevitable English moral tone. Mr. Le Gallienne has a "scorn of scorn," a "love of love." He has no kindness for the cynical aloofness and the pessimistic despair which characterize some phases of current literature. In a mild way he laughs at the "genius superstition," and he pleads for a return to common sense and nature. Our London letter this month gives an English view of "Prose Fancies."

Observations of a Musician. By Louis Lombard. Paper, 32mo, pp. 169. Utica, N. Y.: Published by the Author. 50 cents.

In sending out a second edition of his series of suggestive little essays on various musical topics, Mr. Lombard has taken occasion to add five or six chapters. Of these new essays one is upon "A Plan to Secure State Aid for Music," a paper read at the World's Fair Musical Congress, and a discussion of "The Duty of the State Toward Music." These important topics are so remote from ordinary American thought that Mr. Lombard's zeal in bringing them before the public is to be commended.

Heures Perdues. Poésies. Adolphe Poisson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 254. Quebec: Augustin Coté & Co.

It is interesting for several reasons to note the appearance of a volume of French poetry written and published in the province of Quebec. It reminds us once more of the grand geographical and racial extent of America to-day and of her varied historical past. M. Poisson's verses, claiming no great poetical distinction, but smoothly written, may be taken to illustrate his creed regarding the golden mean:

"Or voilà le secret du bonheur sur la terre.
Désirez peu; la joie illumine vos fronts,
Plus que les vins mousseux l'eau du roc désaltère
La rude soif des vignerons!"

The volume includes lyrical pieces, occasional poems regarding Canadian affairs, a sonnet to Cartier, "Hommage à Longfellow," an ode in praise of Pope Leo XIII, etc., etc.

Shakespeare. Temple Edition. "Measure for Measure" and "Comedy of Errors." With prefaces, glossaries, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 144-94. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents each.

It is sufficient to note the appearance of two additional volumes in the dainty and convenient little "Temple Edition" of Shakespeare. Each volume has a brief introduction, notes and glossary. The frontispiece of "Measure for Measure" is an engraving of the bust in Stratford Church, and in "Comedy of Errors" we have a pleasant picture of the Grammar School at Stratford.

Memory Bells. By Alice Pease Bates. Octavo, pp. 48. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. $1.

FICTION.

Poor Folk. Translated from the Russian of F. Dostoievsky by Lena Milman. 16mo, pp. 203. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Of readers to whom "Poor Folk" is as yet unknown some will find it very dull, while others will recognize its classic value apart from the fact that it is the work of one of the great fiction-writers of our century. It is an exceedingly simple story telling the thoughts, disasters, strugges and love of a poor Russian copyist, comparatively old, and a young girl—a distant relative—to whom he was completely and nobly devoted. The man is too poor and feeble to help the woman of his heart out of her own financial distress, and she, being alone and ill as well as poor, accepts the hand of a wealthy, honorable, but uncongenial man, for whom she cares nothing. This outcome of his hope and labor nearly breaks the heart of the poor copyist. The story is told mainly in a series of letters between these two characters. Writing a preface for this translation of Miss Milman's, Mr. George Moore defends this epistolary form of fiction, which was far more popular a century ago than it is to-day. Mr. Moore places a very high estimate upon this particular story of the great Russian novelist. Lovers of a simple and exceedingly human tale, who do not care much for extreme realistic fidelity to fact or for anything adventurous in the plot development, will do well to read and to become familiar with "Poor Folk." It is not a novel of the hour or of the day.

Tales of the Maine Coast. By Noah Brooks. 16mo, pp. 271. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Hon. Stanbury and Others. By Two. "Incognito" Library. 32mo, pp. 191. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Wanted, a Copyist. By W. H. Brearley. "Unknown" Library. 32mo, pp. 153. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

A Burne-Jones Head, and Other Sketches. By Clara Sherwood Rollins. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.

Chaperoned. A Brief Page from a Summer Romance. "Unknown" Library. 32mo, pp. 173. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

The books listed above make a little group of short stories, whether separately bound or gathered several in a volume. Mr. Brooks furnishes seven tales of his native Maine coast, sketching many of his characters from real life. His stories are clear cut and entertaining, and abound in local color; they give one a real insight into the habits and mental characteristics of a people living in intimacy with the great sea, whether they sail upon its waters or only tend their fields beside its mist and roar. "The Honorable Stanbury" and two other tales compose the second volume of the newly inaugurated "Incognito Library." These stories are English and all have another bond of union in that they are pathetic. They are excellent reading and the human element in them is particularly strong. The sketches by Clara Sherwood Rollins are all light love stories; "Wanted, a Copyist" is a bright, breezy, humorous bit of farcical dialogue, while "Chaperoned" tells the old, ever acceptable tale of a society girl whose summer throws her into contact with a bad millionaire who offers his hand and a noble poor man (a doctor, in this case) whom she finally discovers she loves and whom she happily marries.

The Green Bay Tree. A Tale of To-day. By W. H. Wilkins and Herbert Vivian. 12mo, pp. 389. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

Major Joshua. A Novel. By Francis Forster. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

The Romance of a Transport. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. $1.

Here is a little trio of recent English novels. "The Green Bay Tree," which called forth very varied criticisms from the British press, has passed into a second edition. It is interesting as an example of collaboration in fiction writing; a method somewhat in vogue at present. The novel is, in general, the history of the triumph of an unscrupulously wicked man, and the miserable suffering and end of a just man. It is written in a clever, audacious, somewhat dashing and cynical style, and introduces under slightly fictitious names a number of men and women eminent in contemporary English life. It is perhaps as a picture of student days at Cambridge University and of certain aspects of current English political organization that the book will attract the most readers. "Major Joshua" strikes one as an original piece of character study and a rather entertaining love story. Here and there it gives the impression of reality, but on the whole the reader will find himself within the borders of conventional romance. Mr. Clark Russell's new sea story is an autobiographical account of the "tragic and amazing experiences" of a young Englishwoman who in man's attire hides as a stowaway upon the ship in which her innocent lover is being conveyed as a convict to Van Dieman's Land. In his own worthy department of fiction Mr. Russell is an eminent master and his romances of ocean life have long enjoyed a wide popularity.

A Pound of Cure: A Story of Monte Carlo. By William Henry Bishop. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

College Days; or, Harry's Career at Yale. By John Seymour Wood. Octavo, pp. 439. New York: The Outing Company.

Two of a Trade. By Martha McCulloch Williams. Paper, 12mo, pp. 206. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 50 cents.

Milre: A Story of Shadow. By Martha McCulloch Williams. Paper, 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier. 15 cents.

American writers furnish us with the four stories here listed, although Mr. Bishop's contribution has not an American setting. It relates an episode of a young married man who is swept to the verge of mental and moral ruin by the horrible fascination of Monte Carlo gambling. The victim is saved from suicide by a chance sight of some little reminder of his baby boy and he returns to sanity and to his duty to wife and child, with the feeling of an almost miraculous escape. Mr. Bishop tells the tale simply and with great directness. "College Days" is rewritten and reprinted from serial publication in *Outing*. The Yale life pictured here is that twenty years ago, at the close of the "barbaric era." The love affairs, the athletic struggles, class wars, and the jovial fellowships of a wealthy young undergraduate of that period are related with realistic effect and in great detail. It is not apparent from the story that the lads of that time were much concerned with scholarship; they smoke, flirt and imbibe rather freely, and employ a decidedly slangy phraseology. Yet after all they are not bad fellows, and this account of their doings is not likely to harm a healthy minded boy of our day. It will certainly entertain him highly. A little less than two years ago mention was made in this department of the REVIEW of Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams' "Field Farings," a volume of delightful out-door essays. Mrs. Williams now proves her versatility of talent by producing successful work in the lines of fiction. Perhaps the one thing to say of these stories is that they are both eminently dramatic. The events in each are varied and startling and, aided by the appropriate setting which the author has furnished, the imaginative reader can see the whole action evolve before him as though he sat in his theatre box. "Two of a Trade" has its scenes in New York City and vicinity. Though not without its tragic happenings it is in general written in the humorous, exaggerated style of a farce. "Milre," however, as its full title suggests, is a story abounding in the elements of deep and mysterious tragedy. It belongs to the good old-fashioned type of novel which gives the reader many a pleasant shudder and a thrilling expectation of something awful about to happen. "Milre" contains some strong descriptive passages as well as a number of entertaining characters. Its scenes are laid in the South. With either of Mrs. Williams' "pocket dramas" one can combat successfully the *ennui* of a burdensome August afternoon.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

University of the State of New York. Secretary's report, 1893. (Regents' Bulletin No. 25.) Paper, octavo, pp. 324. Albany.

The University of the State of New York is winning more and more prominence in the educational world by its various activities, and yet so imperfectly are its functions understood that it is almost necessary to enter into a detailed explanation of them whenever there is occasion to mention the institution and its work. Educationists everywhere who are not already informed as to the scope of this peculiar organization will do well to secure Secretary Dewey's last report, which comprises an astonishing amount of data concerning the progress of higher and secondary education in the Empire State. When it is remembered that all the universities, professional and technical schools, colleges, high schools, and

academies of the State—500 institutions in all—are included in this unique University, and report regularly to the Board of Regents, it will be readily understood that the publications of the Board are of far more than local or State interest. On the question of examinations, the Regents' reports are of special value.

University of the State of New York. Report of Extension Department, 1893. (Regents' Bulletin No. 24.) Paper, octavo, pp. 128. Albany.

New York's part in the university extension movement is well described in this pamphlet. A full account of the courses thus far given and of the examinations conducted by the Regents, together with a list of lecturers and their subjects, is presented. There are many useful suggestions to communities contemplating extension work.

History of Education in Connecticut. By Bernard C. Steiner. Paper, octavo, pp. 300. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Another monograph in the series on American educational history published by the United States Bureau of Education. The fact that the author is an enthusiastic alumnus of Yale qualifies him to write appreciatively of the career of that university, to which he devotes considerably more than half the monograph. This proportion of space is obviously demanded by the relative importance of that famous seat of learning in the educational development of Connecticut. The other institutions of higher instruction in the State receive fair treatment, and the first four chapters are given to an historical sketch of the rise and growth of elementary and secondary education. In the discussion of early school laws on page 17, credit should have been given to Massachusetts for the compulsory law which was copied into the Connecticut code of 1650.

The Theory and Practice of Handwriting. By John Jackson, F.E.I.S. Revised edition. 12mo, pp. 170. New York: William Beverly Harrison. $1.25.

Among the various departmental movements in the educational field at present is one which seeks to establish the "vertical system" of writing. This movement has occupied considerable attention in England and on the continent, and has aroused discussion among American teachers. Mr. Jackson is an English educator who in "The Theory and Practice of Handwriting" (now appearing in a revised addition) makes a forcible and intelligent plea for the upright penmanship. The author and those who favor his system claim for it the advantages of legibility, economy of space and speed, and emphasize particularly the hygienic superiority over the ordinary slope-line methods. This little book has illustrations to show the injurious effects of the usual positions for sloping writing, and it quotes the opinion of European medical investigators upon the side of the vertical system. Like most reformers Mr. Jackson declares that he is not an innovator but only wishes to return to methods once universal. His volume is furnished with diagrams and illustrations, and is a practical, systematic manual for school boards, teachers and all interested in the art of caligraphy.

Educational and Industrial System of Drawing. By Langdon S. Thompson, A.M., Ph.D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. Thompson's system as completed embraces the following seven series of drawing-books: "Manual Training," "Primary Freehand," "Advanced Freehand," "Model and Object," "Æsthetic," "Mechanical," and "Institute." With each of these goes a text-book manual. Professor Thompson is at present supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Jersey City, and lecturer upon Æsthetics in the New York City School of Pedagogy. He has had a long and successful experience in teaching drawing and his system—in the main an elective one—is based upon actual experimentation as well as comparison of worthy predecessors in the field. It has met the commendation of many practical instructors. Mr. Thompson covers a wide range, but in his "Æsthetic Series" particularly (and while the series are related each may be used independently) he aims to cultivate the artistic faculties of the average pupil. Training in color as well as in form is introduced.

The Philosophy of Teaching. By Arnold Tompkins. 12mo, pp. 292. Boston: Ginn & Co.

In this particular work, Mr. Tompkins confines himself to the "application of philosophic principles to the teaching process,' reserving the subject of "school management" for future treatment. A large portion of the volume is given to an analysis of "method in teaching," which Mr. Tompkins discusses in the broad spirit of a thinker and with the practical directness of an educator. These chapters will offer helpful suggestions and stimulus to many teachers.

TECHNOLOGY, MINING AND BUSINESS.

The Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and Other Countries, from the Earliest Times to the End of 1893. Vol. II. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. Octavo, pp. 934. New York: Scientific Publishing Co. $5.

It is probable that the warmth of the world-wide reception given Volume I of this work upon its appearance a year or so ago was unique in the history of technical publication. It is proposed to carry on the enterprise by the addition of annual volumes; and that covering the period to the close of 1893 is now on the market. This volume is supplementary to the earlier one, and it does not repeat the data already given. The editor has had the co-operation of numerous eminent specialists and has been enabled by the courtesy of foreign governments to furnish the most recent statistics of mineral production in all the important countries of the world. While the alert and sensible enterprise which has made the undertaking a success must be credited to American sources, the method and importance of the work are eminently international. The first portion of the work gives extremely timely and concise summaries of the occurrence, mining methods, manufacture, uses, market, with other relative matter, of the minerals, alphabetically arranged, from "abrasives" through antimony, asbestos, cement, clay, copper, manganese, salt, soda, etc., etc., to zinc. Many valuable monographs by qualified specialists are included. The second portion collects and systematizes the statistics of very latest date regarding mineral production, importation and exportation for each important country considered separately. Among special articles in Volume II are those upon "The Mining Schools of the United States," and upon "Progress in Ore Dressing in 1893." A review of the mining stock markets for last year is also given, and a summary of assessments and dividends of American mines for some years back. These volumes and those which will follow in due time will be unrivaled in their field, and will prove of high service to all whose professional interests require accurate, up-to-date knowledge of any branch or any phase of the great modern mineral industry.

Wilson's Cyclopædic Photography. By Edward L. Wilson, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 470. New York: Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway. $4.

For nearly a generation Dr. Edward L. Wilson has been an enthusiastic student and writer in photographic lines; for about a score of years he has been directly preparing for the work which now appears as a "complete hand-book of the terms, processes, formulæ and appliances available in photography." The labor which has been necessary for the undertaking can be properly appreciated only by one who has himself attempted an extensive compilation. Dr. Wilson has had the most excellent advantages as well as an earnest zeal. The best writers upon photographic subjects have given him aid and he has had resource to the valuable records of the United States Patent Office. His condensation of the vast amount of material examined contains much that has never heretofore been published. The index shows more than eighty references to printing processes, nearly fifty to lenses, forty to development, etc., etc. Dr. Wilson is to be congratulated upon the completion of his laborious enterprise, and the photographic world will doubtless give a speedy and hearty welcome to this valuable work of reference. The text, arranged alphabetically by topics, is well printed and is illustrated. The book is substantially and conveniently bound and will appear well upon the shelves.

Goodwin's Improved Book-Keeping and Business Manual. By J. H. Goodwin. Quarto, pp. 303. New York: J. H. Goodwin, 1215 Broadway. $3.

Mr. J. H. Goodwin now has upon the market the sixteenth edition of his "Improved Book-Keeping and Business Manual," which has had a high place in the estimation of practical business men for the past ten years or so. Mr. Goodwin arranges clearly and gives very full treatment to the general subject of "Double Entry Book-Keeping," and his pages include a great deal of material useful to any man wishing to master the methods utilized in the clerical side of business. Especially valuable are the presentations of "Stock Companies" and the articles upon "Book-Keeping of 'A 1' Houses." For the latter subject the points were mainly gleaned from a considerable number of the great mercantile establishments of New York City. Mr. Goodwin has insured system and easy reference for his book by employing the use of consecutively numbered paragraphs and a convenient index. The typography, binding and general appearance of the volume are very satisfactory.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. July.

Photomicography for Amateurs. George E. Blackham.
Beginners' Column.—IX. John Clarke.
High Pressure Gas Cylinders.
Purifying Alcohol. Elwyn Waller.
Cameras and Chinamen. M. Y. Beach.
Printing on Rough Surface Papers.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. July.

The Boston Municipal League. Samuel B. Capen.
A Patriotic Pulpit. R. W. Hamilton.
Christianity in Our National Life. B. W. Williams.
A New Ireland in America. T. B. Grant.
American Institute of Civics. Henry R. White.
The Movement for Good City Government. Herbert Walsh.
A Lawyer from a Moral Standpoint. T. F. Dennis.
The Panic and the Silver Movement. A. B. and H. Farquhar.

American Monthly.—Washington. July.

The Old Mill at Newport.
The Battle of Bunker Hill. Mary E. Springer.
An Ancestor from a Historical Point of View. Kate Foote.
One Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.
A Glimpse of Massachusetts in the Revolution.
Fort McHenry. Marie J. McCay.
The Battle of Princeton. Mary S. Boyd.
The Declaration of Independence.
Resistance to the British Stamp Act. Betty H. Ritchie.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. July.

Animal Mechanics. Manley Miles.
The Meaning of Tree-Life. Henry L. Clarke.
Lepidosirenids and Bdellostomids. Theodore Gill.
The Origin of Pelagic Life. W. K. Brooks.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. July.

Future Problem of Charity and the Unemployed. J. G. Brooks.
Peaceable Boycotting. Chester A. Reed.
Significance of a Decreasing Birth-Rate. J. L. Bronnell.
Rent and Profit. C. W. Macfarlane.
The Theory of Sociology. Franklin H. Giddings.

The Arena.—Boston. July.

Environment: Can Heredity be Modified?—II. Helen H. Gardener.
Whittier's Religion. W. H. Savage.
Monometallism and Protection. C. S. Thomas.
Occult Science in Thibet. Heinrich Hensoldt.
India Silver, Wheat and Cotton. Samuel Leavitt.
The Last Protests Against Woman's Enfranchisement. J. L. Hughes.
The Higher Evolution of Man. Henry Wood.
Justice for Japan. B. O. Flower.
The Crusade of the Unemployed. Henry Frank.
City Union for Practical Purposes. Thomas E. Will.
Public Parks and Playgrounds.

Art Amateur.—New York. July.

The National Gallery, London.—III. Theodore Child.
Restoration of Porcelains and Faïences.
Rapid Sketching.—I.
Art Student Life in Munich.
Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—VIII. M. B. O. Fowler.
Flower Painting in Oil.—VIII. Patty Thum.
The Painting of Fish.—III. Shad. C. E. Brady.
Talks About Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. July.

A Hansa Town.
The Public Statues of New York.—III. F. W. Ruckstuhl.
Burnt-Wood Decoration. J. W. Fosdick.
Lessons in Wood-Carving. C. G. Leland and Lily Marshall.
Drawn-Work.—II. Jennie C. Miller.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Is the State the Owner of all Land in India? B. H. Baden-Powell.
The Mussulmans of Bengal. John Beames.
The Protected Princes of India: a Plea for Constitutional Union. Sir Roper Lethbridge.
The East African Question and the Anglo-Congo Agreement.
The Currency Problem of the British Empire. J. P. Val D'Eremao.
History of Assyrian and Babylonian Discoveries. Hormuzd Rassam.
The Ancient Chinese Books of Divination. Prof. C. de Harlez.
Hugh Rose—Lord Strathnairn. Lord De Mauley.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. July.

Banking Amalgamations.
The Crying Need for Reforms in Our Company Law.
The Bimetallic Agitation.
Deposit Insurance Companies and Australian Banking.

Biblical World.—Chicago. June.

Excavations at Sendschirli. M. Jastrow, Jr.
Implications of the Higher Criticism. P. F. Jernegan.
A Hebrew Political Romance. James A. Duncan.
The "Sufficient Reason" for Isaiah XL-LXVI. T. S. Potwin.
The Sons of God and Daughters of Men. William R. Harper.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. July.

Senoussi, the Sheikh of Jerboub.
Place-Names of Scotland. Prof. John Stuart Blackie.
More About the Preparatory School.
The Protection of Wild Birds. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Six Weeks in Java. Colonel Sir H. Collett.
Side-lights on the Battles of, Preston and Falkirk. Professor Veitch.
Memorials of Old Haileybury. Sir Auckland Colvin.
Agriculture Taxed to Death.
The New African Crisis with France and Germany.
Destructives and Conservatives.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. July.

The Way of Our Letters. Octavia Dockery.
Can We Demonetize Gold?
The First Gun in Virginia in 1861. William L. Sheppard.
Adventures of an American Navy Officer Abroad. J. H. Stevenson.
With Pickett at Cemetery Ridge. Lieut. G. W. Finley.
Cooper's "Battery B" Before Petersburg.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. July.

The Pastimes of Public Men. Max Pemberton.
A Talk About the Pleiades. Sir Robert S. Ball.
New Paid Occupations for Women. Elizabeth L. Banks.
People Who Face Death: Firemen. A. E. Bonser.
Cricket at the Universities.
See Antrim: A Sketch of a Holiday in Ireland. Henry Frith.
Royal Ghosts in Hampton Court Palace.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. July.

A Famous London Lawyer: Chat with Sir George Lewis. With Portrait.
People an Entertainer Meets: Chat with Mr. Corney Grain. With Portrait.
Why People Leave the Country for the Towns: Chat with Dr. Jessopp.
New Serial Story: "The Dugdale Millions," by Barclay North.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Redwoods of California. W. G. Bonner.
The Ferris and Other Big Wheels. F. G. Coggin.
Mechanical Draft. William R. Rooney.
Relations Between Gas Companies and Consumers. W. P. Gerhard.
The Light of the Future. D. McFarlan Moore.
Wire Rod Rolling. Robert W. Hunt.

Catholic World.—New York. July.

Christian and Patriotic Education in the United States. A Young.
Kaleidoscopic Glimpses of Mexico. Wynona Gilman.
Paternalism. F. W. Howard.
A Glance at the Soldier Monks. Reuben Parsons.
The Catholic School Exhibit.
The Gothenburg System Not a Failure. John Koren.

Century Magazine.—New York. July.

Coasting by Sorrento and Amalfi. F. Marion Crawford.
The Highroad from Salerno to Sorrento. J. Howe Adams.
Franz Schubert. Antonin Dvorak.
The Evolution of a Battle-Ship. Albert F. Matthews.
"The Star Spangled Banner." John C. Carpenter.
Old Dutch Masters: Jacob van Ruisdael (1625-1682). T. Cole.
The Attack on the Senate. Charles Dudley Warner.
What German Cities do for Their Citizens. Albert Shaw.
Across Asia on a Bicycle—III.
Superstitions of the Sea. J. D. J. Kelley.
Painting at the Fair. J. C. Van Dyke.
A German Comic Paper (*Fliegende Blätter*).
Celebrating the Fourth in Antwerp. George Wharton Edwards.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. July.

Viperiana. Dr. Arthur Stradling.
About Diamonds.
Photography up to Date.
Asiatic Immigration to British Colonies.

Charities Review.—New York. June.

The English Municipalities and the Unemployed. E. Porritt.
Causes of Poverty. James H. Hyslop.
Present Aspect of the Emigration Problem R. DeC. Ward.
Charity Organization Society of New York.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. July.

Outdoor Sports. John H. Mandigo.
The Cuisine of Large Hotels. Ira H. Brainerd.
High Buildings in England and America. Alphonse de Calonne.
What Makes a Universalist? C. H. Eaton.
The Downfall of Coxeyism. Shirley P. Austin.
The Universities of Italy. F. Martini.
Women and Sanitary Science. M. V. Shaler.
The Restoration of Joan of Arc. M Munier-Jolain.
The Honey Bird of South Africa. Mary L. Bowker.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. July.

Missions in Darkest Morocco. James Johnston.
Rescue Work Among Chinese Women. Margaret. Culbertson.
Beggars in Peking. A. M. Cunningham.

Contemporary Review.—London. July.

History of English Policy. Sir J. R. Seeley.
Alsace and Lorraine. Samuel James Capper.
The Prospects of Liberal Reunion. T. H S. Escott.
The Papal Encyclical on the Bible. Father Clarke.
Incidents of Labor War in America. W. T. Stead.
"The Message of Israel," by Julia Wedgwood. Professor A. B. Bruce
The Armenian Question: In Russia. H. F. B. Lynch.
Do Glaciers Excavate? Professor T. G. Bonney.
Hampstead Heath. Phil Robinson.
Beatification in the East. L. M. Brunton.
Employers' Liability. A. D. Provand.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. July.

With R. L. Stevenson in Samoa.
Gleams of Memory: With Some Reflections. James Payn.
Orchid-Hunting in Demerara.

Cosmopolitan.—New York. July.

Beauty. M. E. W. Sherwood.
Training a Butterfly. Mrs. P. M. Goulee.
An Unconquered People. Elizabeth T. Spring.
Some Rare Napoleonic Medals. J. Howe Adams.
Antarctica. Gen. A. W. Greely.
Louis Kossuth. Madam Adam
The Selling and the Giving of Dinners. W. D. Howells.

Demorest's Magazine.—New York. July.

A Day on an Ice Field. Alvaro Adsit.
Some Giants of Pre-Historic America
Men who Make the Best Husbands
How to Play the Violin Without a Master. C. L. Hildreth.
Ocean Life in Inland Homes. J. Carter Beard

The Dial—Chicago. June 16.

Living Writers of Fiction.
William Dwight Whitney. James T. Hatfield.
The Predominance of the Novel Richard Burton
English at the University of Chicago. A. H. Tolman.

July 1

English in the Lower Schools.
English at the Indiana University. Martin W. Sampson

Engineering Magazine.—New York. July.

The Danger Lurking Behind Strikes. William N. Black.
Importance of the Great Siberian Railway. H. Schönfeld.
Quarrying Methods of the Ancients. W. F. Durfee.
Art in the Floor-Plan of a Building. Thomas Hastings.
Commercial Relations betwee i Cuba and the United States. S. Gould.
Saving a Wrecked Vessel. Gustav Kobbé.
Town-Refuse Disposal and Electric Lighting. Thomas Tomlinson.
The Phenomena of Alternating Magnetic Fields. Elihu Thomson.
Development of the Electric Locomotive. B. J Arnold.
The Early Steamboats on the Lakes. J. F. Holloway.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

Humors of the Duchy.
The Zoo Revisited.—VIII. Phil Robinson.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, Past and Present. Robert Hunter.
How the Other Half Lives: The Organ Grinder. Eva Bright.
Conversations in Society. Lady Jeune.
Tapestry. Alan Cole.

Fortnightly Review.—London. July.

Socialism and Natural Selection. .Karl Pearson.
Poems in Prose. Oscar Wilde.
A Lesson from the *Chicago*. Nauticus.
The Poetry of Robert Bridges. Professor Dowden.
Congested Districts Board of Ireland; A Great Experiment. T. W. Russell.
Notes on England. Paul Verlaine.
The King, the Pope, and Crispi. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
Working-Class Settlements. Chas. Hancock
Every-Day Cruelty to Animals. Dr. Louis Robinson.
Silver and the Tariff at Washington. Lord Farrer.
Rejoinders. Moreton Frewen, Professor Nicholson and F. J. Faraday.

The Forum.—New York. July.

The American Protective Association. F. R. Coudert.
The Riotous Career of the Know-Nothings. J. B. McMaster.
Carlyle's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics. Theodore Roosevelt.
Research the Vital Spirit of Teaching. G. S. Hall.
The Ideal Training of an American Boy Thomas Davidson.
Will the Co-educated Co-educate their Children? Martha F. Crow.
The Health of Boston and Philadelphia. J. S. Billings.
The Money that Would Rule the World. M. D Harter.
The Government's Failure as a Builder. Montgomery Schuyler.
The Stage as a Career: An Actor's Experience. R. de Cordova.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. July.

The Environs of Boston. Rev. Peter MacQueen.
Roughriders from Far Frontiers. Edwin Emerson, Jr.
Something About Siam. Mary Titcomb.
An Afternoon with Joaquin Miller. Christian M. Waage.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. July.

The Women of Fiction. H. Schütz Wilson.
The Fourth Estate. "A Fellow of the Institute of Journalists."
"Duke" Combe. H. Lacey.
A Lady's Life in Colombia. Barbara Clay Finch.
Reminiscences of the "Mafassal" Law Courts of Bengal. A. D Bolton.
The Dog in British Poetry. R. Maynard Leonard.
The Catacombs of Paris. Neil Wynn Williams.

Geographical Journal.—London. July.

Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Clements R. Markham
The Survey of India, 1892-93. C. E. D. Black
The Geography of Mammals With Map W. L. Sclater
The Recent Territorial Arrangements in Africa With Map E. G. Ravenstein

Geological Magazine.—London. June

Woodwardian Museum Notes. F. R. Cowper Reed
Note on Some Appendages of the Trilobites. Chas. D Walcott.
The Most Recent Changes of Level and Their Teaching: The Raised Beaches. S. H. H. Howorth
The Corrugation of the Earth's Surface and Volcanic Phenomena. A. Vaughan
On the Alleged Conversion of Chlorite and Biotite by Contact Action. Lieut.-Gen. C. A. McMahon.

Green Bag.—Boston. July.

Lord Coleridge. John Storer Cobb.
Trial by Newspaper. A. Oakey Hall.
English Gaols a Century Ago. Hampton L. Carson.
Some Things About Theatres.—II. R. Vashon Rogers.
The Massachusetts Acts and Resolves. James A. Saxe.
The Court of Star Chamber. John D. Lindsay.
Form of Procedure in Capital Trials Among the Jews.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Harvard and Yale Boat Race. W. A. Brooks.
The President at Home. Henry Loomis Nelson.
The Storage Battery of the Air. Alexander McAdie.
My First Visit to New England.—III. William Dean Howells.
An Australian's Impressions of America. Miss C. H. Spence.
The United States Naval Gun Factory. Theodore F. Jewell, U.S.N.
Snap Shots at the Olden Times. Charles D. Deshler.

Home and Country.—New York. July.

Women in Gardening. Hattie M. Clark.
Bells. Charlotte Hawes.
Talks With a Conjurer. Samuel Jaros.
Six Weeks on the Nile. Reynold Moody.
Servant-Girlism. Joel Benton.
A Ward of the Government. Capt. Lawrence Fish.
Major-General Henry Warner Slocum. O. O. Howard.

Homiletic Review.—New York. July.

The Protestant Church of Germany. George H. Schodde.
The Ghost Theory of the Origin of Religion. E. M. Deems.
Testimony of Science to the Truths of Christianity. A. Richardson.
Chedorlaomer and Abraham. William Hayes Ward.
The Doctrine of Eternal Punishment. A. J. F. Behrends.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

Naturalism and Ethics. A. J. Balfour.
Effect of the Clerical Office Upon Character. L. C. Stewardson.
Religious Sentiment and the Moral Problem in Italy. G. Barzellotti.
The Limits of Casuistry. Hastings Rashdall.
Practical Ethics. William Knight.
The Punishment of Children. M. M. Mangasarian.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. April.

Notes on Water Power Equipment. A. W. Hunking.

Journal of Education.—London. July.

Steps on the Educational Ladder. Sir Philip Magnus.
Wanted: Middle School for Girls. Agnes J. Ward.
Historical Charts. Professor Beesly.
University Extension Congress—Special Report.
New Policy for Branches of the Teachers' Guild.
Conference of Head Mistresses.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July.

American Military Roads and Bridges. P. S. Michie.
Nicaragua Canal in Its Military Aspects. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.
Portable Intrenching Tools. Lieut. W. C. Wren.
Medical Department of the Army. Major Charles Smart.
The Infantry and Cavalry School. Capt. W. H. Carter.
Infantry Officer's Field Equipment. Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr.
The Military Hand Litter.
Wire Gun Construction. Lieut. G. N. Whistler.
Fixed Coast Defenses of the United States. Lieut. E. M. Weaver.
Von Moltke as a Teacher of Tactics.
The Passage of Rivers by Cavalry.
A General Review of Artillery. Capt. Gaston Moch.
New Field Fortification Regulations in the German Army.

Kansas University Quarterly.—Lawrence. July.

Vertebrate Remains from the Lowermost Cretaceous.
A New Turtle from the Benton Cretaceous.
Notes on Uintacrinus Socialis Grinnell.
Restoration of Platygonus.
The Genus Dolichomia.
The Taxonomic Value of the Scales of the Lepidoptera.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. July.

What Constitutes a Good Husband? Eliz. S. Phelps and others.
Mary Hartwell Catherwood. With Portrait. Mary Merton.

Leisure Hour.—London. July.

Conway's Journey in the Himalayas. Edward Whymper.
Galloway Fastnesses. S. R. Crockett.
The Wings of Insects.—IV. Lewis Wright.
Deaf-Mutism by the Light of Modern Science. Dr. W. H. Hubbard.
The Southernmost City in South America: Punta Arenas. Frederick Hastings.
The Peoples of Europe: Spain.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. June.

Cure of Intemperance.
Christian Sociology. Rev. Clarence Lathbury.
Support of Children in New York.
The Citizen and Law and Order Movement. Amos Parker Wilder.
Position of the Muskogee Nation.
The Padrone Question. Edward E. Hale.
Public Institutions of Boston.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. July.

The Conscience Fund. Francis L. Chrisman.
A Roman Nurse. Ellen O. Kirk.
Mill-Girls. Elisabeth Morris.
A Scattered Sect: The "Army of the Lord." H. V. Brown.

Longman's Magazine.—London. July.

Polar Bear-Shooting on the East Coast of Greenland. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.
Chamois-Hunting Above the Snow Line. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.

Lucifer.—London. June 15.

The Religious Systems of India. E. T. Sturdy.
The Veil of Mâyâ. Continued.
Notes on Theosophy and the Theosophical Society. H. T. Edge.
Some Occult Indications in Ancient Astronomy, Concluded. S. Stuart.
Kalki Purâna. Continued. Pandit Bhavani-Shankar.
Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Lévi. Continued.
Theosophy and Christianity. W. Kingsland.

Ludgate Illustrated Monthly.—London. July.

Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Champion Dogs. Guy Clifford.
Young England at School: Highgate School. W. Chas. Sargent.
Rambles Through England: Torquay. Hubert Grayle.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Heraldry of the Plains. Alice MacGowan.
"Human Documents:" Portraits of Lord Aberdeen, Lady Aberdeen, Captain Charles King.
Alphonse Daudet at Home. R. H. Sherard.
Homestead as Seen by One of Its Workmen.
A Chemical Detective Bureau. Ida M. Tarbell.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. July.

The Founders of the Bank of England.
The Beginnings of the British Army.—II. The Cavalry.
Scholar-Gipsies.
A Visit to His Property. By a Small Landlord.
Madame Du Deffand.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. July.

Notable Contributions to American History. M. Ellinger.
Karl Emil Franzos. M. Ellinger.
Dr. Alexander Kohut. Dr. K. Kohler.
The Philosophy of Substantialism. H. A. Mott.
Public Funds and Religious Institutions. M. Ellinger.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) July-August.

Seventy-five Years of the *Methodist Review*. J. Mudge.
The Early English Drama. W. H. Withrow.
Our Constitutional Problem. B. F. Rawlins.
The Methodist Doctrine of Free Will. T. M. Griffith.
Forms of Belief in Transmigration. John Weir.
Shelley's Place in English Literature. D. H. Wheeler.
The Mystery of the Trinity. E. S. Madison.
General Conference Powers and Procedure. Hiram L. Sibley.
The Prophetic Writings. C. W. Gallagher.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. July.

Life Among the Alaskans.—I. John H. Keatley.
Lake Pepin. Ninette M. Lowater.
From London to Antwerp.—V.
American Pottery. Carrie M. Hacley.

A Cyclone Sketched by an Eye Witness. B. F. Clayton.
James Whitcomb Riley. Mary J. Reid.
American Individuality. J. L. Budd.
Those Scotch-Irish Americans.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. July.

Medical Missionary Work of the American Board in Japan. J. C. Berry.
Twenty-six Years in Turkey. Lyman Bartlett.
How Far is Hinduism Spiritual? Robert A. Hume.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. July.

Need of a New Standard of Giving A. T. Pierson.
Mission Work in Formosa. G. L. Mackay.
Unoccupied Fields of the World.—II. James Douglas.
Missions Among the North American Indians. E. R. Young.
New Metlakahtla.
Christward Movements Among the Jews. G. H. Schodde.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) July.

The Non-Euclidean Geometry Inevitable. George B. Halsted.
Prof. Adolf Harnack on the Religion of Science. Paul Carus.
Leonardo da Vinci as a Pioneer in Science. William R. Thayer.
Philosophy and Industrial Life. J. Clark Murray.
The Message of Monism to the World. Paul Carus.
Monism in Arithmetic. Herman Schubert.
Outlines of a History in Indian Philosophy. Richard Garbe.

Month.—London. July.

The Catholic Church a Hundred Years Ago.
Anglican Prelates on Marriage Dispensations. Rev. S. F. Smith.
The *Contemporary Review* and the Papal Encyclical on the Bible. Rev. H. Lucas.
The Extinct Crater of the Bay of Naples. H. P. FitzGerald Marriott.
London of Old Catholic Times and Its Ecclesiastical Establishments. H. W. Brewer.
On a Basilica Church for London.
Thoughts on "The Imitation of Christ." Percy FitzGerald.
Croxden Abbey. W. H. Grattan Flood.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. July.

Artists and Their Work.
Three Grand Old Men: Gladstone, Bismarck, Crispi. W. F. Day.
Character in Dogs. George Holme.
Athletic Harvard. William Dana Orcutt.
American Women Photographers. Frank W. Crane.

Music.—Chicago. July.

Music and the American Poets. Helen A. Clarke.
Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales. Jean Moos.
Music as a Discipline and Culture. W. S. B. Matthews.

National Review.—London. July.

The Colonies and Maritime Defense.
An Irish Landlord's Budget.
The Labor Party and the General Election. J. L. Mahon.
Gogol, the Father of Russian Realism. Arthur Tilley.
Campaigning in Matabeleland.
Harrow Cricket. Spencer W. Gore.
Lord Sherbrooke and Sir Alfred Stephen. A. Patchett Martin
Socialism and the Rentier.
The Currency Question. Sir David Barbour.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. June.

The West as a Field for Stenographers. F. R. McLaren.

Newbery House Magazine.—London. July.

Rhinoceros Shooting. Percy Selous.
The Portraits of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Samuel J. Eales.
New Serial Stories: "Seething Days: a Tale of Tudor Times," by Catherine Holroyd, and "The Sport of Circumstance," by Mrs. Bain.

New England Magazine.—Boston. July.

Kossuth in New England. George S. Boutwell.
The Privateer *Dash*. E. C. Plummer.
Life of the London Working Classes. William Clarke.
The Old Town of Berwick. Sarah Orne Jewett.
In the Country of Lorna Doone. William H. Rideing.
The First Abolition Journals. Samuel C. Williams.

New Review.—London. July.

The Budget of 1894. Sir John Lubbock.
British Central Africa. H. H. Johnston.
The Real Madame Sans Gêne. A. D. Vandam.
Secrets from the Court of Spain.—III.
The Art of the Hoarding. Jules Chérêt, Dudley Hardy, and Aubrey Beardsley.
A Dramatic Realist to His Critics. G. Bernard Shaw.
Municipalities at Work: Birmingham. Frederick Dolman.
Edmund Yates: An Appreciation and a Retrospect. T. H. S. Escott.

The New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

The Mystery of the Ice Age and Its Solution. Maj. Gen. A. W. Drayson.
Diamonds and Gold. Maj. F. I. Ricarde-Seaver.
Thomas Paine and the Republic of the World. M. D. Conway.
A Newton of the Mind. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore.
Scientific Creation. Julian Hawthorne.
The Problem of the Pole. Charles Morris.
The Canals of Commerce. Lewis M. Haupt.
Nikola Tesla and His Works. Lieut. F. J. Patten.
New Violins for Old. Edward Herron-Allen.
The Great Duke of Marlborough. Sidney J. Low.
The Rights and Wrongs of Toad-Stools. Charles McIlvaine.
Why Do Certain Works of Fiction Succeed? Marrion Wilcox.

Nineteenth Century.—London. July.

The Failure of the Labor Commission. Mrs. Sidney Webb.
The Partition of Africa. With Map. A. Silva White.
Delusions About Tropical Cultivation. Sir William Des Vœux.
Religion in Primary Schools. J. G. Fitch.
A Night in India. Mrs. Logan.
Competitive Examinations in China. T. L. Bullock.
Proposed Overthrow of the Church in Wales. Lewis T. Dibdin.
The Art of Dying. Miss I. A. Taylor.
College Discipline. L. A. Selby-Bigge.
A Land of Incredible Barbarity: Morocco. Earl of Meath.
The Centenary of Edward Gibbon. Frederic Harrison.

North American Review.—New York. July.

Present Administration of National Affairs. Thomas B. Reed.
Problems and Perils of British Politics. Goldwin Smith.
The Postal Service at New York. C. W. Dayton.
France and England in Egypt. Madame Adam.
A Last Word on the South Carolina Liquor Law.
How to Make West Point More Useful. F. A. Mitchel.
The Aims and Methods of the "A. P. A." W. J. H. Traynor.
Life at the Holy Sepulchre. Godfrey Schilling.
Our Family Skeleton. Clark Howell.
How to Protect a City From Crime. Thomas Byrnes.
In Defense of Harriet Shelley.—I. Mark Twain.
The Prospects of Mexico. W. M. O'Dwyer.
The Dangers of Vaccination. W. B. Hidden.
Is Country Life Lonely? C. H. Crandall.

Our Day.—Chicago. May-June.

Strategic Points in Christian Sociology. W. F. Crafts.
The Church and Civil Reform. L. S. Bean.
Negro Immigration to Liberia. J. E. Rankin.
Shall We Have a Mormon State? Joseph Cook.
Self-Surrender to the Self-Evident in Science and Scripture.

Outing.—New York. July.

Sport with Illinois Bass. A. K. Stewart.
In the Land of the Bread Fruit.—II. F. M. Turner.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: From Hankow to Ichang.
Champions at Lawn Tennis. Clarence Hobart.
The Michigan National Guard. Capt. C. B. Hall.
Touring in Europe On Next to Nothing. J. Perry Worden.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. July.

Hildesheim in Hanover. Catherine L. and Gilbert S. MacQuoid.
Eugène Melchior de Vogüé. With Portrait. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
Stonyhurst. Frederic Whyte.
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon.—V. Lord Wolseley.
The Story of a Manuscript Magazine.
A Romance in Champagne. J. Russell Endean.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. July.

The Freedom of the Will. Frank Thilly.
The Morality that Ought to Be. Alfred L. Hodder.
Affective Attention. E. B. Titchener.
German Kantian Bibliography. Erich Adickes.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. July.

Moreno's Developer.
Pictorial Portraiture.
Simplified Apparatus for Photo-Micrography.
Photographing on Wood for Engravers.
Polarization of Light Applied to Photography.
Composite Heliochromy.
A Cheap and Efficient Camera Stand. A. W. Scott.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. July.

The Moses of the Critics. William Henry Green.
Montanism. Paton J. Gloag.
Separation of Lutherans and Reformed. Edouard Bohl.
Ezekiel and the Priests' Code. Thomas Whitelaw.
The Prologue of the Fourth Gospel. J. Ritchie Smith.
The Kantian Theism. C. W. Hodge, Jr.
The One Lawgiver. T. W. Chambers.
Principal Fairbairn on Christ in Modern Theology. Robert Watts.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. July.

Dr. Chalmers in Glasgow.
Is Current Christianity the Christianity of Christ? M. P. Davison.
"Goethe Reviewed After Sixty Years," by Prof. Seeley. J. T. Slugg.
The Poetry of Swinburne. M. Johnson.
Walt Whitman. W. Spedding.
Methodism in Canada. Edward Barass.
The Union of the Primitive Methodist and the Bible Christian Connections.—III. John Dymond.

Psychological Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly). July.

Reverse Illusions of Orientation. Alfred Binet.
Psychological Notes on Helen Kellar. Joseph Jastrow.
Direct Control of the Retinal Field. George T. Ladd.
Psychology Past and Present. J. Mark Baldwin.
Is Psychology a Science? George T. Ladd.
The Bearing of the After-image. C. L. Franklin.

Quiver.—London. July.

Among the Street Children. F. M. Holmes.
The Language of Dumb Animals. Rev. B. G. Johns.
Religious Weariness and Its Causes. Rev. Thomas G. Selby.
New Serial Story: "A Prince's Part," by Eliza Turpin.

Review of the Churches.—London. June.

The Moral Evils of Hinduism. Mrs. Annie Besant and Rev. Dr. Lunn.
The Parish Councils and the Cause of Religion. Rev. T. C. Fry and Others.
Is the Influence of the Churches on the Wane Among the Masses? Tom Mann and Others.

The Sanitarian.—New York. July.

Sanitary Topography of Pennsylvania. A. N. Bell.
Provision for Epileptics. William P. Letchworth.
The Shone System of Filth Removal.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. July.

Macpherson's Poems of Ossion. Arthur L. Salomon.
The Russian Capital. Rev. W. Mason-Inglis.
Strikes: Their Objects, Causes and Effects. W. M. Marshall.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. June.

A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the Red Seas. Otto Pettersson.
The Bolivian Antiplanicie. D. R. Urquhart.
The People of India and Their Marriage Customs. Dr. George Smith.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. July.

The North Shore of Massachusetts. Robert Grant.
The Gettysburg Week. Philip Schaff.
Among the Tarahumaris, the American Cave-Dwellers. Carl Lumholtz.
The French in Holland: Painting by François Flameng. P. G. Hamerton
Beasts of Burden. N. S. Shaler.
New York Tenement House Evil and Its Cure. Ernest Flagg.

Social Economist.—New York. June.

The Gold Export and Its Dangers.
A Putrid Police.
The "Gresham" Law.
Socialism versus Protection. William F. Draper.
Proportional Representation in Cities. John R. Commons.
Hegel on the State. Lester F. Ward.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. July.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.—III. K. C. Hill
Legibility. John Watson
Stenography and Composition. James H. Cousins.
Truth Department. John B. Carey.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
The Future Stenographer. J. M. Dyer.

Strand Magazine.—London. June.

Sir Francis and Lady Jeune. Harry How.
The Queen's Yacht. Mrs. M. Griffith
Zig-Zag Rodoporcine. Arthur Morrison.
Crimes and Criminals: Forgers and Begging Letter Writers.
Count Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Sunday at Home.—London. July.

Bishop Smythies and the Universities Mission. With Portrait. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
The Sabbath in Edinburgh.
Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany Rev. R. S. Ashton.
Bagster's Bible-House. With Portrait. Dr. James Macaulay.

United Service Magazine.—London. July.

The Future of Chelsea Hospital.
Does it Pay to Enlist?
Population and Recruiting.
Old-Time Volunteers. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Middleton.
Modern Strategy. Captain W. H. James.
Round Foreign Battle-Fields: Woerth. Colonel Maurice.
Regimental Ladies. Edith E. Cutbell.
The March to Quetta, in August, 1880. C. E. Biddulph.
Infantry Organization. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Pearson.

University Magazine.—New York. July.

Eye Language. William O. Moore.
The Venus of Milo. Eugene Van Schaick.

Westminster Review.—London. July.

The State and the Railways. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain. T. H. S. Escott.
The Position of the House of Lords.
Recent Economic Progress in Mexico. Matthew Macfie.
Characteristics of America's Chief Poets. Thomas Bradfield.
Home Rule and the Land Question. An Ideal Budget: No Rates, No Taxes, and a Lower Rent. Arthur Withy.
Conyers Middleton.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. July.

"Genre" Photography. George B. Sperry.
An Art Photographic Symposium.
The Bicycle in Photography.
Photographic Days.—VIII. John A. Tennant.
Technique of Pen-Process Drawing. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Natural Colors in the Printing Press. M. Anderson.
Photo-Etching on Copper.
On Figure Studies. J. S. Bergheim.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 10.

A Passion Play at Furnes in Flanders. E. Otto.
Count von Schack and the Schack Gallery at Munich. H. Leher.
Tegernsee, Achensee, Brennersee, Innsbruck, Meran, etc.
Does England Remain Ruler of India? Max Stein.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

June 2.

The Prussian Army of 1807-1813. Hanns von Zobeltitz.
Count von Schack. R. Koenig.

June 9.

The Melody of the Prussian National Hymn.
The Siberia.

June 16.

On the Shore of the Adriatic. E. Frommel.

June 23.

The Adriatic. Continued.
The History of the Piano. O. Bie.

June 30.

Schloss Lichtenstein. R. J. Hartmann.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 12.

Freiburg and Gnalsburg. Dr. F. Hauptmann.
Political Economy and Social Movements in Ancient Times Dr. J. Nikel.

The German Catholic Hymn. Dr. J. Kolberg.
Freemasons. J. von Halen.

Heft 13.

The Nervous Century. Dr. Kellner.
Dr. Friedrich Justus Knecht. A. Görgen.
Insurance Against Railway Accidents. Dr. W. Rossmann.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. June.

Crispi *chez* Bismarck. Concluded.
Hans Viktor von Unruh.—III. H. von Poschinger.
Life in the Ocean. Dr. Hensen.
Unpublished Letters by Ferdinand Gregorovius.—II. Dr. Max Jacobson.
A Voyage Round the World, 1887-8.—III. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.
The Military Situation in Central Asia. R. von Biberstein.
The Ruin of English Agriculture. W. C. Tetley.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin.

June.

Heinrich Heine in Paris: New Letters. Jules Legras.
Debit and Credit in Nature. J. Reinke.
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
Leopold von Plessen; a Statesman of the Old School. L. von Hirschfeld.
Philipp Spitta.
Political Correspondence: Italian Affairs, etc.

July.

Goethe's Dramas in their Relation to the Stage of To-Day. Paul Heyse.
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
Leopold von Plessen. Continued.
Heine in Paris. Concluded.
Theodore von Bernhardi's Diaries; The Last Days of the New Era. January to March, 1892.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. June.

The Position of Woman in "Freiland." W. Mauke.
Poems by Detlev von Liliencron and Others.
Max Halbe and His Dramas. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
New Poems by Detlev von Liliencron. Dr. Schütze.
"I!" Irma von Troll.
The Spring Exhibition of the Munich Secessionists. O. Panizza.
The Paris Salons of 1894. George Eller.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. June.

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical reports and Letters. Continued. O. Kraus.
Forchhammer *versus* Schliemann. G. Schröder.
Religious Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.
Political Correspondence—German and Colonial Policy, etc.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

May 30

The New Italy. Dr. G. Ferrero.

June 6.

Civil Marriages. Dr. J. Ofner.
Dairy-Farming in Austria. Prof. M. Wilckens.
Otto Brahm, Gerhart Hauptmann, and Maximilian Harden. C. Alberti.
Edouard Rod.

June 13.

The New Italy. Continued.
Modern English Art. H. von Hofmannsthal.
German Student Life. Dr. E. Rechert.

June 20.

The New Italy. Continued.
The National Union Against Gaming in England.
Richard Wagner's Prototypes. R. Henberger.

June 27.

The Minister of Agriculture and the Peasant Question in Austria. M. Wilckens.
Greek or Latin? F. M. Fels.

Neue Zeit. Stuttgart.

No. 35.

Class Wars.
The Press in Austria.
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's History of Trade Unionism in England. E. Bernstein.
The Protection of Child Workers. H. Rohrlack.
Commercial and Industrial Armies. P. Rappaport.

No. 36.

Political Parodies.
The Miners' Congress at Berlin. A. Bebel.

No. 37.

The Jews in Russia and the Polish Question.
The New Unionism in England. E. Aveling.

No. 38.

Literary Parodies.
The Drink Monopoly.
The Lombroso Theories. O. Lang.

No. 39.

Man and Wife. Dr. H. B. Adams-Walther.
The Manufacture of Ladies' Mantles, etc., in Berlin. B. Heymann.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. June.

Max Liebermann. With Portrait. Otto Feld.
Land Reform. J. Silbermann.
Russia and France. Concluded. Bernhard Stern.
On the Equalization of the Emotions. E. Kulke.
On Cosmetics. Ernst Schulz.
Santa Maria del Mar. Poem by Benvenuto Sartorius.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. July.

The Centenary of the Goethe and Schiller Union. Prof. J. Minor.
The Jurist Element Among the Governors of the Prussian Church. C. Balan.
Political Economy in the Tariff for Goods Traffic. Reinhold Menz.
Wilhelm Roscher, Economist, etc. Prof. Karl Bücher.
The Friedrich University at Halle.

Sphinx.—London. June.

Science and Immortality. F. W. H. Myers.
O, Those Theosophists! L. Delius.
Friedrich Nietzsche. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
The Sphinx of Theosophy. Annie Besant.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 12.

Wildbad.
The Walpurgis Festival in French Switzerland.
The Plant-Soul. N. von Thuemen.
Pegnitzthal. M. Schüssler.
Reminiscences of France. Count von Schack.
Humperdinck's Opera "Hänsel und Gretel."
German Wooden Churches in Eastern Europe. F. Kieslinger.
The Prehbichl Railway. A. Reisner.

Heft 13.

The Vintschgau. L. Thaden.
The Lurloch Cave in the Steiermark.
Gottfried August Bürger.
Industry and Nerves.
Antwerp.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. June.

Art and Photography. L. Pietsch.
Prince Henry of Portugal, the Navigator, 1394-1470. T. Schott.
The New Danube Valley Railway. R. Asmus.
Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. With Portrait. G. Krevenberg.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.

Leipzig Rosenthal. H. Pilz.
The Life of Women in Paris During the Time of the Revolution. F. Walter.
The Vienna Court Riding School. S. Blume.
Gottfried August Bürger. With Portrait. H. Pröhle.
Wörthersee and Neighborhood. H. Stökl.
Botanical Gardens. M. Heydörffer.
Roman Glass Vases. J. Steinhoff.
The American Indians. R. Cronau.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. July.

Hamburg Under French Rule, 1806-1814. With Portrait. Julius von Pflugk Harttung.
Goslar. Concluded. A. Trinius.
Charles Gounod. With Portrait. O. Gumprecht.
Summer Pictures in the Island of Rügen. R. von Gottschall.
Hans von Schweinichen's Apprenticeship and Wanderjahre. H. Schröder.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. June.

Exhibition of the Works of J. B. Carpeaux. A. Voruz.
D F. E Auber. With Portrait. Pierre André.
Madame la Dauphine. Henriette de Lixe.
Capri. E. S. Lantz.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. June.

The Present Situation in Italy and Its Causes. Vilfredo Pareto.
Modern English Poets: Dante Gabriel Rosetti. Henri Jacottet.
What I Saw in the New World. Madame Mary Bigot.
Catherine Booth, Her Life and Work. Léo Quesnel.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific and Political.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

June 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters from Brussels and Antwerp.
Herman Bang and the Contemporary Novel of Denmark. Vicomte de Colleville and F. de Zepelin.
M. Max Elskamp and His Poems. Léon Hennebicq.
Fontpérine, Périgord. Paul Festugière.
Madame de Staël. Denise.
Vladimir Soloview. Henri Mazel.

June 15.

The Position of Political Parties in Belgium. Edouard Du Fresnel.
Letter from Brussels Ignota.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters of Frédéric Mistral

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

June 1.

Charity and Social Works. Georges Picot.
Recollections of a Journey on the French Congo. Maurice Barrat.
Elementary Education and Schoolmasters. Henry Joly.
The Workmen's Dwellings of Berlin. Ernest Dubois.

June 16.

The Evolution of the Three Forms of Feudalism in France. A. des Cilleuls.
The Colony of San Lucio and the Silk Industry in Southern Italy. Santangelo Spoto.
Socialism and Labor. A. Gibon.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 2.

Eugène Noel. J Levallois.
France and the Congo State. M. Rouire.
The History of Cookery. Louis Bourdeau.

June 9.

Paul Bourget. Emile Faguet.
Albert Sorel. Alfred Rambaud.
Military Silhouettes of the First Empire. Comte d'Equilly.
International Arbitration. L. Trarieux.

June 16.

Sultan Mulaj Hassan of Morocco. L. Ordega.
Marie Nicolas Fournier, Bishop of Montpellier, 1806-1834. J. Trouhat.
Vagabondage and Mendicity. Ferdinand Dreyfus.
On the Track of Pierre Loti in Arabia and Syria. Jules Hoche.

June 23.

The Congo State and Belgian Neutrality. Alfred de Ferry.
Woman Suffrage in England and America. A. Moireau.

June 30.

Two Letters from Francis Garnier. Barth. Perrette.
Conventional Poetry. G. de Dubor.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.

The Reign of Wealth. A. Leroy Beaulieu.
Italy in the Triple Alliance: Apropos of a Recent Book. C. Benoist.
The Chicago Exhibition and American Science. J. Violle.
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Apropos of a Religious Debate. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.
The Exploring Expeditions of a German Doctor in Central Brazil. G. Valbert.

June 15.

Marie de Medici. The Concinis and the Bishop of Lucon.—I. G. Hanotaux.
German Wagnerian Literature. J Thorel.
The Value of House Property in Modern France. Vicomte G. d'Avenel.
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June 1.

Germany in 1892-1893.
French Postage Stamps. Georges Brunel and Justin Lucas.
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June 15.

The Theatre of Marionnettes. Charles Le Goffic.
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June 1.

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June 15.

Maladie in the Literature of the Present Day. Dr. Max Nordau.
The Extinction of Perpetual Debts. Madame Clémence Royer.

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June 2.

The Society of Friends of Science. R. Vallery-Radot.
Joseph Bertrand.

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June 16.

Lecture on Paleontology for Travelers. Marcellin Boule.
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June 23.

Earthquakes: Apropos of the Recent Catastrophes in Greece and Venezuela. Stanislas Meunier.
Photographic Studies of the Articular Movements. M. Marey
The Harbors of Tunis. D. Bellet.

June 30.

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Introduction to Benoît Malon's "Morale Sociale." Jean Jaurès.
The Evolution of Political Creeds and Doctrines. G. de Greef.
Free State Medical Aid. Henri Mayor.
Shall Life be a Harmony or a Struggle?
The Evolution of Ethics. Paul Buquet.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
Arg.	Argosy.
As.	Asclepiad.
Ata.	Atalanta.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.
EconR.	Economic Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review
Ex.	Expositor.
EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GB.	Greater Britain.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.
GW.	Good Words.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IrM.	Irish Monthly.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
JurR.	Juridical Review.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
KO.	King's Own.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.
Luc.	Lucifer.
LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.
Ly.	Lyceum.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MP.	Monthly Packet.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NW	New World.
NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
NN.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Q.	Quiver.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
RC.	Review of the Churches.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SRev.	School Review.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
Treas.	Treasury.
UE.	University Extension.
UM.	University Magazine.
US.	United Service.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
USM.	United Service Magazine
WR.	Westminster Review.
YE.	Young England.
YM.	Young Man
YR.	Yale Review.
YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the July numbers of periodicals.

Abolition Journals, The First, S. C. Williams, NEM.
Afghanistan: The March to Quetta in August, 1880, USM.
Africa:
  The East African Question, AQ.
  British Central Africa, H. H. Johnston, NewR.
  New African Crisis with France and Germany, Black.
  The Partition of Africa, A. S. White, NC.
  Campaigning in Matabeleland, NatR.
  Uganda Past and Present, R. P. Ashe, SunM.
Agriculture Taxed to Death, Black.
Allen, William V., Populist, Albert Shaw, RR.
Alsace and Lorraine, S. J. Capper, CR.
American Protective Association, F. R. Coudert, F; W. J. Traynor, NAR.
Anarchist Meeting in Scotland, D. Watson, GW.
Antarctica, Gen. A. W. Greeley, Cos.
Aquariums: Ocean Life in Inland Homes, J. C. Beard, Dem.
Archæology: History of Assyrian and Babylonian Discoveries, AQ.
Architecture:
  Art in the Floor Plan of a Building, T. Hastings, EngM.
  High Buildings in England and America, Chaut.
Armenian Question in Russia, H. F. B. Lynch, CR.
Armies:
  Medical Department of the Army, Major Charles Smart, JMSI.
  Portable Intrenching Tools, Lieut. W. C. Wren, JMSI.
  Infantry Officer's Field Equipment, W. H. Johnston, Jr., JMSI.
  The Passage of Rivers by Cavalry, JMSI.
  Field Fortification Regulations for German Army, JMSI.
  The Beginnings of the British Army: The Cavalry, Mac.
Artists and Their Work, MM.
Astronomy:
  The Sun, W. J. B. Roome, KO.
  A Talk About the Pleiades, Sir Robert Ball, CFM.
Athletic Harvard, William D. Orcutt, MM.
Attention Affective, E. B. Titchener, PR.
Austen, Jane, W. J. Dawson, YW.
Bacteria, E. C. Bousfield, GJ.
Baptist's Bible House, J. Macaulay, SunH.
Basques: An Unconquered People, Elizabeth F. Sperry, Cos.
Battle Ship, The Evolution of a, A. F. Matthews, CM.

Bear-Shooting on the East Coast of Greenland, F. Nansen, Long.
Beasts of Burden, N. S. Shaler, Scrib.
Beatification in the East, L. M. Brunton, CR.
Beauty, M. E. W. Sherwood, Cos.
Beggars in Peking, A. M. Cunningham, ChHA.
Bells, Charlotte Hawes, HC.
Bernard of Clairvaux, Portraits of, S. J. Eales, NH.
Berwick, The Old Town of, Sarah Orne Jewett, NEM.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
The "Sufficient Reason" for Isaiah XI-LXVI, BW, June.
Implications of the Higher Criticism, P. F. Jernegan, BW, June.
The Moses of the Critics, William H. Green, PRR.
Ezekiel and the Priest's Code, Thomas Whitelaw, PRR.
The Prologue of the Fourth Gospel, J. R. Smith, PRR.
Bicycling:
Lenz's World Tour Awheel—Hankow to Ichang, O.
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing, J. P. Worden, O.
Across Asia on a Bicycle—III, CM.
The Bicycle in Photography, WPM.
Cycling in Transylvania, Mrs. E. R. Pennell, YW.
Birds:
The Honey-Bird of South Africa, Mary L. Bowker, Chaut.
Protection of Wild Birds, H. Maxwell, Black.
Birmingham Municipality at Work, Frederick Dolman, NewR.
Birth-Rate, Significance of a Decreasing, J. L. Brownell, AAPS.
Boat-Race, The Harvard-Yale, Harp.
Boycotting, Peaceable, Chester A. Reed, AAPS.
Boston, Public Institutions of, LAH, June.
Bridges, Robert, Poetry of, Prof. Dowden, FR.
Butterfly, Training a, Mrs. P. M. Goulee, Cos.
California:
The Redwoods of California, W. G. Bonner, CasM.
Canada in Relation to the Unity of the Empire, C. Tupper, JRCI, June.
Carlyle's Place in Literature, Frederic Harrison, E.
Casuistry, The Limits of, H. Rashdall, IJE.
Catholic Church:
The Papal Encyclical on the Bible, Fr. Clarke, CR.
Cattle Branding: The Heraldry of the Plains, Alice MacGowan, McCl.
Cave-Dwellers, The American, Carl Lumholtz, Scrib.
Chamberlain, Joseph, Mr. Gladstone and, T. H. Escott, WR.
Chamois Hunting Above the Snow-Line, Long.
Character, Effects of Clerical Education Upon, L. C. Stewardson, IJE.
Charity and the Unemployed, Future Problem of, J. G. Brooks, AAPS.
Chedorlaomer and Abraham, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
Children:
Among the Street Children, F. M. Holmes, Q.
Punishment of Children, M. M. Mangasarian, IJE.
Support of, Children, in New York, LAH, June.
China: Beggars in Peking, A. M. Cunningham, ChHA.
Chinese Books of Divination, C. De Harlez, AQ.
Christ in Modern Theology, Principal Fairbairn on, R. Watts, PRR.
Christianity in Our National Life, B. W. Williams, AJP.
Christianity, Testimony of Science to the Truths of, HomR.
Christian Sociology, Strategic Points in, W. F. Crafts, OD, June.
Christian Sociology, C. Lathbury, LAH, June.
Church: Is Their Influence on the Wane? RC.
Civics, American Institute of, H. R. White, AJP.
Coleridge, Lord, J. S. Cobb, GB.
Colonies and Maritime Defense, NatR.
Conjurer, Talks with a, Samuel Jaros, HC.
Conscience Fund, The, F. L. Chrisman, Lipp.
Cornwall: Humors of the Duchy, EI.
Coxeyism: A Character Sketch, W. T. Stead, RR.
Coxeyism, The Downfall of, S. P. Austin, Chaut.
Cricket at Harrow, S. W. Gore, NatR.
Crime: How to Protect a City from Crime, Thomas Byrnes, NAR.
Cruelty to Animals, L. Robinson, FR.
Dante and Tennyson, Francis Thackeray, TB.
Daudet, Alphonse, at Home, R. H. Sherard, McCl.
Deaf Mutism by the Light of Modern Science, W. H. Hubbard, LH.
Diamonds: Royal Diamonds, E. Oliver, Ata.
Dinners, The Selling and Giving of, W. D. Howells, Cos.
Dogs:
Champion Dogs, Guy Clifford, LudM.
The Dog in British Poetry, R. Maynard, GM.
Character in Dogs, George Holm, MM.
Doyle, Dr. Conan, Interviewed, W. J. Dawson, YM.
Draft, Mechanical, William R. Rooney, CasM.
Drawing: Technique of Pen-Process Drawing, C. Ashleigh Snow, WPM.
Dress and Clothing in the Olden Days, H. A. Page, Ata.
Du Deffand, Madame, Mac.
Dying, Art of, J. A. Taylor, NC.
Edinburgh and the Sabbath, SunH.
Education:
More About the Preparatory School, Black.
Highgate School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Memorials of Old Haileybury College, Sir A. Colvin, Black.
Competitive Examinations in China, T. L. Bullock, NC.
Christian and Patriotic Education in the United States, CW.
Egypt: France and England in Egypt, Madam Adam, NAR.
Electricity:
Development of the Electric Locomotive, B. J. Arnold, EngM.
The Phenomena of Alternating Magnetic Fields, E. Thompson, EngM.
England:
Problems and Perils of British Politics, Goldwin Smith, NAR.
Paul Verlaine on England, FR.
English Policy, History of, J. R. Seeley, CR.
Epileptics, Provisions for, W. P. Letchworth, San.
Ethics, Practical, William Knight, IJE.
Evolution of Man, The Higher, Henry Wood, A.
Falkirk: Side-Lights on the Battles of Preston and Falkirk, Black.
Fiction:
The Women of Fiction, H. S. Wilson, GM.
Living Writers of Fiction, D, June 16.
Finance:
The Currency Problem of the British Empire, AQ.
The Currency Question, David Barbour, NatR.
Founders of the Bank of England, Mac.
Fishing: Sport with Illinois Bass, A. K. Stewart, Cos.
Forgers and Begging Letter Writers, Str.
Fourth of July: Celebrating the Fourth in Antwerp, CM.
Galloway Fastnesses, S. R. Crokett, LH.
Gaols: English Gaols a Century Ago, H. L. Carson, GB.
Gardening, Women in, Hattie M. Clark, HC.
Geology: Do Glaciers Excavate? T. G. Bonney, CR.
Geometry: Non-Euclidean Geometry Inevitable, G. B. Halsted, Mon.
Germany:
What German Cities Do for Their Citizens, Albert Shaw, CM.
Gettysburg Week, The, Philip Schaff, Scrib.
Ghost Theory of the Origin of Religion, E. M. Deems, HomR.
Gibbon, Edward, Centenary of, Frederic Harrison, NC.
Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, T. H. Escott, WR.
Glass-Making, Curiosities of, H. J. Gibbins, KO.
Gogol, the Father of Russian Realism, A. Tilley, NatR.
Gompers, A Talk with Mr., RR.
Gun Factory, The United States Naval, T. F. Jewell, USN.
Harvard, Athletic, William D. Orcutt, MM.
Hegel on the State, Lester F. Ward, SEcon, June.
Heredity: Can Heredity be Modified?—II, Helen H. Gardener, A.
Herchel, William, Astronomer, Sir R. Ball, GW.
Hildesheim, Catherine, PMM.
Himalayas, Conway's Journey in the, E. Whymper, LH.
Hinduism:
How Far is Hinduism Spiritual? R. A. Hume, MisH.
Moral Evils of Hinduism, Annie Besant and Dr. Lunn, RC.
Holy Sepulchre, Life at the, G. Schilling, NAR.
Homestead as Seen by One of Its Workmen, McCl.
Hospitalers: A Glance at the Soldier Monks, Reuben Parsons, CW.
Hymns and Hymn-Writers of the Eighteenth Century, SunM.
Ice-Field, A Day on an, Dem.
Immigration Problem, Present Aspect of the, R. D. Ward, CRev, June
Immigration to British Colonies, British, CJ.
India:
The Indian Currency Question, F. C. Harrison, EconJ, June.
Reminiscences of the "Mafassal" Law Courts of Bengal, GM.
People of India and Their Marriage Customs, ScotGM, June.
A Night in India, NC.
Outlines of a History of Indian Philosophy, R. Garbe, Mon.
Indians:
A Ward of the Government, Capt. L. Fish, HC.
Position of the Muskogee Nation, LAH, June.
Intrenching Tools, Portable, Lieut. W. C. Wren, JMSI.
Ireland:
Congested District Board of Ireland, T. W. Russell, FR.
An Irish Landlord's Budget, NatR.
Ireland in America, A New, T. B. Grant, AJP.
Italy:
Coasting by Sorrento and Amalfi, F. Marion Crawford, CM.
The High Road from Salerno to Sorrento, J. H. Adams, CM.
The Universities of Italy, F. Martini, Chaut.
The King, the Pope, and Crispi, H. R. Haweis, FR.
The Extinct Crater of the Bay of Naples, H. P. Fitzgerald, M.
Japan: Justice for Japan, B. O. Flower, A.
Java: Six Weeks in Java, H. Collett, Black.
Jeune, Sir Francis and Lady, H. How, Str.
Jews:
A Hebrew Political Romance, James A. Duncan, BW, June.
Procedure in Capital Trials Among the Jews, GB.
Christward Movements Among the Jews, G. H. Schodde, MisR.

Joan of Arc, The Restoration of, M. Munier-Jolain, Chaut.
Kantian Bibliography, German, Erich Adickes, PR.
Kantian Theism, The, C. W. Hodge, Jr., PRR.
Know-Nothings, Riotous Career of the, J. B. McMaster, F.
Kossuth, Louis:
  Kossuth in New England, George S. Boutwell, NEM.
  Louis Kossuth, Madam Adam, Cos.
Labor Questions:
  Failure of the Labor Commission, NC.
  Employers' Liability, A. D. Provand, CR.
  Working-Class Settlements, C. Hancock, FR.
  Strikes: Their Objects, Causes and Effects, Scots.
  Incidents of the Labor War in America, W. T. Stead, CR.
Land Question, Home Rule and the, A. Withy, WR.
Law and Order Movement, The Citizen and, Amos P. Wilder, LAH, June.
Lawyers: The Lawyer from a Moral Standpoint, T. F. Dennis, AJP.
Lesseps, Count Ferdinand de, Str, June.
Light of the Future, The, D. M. Moore, CasM.
London:
  Lincoln's Inn Fields Past and Present, R. Hunter, EI.
  Hampstead Heath, P. Robinson, CR.
Lorraine and Alsace, S. J. Capper, CR.
Marriage: Anglican Priests on Marriage Dispensations, S. F. Smith, M.
Massachusetts, North Shore of, Robert Grant, Scrib.
Methodist Doctrine of Free Will, T. M. Griffith, MR.
Mexico:
  Kaleidoscopic Glimpses of Mexico, Wynona Gilman, CW.
  The Prospects of Mexico, W. M. O'Dwyer, NAR.
  Recent Economic Progress in Mexico, M. Macfie, WR.
Middleton, Conyers, WR.
Missions:
  Mission Work in Formosa, G. L. Mackay, MisR.
  Unoccupied Fields of the World—II, J. Douglas, MisR.
  New Metlakahtla, MisR.
  Missions in Darkest Morocco, J. Johnston, ChHA.
  Twenty-six Years in Turkey, Lyman Bartlett, MisH.
Monism, Message of, to the World, Paul Carus, Mon.
Monometallism and Protection, C. S. Thomas, A.
Montanism, P. J. Gloag, PRR.
Morality That ought to be, Alfred L. Hodder, PR.
Mormons: Shall We Have a Mormon State? J. Cook, OD, June.
Morocco: A Land of Incredible Barbarity, Earl of Meath, NC.
Moses of the Critics, The, William H. Green, PRR.
Muncipal League, The Boston, S. B. Capen, AJP.
Music as a Discipline and Culture, W. S. B. Matthews, Mus.
Music and the American Poets, Helen A. Clarke, Mus.
Napoleon I, Decline and Fall of, Lord Wolseley, PMM.
Napoleon: Some Rare Napoleonic Medals, J. H. Adams, Cos.
National Affairs, Present Administration of, T. B. Reed, NAR.
Naturalism and Ethics, A. J. Balfour, IJE.
Natural Selection, Socialism and, K. Pearson, FR.
Navies:
  The British Colonies and Maritime Defense, NatR.
  A Lesson From the Chicago, FR.
Negro Immigration to Liberia, J. E. Rankin, OD, June.
Nicaragua Canal in Its Military Aspects, Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, JMSI.
Nile, Six Weeks on the, Reynold Moody, HC.
Novel, Predominance of the, Richard Burton, D, June 16.
Occult Science in Thibet, H. Hensoldt, A.
Olden Times, Snap Shots at the, Harp.
Orchid-Hunting in Demarara, C.
Organ-Grinders: How the Other Half Lives, Eva Bright, EI.
Orientation, Reverse Illusions of, Alfred Binet, PsyR.
Padrone System, The, Edward E. Hale, LAH, June.
Paris:
  Under the Streets of Paris: The Sewers, GW.
  The Catacombs of Paris, GM.
  A Chemical Detective Bureau, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Parks and Playgrounds, Public, A.
Parliament, The British:
  The Position of the House of Lords, WR.
  Destructives and Conservatives, Black.
  Prospects of Liberal Reunion, T. H. Escott, CR.
  The Labor Party and the General Election, J. L. Mahon, NatR.
Paternalism, F. W. Howard, CW.
Philosophy and Industrial Life, J. C. Murray, Mon.
Photographers, American Women, F. W. Crane, MM.
Photography: See contents of WPM; PB; AP; PA.
Politics, Practical, Manly Virtues of, G. S. Hall, F.
Postal Service at New York, C. W. Dayton, NAR.
Poverty, Causes of, James H. Hyslop, CRev, June.
President at Home, The, Henry L. Nelson, Harp.
Preston, Battle of, Side-Lights on, Prof. Veitch, Black.
Privateering: The Privateer *Dash*, E. C. Plummer, NEM.
Prophetic Writings, The, C. W. Gallagher, MR.
Proportional Representation in Cities, J. R. Commons, SEcon, June.
Psychology Past and Present, J. M. Baldwin, PsyR.
Punishment of Children, M. M. Mañgasarian, IJE.
Punta Arenas, South America, Frederic Hastings, LH.
Punishment, The Doctrine of Eternal, A. J. F. Behrends, HomR.
Quarrying Methods of the Ancients, W. F. Durfeem, EngM.
Queen Victoria's Yacht, Mrs. M. Griffith, Str.
Railways:
  Importance of the Great Siberian Railway, H. Schönfeld, EngM.
  The State and the Railways, H. H. Bellot, WR.
Recollections of Yesterday, TB.
Rent and Profit, C. W. Macfarlane, AAPS.
Research the Vital Spirit of Teaching, T. Roosevelt, F.
Rhinoceros-Shooting, Percy Selous, NH.
Ricardo, David, in Parliament, EconJ, June.
Roads and Bridges, American Military, JMSI.
St. John, Knights of: A Glance at the Soldier Monks, CW.
Sans-Gene, The Real Madame, A. D. Vandam, NewR.
Scholar-Gipsies, Mac.
Science, Religion of, Adolf Harnack on, Paul Carus, Mon.
Scotland, Place-Names of, J. S. Blackie, Black.
Senoussi, the Sheik of Jerboub, Black.
Servant-Girlism, Joel Benton, HC.
Shelley's Place in English Literature, D. H. Wheeler, MR.
Sherbrooke, Lord and Sir Alfred Stephen, NatR.
Socialism:
  Socialism and Natural Selection, K. Pearson, FR.
  French Socialism, S. E. Keeble, GT.
  Socialism and the Rentier, NatR.
  Socialism versus Protection. William F. Draper, SEcon, June.
  Sociology, The Theory of, F. H. Giddings, AAPS.
  Sociology, Christian, C. Lathbury, LAH, June.
  Sociology, Christian, Strategic Points in, W. F. Crafts, OD, June.
Spain and Its People, LH.
Star Chamber, the Court of, J. D. Lindsay, GB.
Star-Spangled Banner, The, J. C. Carpenter, CM.
Steamboats on the Lakes, Early, EngM.
Stevenson, Robert Louis, in Samoa, C.
Stonyhurst, F. Whyte on, PMM.
Strikes; The Danger Lurking Behind Strikes, W. N. Black, EngM.
Substantialism, The Philosophy of, H. A. Mott, Men.
Superstitions of the Sea, J. D. Kelley, CM.
Tapestry, Alan Cole, ET.
Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:
  Retail Liquor Traffic Without Private Profit, EconJ, June
  Cure of Intemperance, LAH, June.
  A Last Word on the South Carolina Liquor Law, NAR.
  The Gothenburg System Not a Failure, J. Koren, CW.
Tenement House Evil, New York, and Its Cure, Ernest Flagg Scrib.
Tennis: Champions at Lawn Tennis, C. Hobart, O.
Tennyson and Dante, F. S. Thackeray, TB.
Theatres and the Drama:
  The Stage as a Career, R. de Cordova, F.
  The Early English Drama, W. H. Withrow, MR.
  Some Things about Theatres—II, R. V. Rogers, GB.
Theism, The Kantian, C. W. Hodge, Jr., PRR.
Torquay, Hubert Grayle, LudM.
Totnes, S. Baring-Gould on, GW.
Transmigration, Forms of Belief in, John Weir, MR.
Trees: The Redwoods of California, W. G. Bonner, CasM.
Trinity, The Mystery of the, E. S. Madison, MR.
Tropical Cultivation, NC.
Unemployed, The Crusade of the, H. Frank, A.
Universalist, What Makes a, C. H. Eaton, Chaut.
Universities of Italy, F. Martini, Chaut.
Vaccination, The Dangers of, W. B. Hidden, NAR.
Vogüé, Eugene Melchoir de, PMM.
Wales; Proposed Overthrow of the Church in Wales, NC
Water Power Equipment, Notes on, A. W. Hunking, JAES, April.
West Point: How to Make West Point More Useful, F. A. Mitchel, NAR.
Wheels, The Ferris and Other Big, F. G. Coggin, CasM
Whitney, William Dwight, J. T. Hatfield, D, June 16.
Whittier's Religion, W. H. Savage, A
Woerth: Round Foreign Battle Fields, Col. Maurice, USM
Women:
  New Paid Occupations for Women, Elizabeth L. Banks, CFM.
  Women's Philanthropic Work, E. C. Papillon, MP.
  The Women of Fiction, W. S. Wilson, GM.
  Regimental Ladies, Edith E. Cuthell, USM.
  Recreation for Girls, E. W. Ward, GOP.
  Mill Girls, Elisabeth Morris, Lipp.
  Women and Sanitary Science, M. V. Shaler, Chaut
  The Last Protest Against Woman's Enfranchisement, A
  Women in Gardening, Hattie M. Clark, HC.
  American Women Photographers, F. W. Crane, MM.
Working Classes, Life of the London, William Clarke, NEM
Will, The Freedom of the, Frank Thilly, PR.
Wire Rod Rolling, R. W. Hunt, CasM
Wrecking: Saving a Wrecked Vessel, Gustav Kobbe, EngM
Yachts: Yacht of Queen Victoria, Str, June.
Yates, Edmund: An Appreciation and a Retrospect, T. H. Escott, NewR
Yates, Edmund, Last Days of, Marie Corelli, FR.

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CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Li Hung Chang—China's Ruling Statesman. Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—
The New Tariff Law ... 243
The Weak Link in the Chain ... 243
The Germanizing Process ... 243
The Question of Sugar ... 244
The Conference and the President ... 244
The Surrender of the House ... 245
The President's Position ... 245
General Character of the Bill ... 245
The Income Tax ... 246
The War Between Japan and China ... 247
Japan's Contention and Claims ... 247
Is Corea a Part of China? ... 249
The International Point of View ... 249
What Japan Has at Stake ... 250
China Arousing Herself ... 250
The Opportunity of America ... 251
Tranquillity in Hawaii ... 251
Shall Our Army Be Increased? ... 252
More Cruisers Needed ... 252
The Problem of Speed at Sea ... 252
The Trend to Fix Wages ... 253
The Trend to a Gagged Press ... 253
Will Repression Succeed? ... 253
Hep! Hep! in the House of Lords ... 254
The Thirsty Sister of the Anarchist ... 254
A Movement for Jury Reform ... 254
"Anarchist" as an Epithet ... 255
The Alabama Election ... 255
British Politics ... 256
The National Heirlooms ... 256
Democratizing the Land ... 256
The Evicted Tenants Bill ... 256
Moral Questions in England ... 257
Affairs in Africa ... 257
The Pope and the Grogshop ... 257
The Advance of Science ... 258
Death of George Inness ... 258

With portraits of Representative Wilson, Senators Vest and Hill, the Emperor and Empress of China, the King of Corea, Gen. Grant and Li Hung Chang, Gen. Miles, George Gould, M. Burdeau, Hon. William C. Oates, Bishop Watterson, Prof. Langley, and George Inness, and a map of Corea.

Current History in Caricature ... 259

With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.

Record of Current Events ... 266

Important Meetings in September ... 268

The Work of the Fifty-third Congress ... 269

Recent State Legislation ... 274

Political Japan and Its Leaders ... 277
By C. Meriwether.

With portraits of the Mikado and Empress of Japan, Prince Arisugawa, Prince Komatsu, Count Hirobumi Ito, Count Okuma, Count Saigo, Viscount Enomoto, Mr. Hanabusa and Mr. Mutsu.

The New Hawaiian Constitution ... 284
By Albert Shaw.

New Ideas in Taxation ... 287
By Hon. F. W. Holder.

Declaration of the German Bimetallists ... 289
Translated by E. Benjamin Andrews.

Leading Articles of the Month—
Corea and Her People ... 293
His Imperial Majesty, the Mikado ... 294
Civil Wars in South America ... 295
The Next Great Naval Battle ... 296
The Arrest of Armaments ... 297
The Federation of the English-Speaking Race ... 298
Lord Wolseley on Military Strategy ... 299
The Pullman Strike ... 299
Reform in Railway Management ... 301
The Purification of Legislation ... 302
What to Do with the Anarchist ... 302
A Non-Partisan Farmers' Organization ... 303
The Civil War Income Tax ... 303
Civics in the Schools ... 304
Public Libraries in the United States ... 305
The People's Libraries of Berlin ... 307
For and Against Woman Suffrage ... 307
The Little Sisters of the Poor ... 308
Women's Mission Among the Moors ... 309
Resources of the South ... 310
Sir William Harcourt's Budget ... 311
Bank of England Notes ... 312
Post Office Insurance ... 313
The London *Daily News*, the New York *Tribune*, and Mr. Smalley ... 313
Max O'Rell in Australia ... 315
A Land of Solitude, Ice and Volcanoes ... 315
The Rural Commune in Russia ... 316
The Beginnings of French Emporiums ... 317
The Doom of Books ... 317
The Origin of Mr. Carlyle's Blumena ... 318
If Shakespeare Were Alive To-day? ... 318
Howells' Visit to Emerson ... 319
How Mr. Zangwill Writes His Novels ... 319
Mr. R. H. Hutton ... 320
The Superlatively Feminine George Meredith ... 320
Reminiscences of John Richard Green ... 321
The Bible and the Monuments ... 322
Mr. Gladstone's Plea for Heresy and Schism ... 322
Mr. Gladstone's Handwriting ... 324
Hints for the Holidays ... 324
In Praise of Walking ... 324
The Laying Out of a City ... 325
Our Annual Ash-Heap ... 325
A Chat with a "Society" Photographer ... 326

The Periodicals Reviewed ... 327

The New Books ... 335
With portrait of Anthony Hope Hawkins.

Contents of Reviews and Magazines ... 341

Index to Periodicals ... 349

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LI HUNG CHANG,—CHINA'S RULING STATESMAN.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1894. NO. 3

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The New Tariff Law.

When in the Twentieth Century the political and financial historian of the United States sets about the task of preparing his monumental work upon "American Tariff Legislation in the Nineteenth Century, Its Principles, Methods, Operation and Results," he will find it no easy task to compress into one good-sized volume the amazing record of the legislative contest of 1894 that ended in the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman measure. These long months of struggle have been full of incidents of an intensely dramatic nature. The outcome is apologized for, but it meets with no approval. The Democratic party was placed in power on a platform which declared protection to be fraudulent and unconstitutional, and which promised a revenue tariff. It has proceeded to enact a tariff as truly along protective and discriminating lines as any which the Republican party ever placed upon the statute books. But its principal achievement has been the creation of an income tax system, about which there has never been so much as a favorable hint in any Democratic platform. Coming into power with awful anathemas against the trusts and monopolistic corporations which the Republican party was accused of fostering by its tariff policy, this Democratic Congress has confessedly played into the hands of these very combinations at nearly all the points of crucial test.

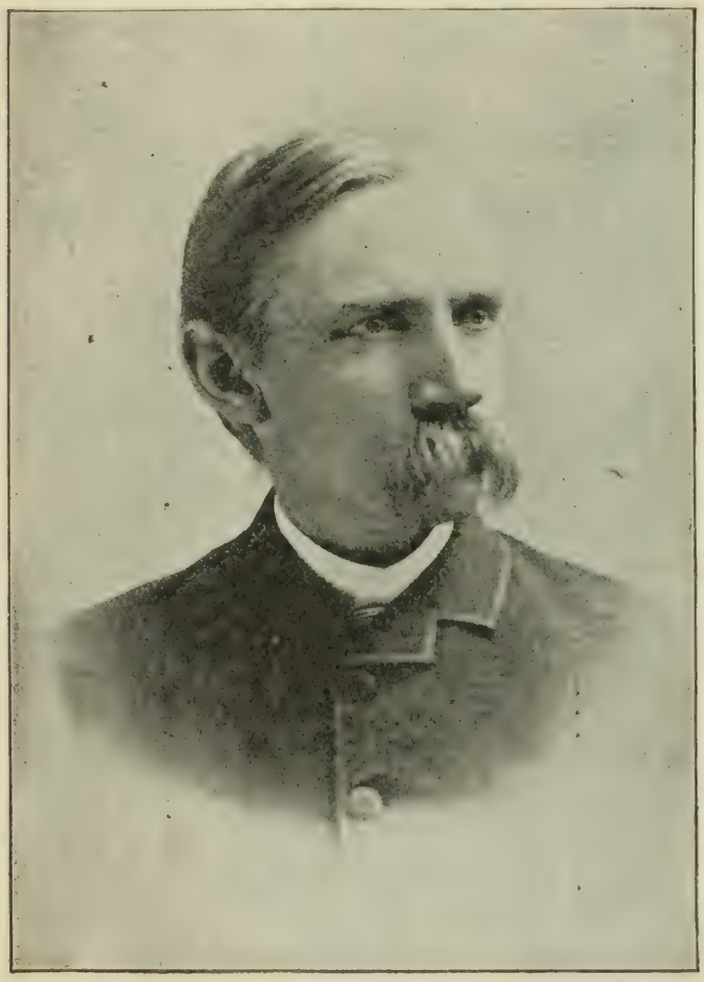
The Weak Link in the Chain.

Before condemning the party in power too severely for its indefensible conduct, the essential conditions under which it was compelled to act should be candidly examined and avowed. No chain is stronger than its weakest link. Nominally, it is true, the Democratic party is in full control of the law-making machinery. But if one is to apply inexorably the test of the Chicago platform as a shibboleth of Democracy, it is not true that the Democrats have obtained complete control. The President and the House of Representatives stand for a considerable approximation toward the utterances of the platform, though even they are far from a full and literal adoption of the principles of a strictly revenue tariff. The Senate, however, contains a group of so-called Democrats who are in fact almost, if not quite, as strongly wedded to the protective system as their Republican colleagues. Nothing but the fear of losing caste in their own party and becoming political outcasts would have prevented several of these Senators from acting in harmony with the Republicans against any new tariff legislation whatever. Under the circumstances, it became the policy of this group of protectionist Democratic Senators to demand such modifications of the Democratic tariff bill as would make it for practical purposes almost as strong a protective measure as the Republicans themselves would have been willing to accept in view of the existing public opinion on the tariff question. When on December 21 Chairman Wilson reported from the Ways and Means Committee the bill which, with numerous modifications, was afterward passed and sent to the Senate as the House or Wilson bill, he made many apologies for its unexpectedly conservative character. It had been drafted after much consultation with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and with leading members of the Senate, and its qualities as a protectionist measure were said to be due to the fact that the Senate was known to be opposed to anything more radical.

The Gormanizing Process.

Mr. Wilson and the promoters of the House bill themselves offered and secured some hundreds of amendments after the main bill had been introduced; and the general effect of their amendments was conservative rather than radical. It was on February 1 that the Wilson bill as variously amended passed the House and was sent to the Senate. Its history in the Senatorial chamber is too tortuous to follow in any detail. With numerous amendments it was reported from the Finance Committee by the Chairman, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana. But in the practical management of the measure on the floor Mr. Voorhees was for one reason or another deposed from leadership and the bill fell into other hands. After long debate it began to be manifest that as it stood it could not be passed. Then it was that Senators Gorman, Brice, Jones of Arkansas, and perhaps one or two others, took the bill in hand and amended it at so many points as to make substantially a different measure out of it. They

presented what came to be known as the Gorman-Brice revision in a caucus of Democratic Senators, and obtained its acceptance. They introduced more than four hundred amendments at one time. Besides making a general increase of the protective



REPRESENTATIVE WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

duties as fixed by Mr. Wilson and his colleagues, the so-called conservative Senators restored to the dutiable list various articles which the Wilson bill had made free, among these being iron ore, coal, and above all sugar.

The Question of Sugar.

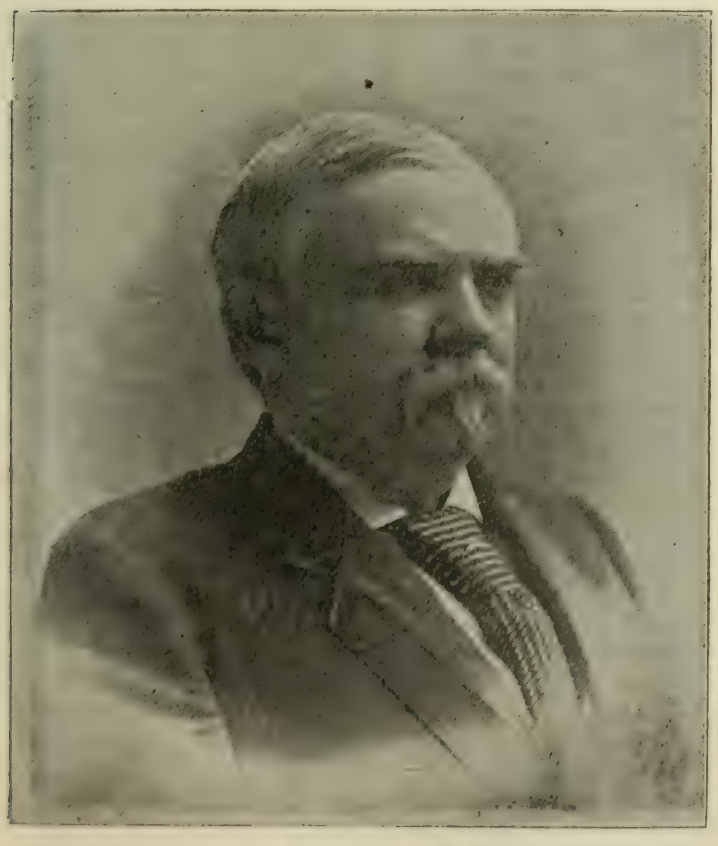
The McKinley act had placed raw sugar on the free list, but had protected the American refining industry by a duty of one half cent a pound upon refined sugar, and had provided a liberal bounty for American sugar producers, both as subsidy to the Louisiana planters and as an encouragement to the promising experiments in the West and Northwest in the production of beet and sorghum sugar. When the Wilson bill was first reported to the House it merely modified the McKinley arrangement by reducing the duty on refined sugar to one-fourth of a cent and by scaling down the bounty on a plan of gradual abolition. But as finally passed by the House, the Wilson bill totally abolished the bounties and placed all grades of imported sugar on the free list. Under the protection accorded for nearly four years by the McKinley law the sugar refiners, who had for a long time been moving in the direction of combination and consolidation, had brought to a high state of practical efficiency a complete organization of refiners as an American Sugar Refiners' Trust. This Trust was able within certain limits absolutely to control for their own advantage the prices which the American consumers had to pay for this food article of universal necessity. The very fact that such a combination existed fully justified the argument that no special protection should be accorded to refined sugar. Great pressure, however, was brought to bear, and the conservative leaders in the Senate, apparently with the encouragement and support of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administration, finally agreed upon a sugar schedule which, while abolishing all bounties, placed an ad valorem tax of forty per cent. on all imported sugars, whether crude or refined, with an additional tax for the benefit of the Trust of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined grades. In anticipation of the final enactment of this or some similar schedule, the Trust had been busily buying up and importing, free of duty, nearly all the available supply of raw sugar in the entire world. Thus it has been estimated that by this speculative operation the Trust will have made a clear profit of not less than forty million dollars.

The Conference and the President.

The conferrees of the two houses, after several weeks' failure to reach any reconcilement of their differences, reported back their inability to agree. They were sent to a second conference, the situation being now materially affected by a personal letter from President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson which Mr. Wilson caused to be read in the House as a part of his speech, when reporting the failure of the first conference. In this letter President Cleveland denounced the Senate bill in terms of unqualified condemnation, using such words as "perfidy" and "dishonor" in characterizing the conduct of the Democratic Senators. It has not been in accordance with precedent for an American President thus to intervene in the work of Congress, and intense indignation was aroused in the Senate. It was at once considered that Mr. Cleveland's remarkable letter was intended chiefly to apply to Senator Gorman, and that in the remainder of the struggle the question must be settled whether the Maryland Senator or the occupant of the White House is the real leader of the Democratic party. Several Senators testified that they had conferred with the President during the discussion of the Senate bill and that he had expressed himself as favorable to the measure. It became evident that Mr. Gorman and his friends were preparing themselves to carry their revision through in its totality, or else to prevent any tariff legislation whatever at this session. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, came forward very prominently as the spokesman of this policy. Senator Vest, of Missouri, also made vehement defense of the Senate's position.

The Surrender of the House.

The deadlock continuing in the conference room, Senator Hill finally precipitated a crisis by moving that the Senate demand an immediate report from its conferrees and resume possession of its bill. Mr. Wilson and the House Ways and Means Committee had been seeking to gain time with the hope of finally securing a compromise with the Senate. But matters were fast approaching the point where the Senate was certain to terminate the conference and either to reconsider and defeat its own measure, or else to indefinitely postpone the tariff question. At this juncture Speaker Crisp assumed the management of the question for the House of Representatives, called a caucus of Democratic members, and secured a vote in favor of a complete surrender and an acceptance of the Gorman-Brice Senate bill exactly as it had originally gone to the conferrees some five or six weeks previously. The House without delay acted upon Speaker Crisp's caucus plan, and thus the Gorman-Brice bill, with its admitted favors to the Sugar Trust and the Whisky Trust, lacked only the President's signature to become the law of the land. Mr. Gorman had gained a great personal victory over Mr. Cleveland. The House had swallowed its principles under the plea of party necessity. It was decided to take the ground that the bill with all its faults was a better measure than the McKinley law, and that it was at least a step in the direction of the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and promises. Immediately after accepting the Senate bill as a complete settlement of the question, the House went through the farce of passing four separate bills, putting sugar, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list. It was not really supposed that these bills, enacted a few minutes after the main measure, could become laws. The fight had been made precisely on these items, and had been waged for many weeks with extreme bitterness. At length the House had completely surrendered. It was therefore an absurd exhibition of impotent self-assertion for the House to proceed without a moment's pause to pass the four so-called "pop-gun bills." With equal propriety the House might have passed not less than 600 other special bills to meet that number of actual differences between the measure as the House preferred it, and the measure as the Senate had changed it.



SENATOR VEST, OF MISSOURI.

The President's Position.

The all-absorbing question at once arose, What will the President do? The bill as finally passed by both Houses and sent to the White House for approval, was identical in every respect with the Senate measure which Mr. Cleveland had so unqualifiedly condemned in his letter to Chairman Wilson,—a letter which the President had authorized Mr. Wilson to make public for the benefit of Congress and the whole country. The letter will bear re-reading. It is dignified and manly, and in view of the leading position President Cleveland has occupied as the tariff reform leader of his party he was abundantly justified in writing it. His well-known convictions on the tariff question would have justified him in deciding finally to send a veto message to Congress. On the other hand, nothing contained in his letter to Chairman Wilson is in any wise irreconcilable with his permitting the bill to become a law. The great length of the session and the heat of the summer at Washington, together with the approach of the Congressional elections, had made Senators and Representatives extremely anxious to go home. Accordingly, there was much consternation in Washington when it was learned that on the morning of August 16 the President had gone to his summer home on the Massachusetts coast, without notice and without intimation of his intentions. The tariff bill had already been in his hands for several days, as also had the river and harbor appropriation bill, and other measures. It was confidently expected in all quarters that the President would not interpose his veto and that the McKinley law would be replaced in all the custom houses before the end of August by the new measure. Curiously enough the bill as passed contained a provision which makes August 1 the date of its taking effect. Retroaction was clearly impossible; but the measure would go at once into operation when fully enacted as law.

General Character of the Bill.

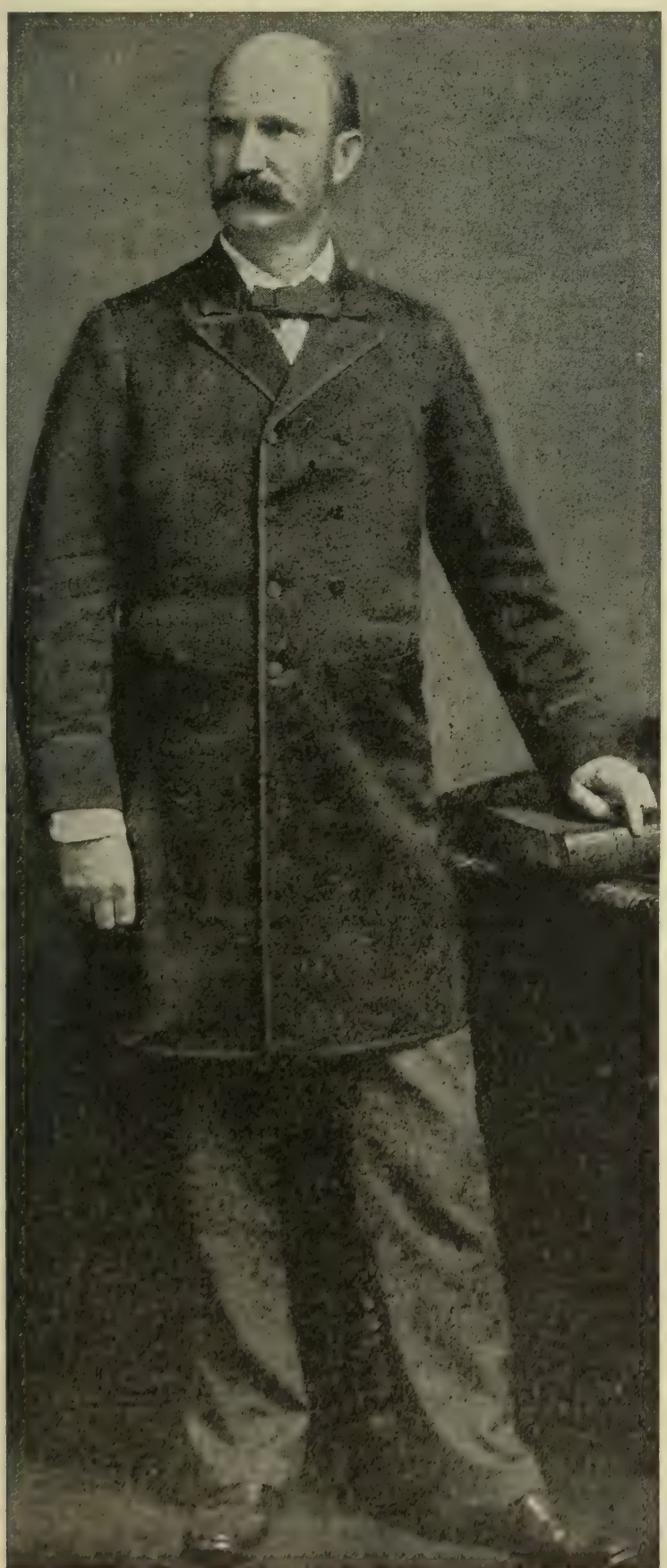
The Democrats, being successful in the elections of 1844, enacted the Walker tariff of 1846, which was comparatively a revenue and low-rate measure, and which remained in force with no great change of its policy until the Republicans came into power with the election of President Lincoln, when the Morrill tariff was

enacted in 1861. From that time until now the Republican party has been responsible for every tariff or revenue measure that has taken its place upon the statute books. It was expected that with the return of the Democrats to full control of the government after a third of a century, a distinctive tariff policy would be inaugurated. But the Gorman-Wilson measure has none of the broad and consistently statesmanlike qualities that belonged to the Walker tariff of 1846. The Gorman tariff places wool upon the free list and reduces the tariff on woolen manufactures to correspond with the abolition of duties on the raw material. This is the most distinctive change contained in the new law. Time alone can decide what the result will be upon sheep husbandry in this country. There is some reason to hope that in the end the impetus given to American woolen manufactures may make this bill beneficial rather than harmful to American farmers who raise sheep. But the question is a difficult and complicated one. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW we publish a table showing old and new rates upon all of the most important articles included in the tariff schedules. In general, rates have been reduced. It is admitted even by most Republicans that the McKinley rates are higher than was necessary for efficient protection. To use a homely illustration, if a fence six boards high will suffice to keep the cattle out of the cornfield, there is no particular reason for making the fence seven or eight boards high. And if the top board should be knocked off from a seven-board fence, there would still remain a sufficient barrier. Only a scientific and non-political tariff commission, studying industrial conditions in Europe and America, could be expected to devise a tariff that would make due allowance for the higher wage rates of this country and draw the line at somewhere near the precise point of effective protection. Of the new tariff bill as a whole it must be said that its makers were not chiefly occupied with framing a measure to bring revenue into the Treasury, but rather a measure dealing out protection here and there. Boards were knocked off the McKinley fence at almost every panel around the entire field. At some points the fence remains little changed. At others the change is considerable. But the principle of protection was the guiding principle from beginning to end. The measure is therefore constructed upon essentially Republican lines. Withdrawing protection from the wool of the American farmer while retaining a high-tariff tax upon the woolen goods that the farmer needs for his clothing, is as discriminating an arrangement as could possibly be devised. If there is anything in the Democratic contention that protective tariffs are unconstitutional, this treatment of wool and woolen goods constitutes an aggravated case of assault upon constitutional principles. The whole policy of "free raw materials" belongs altogether to the general Republican policy of a discriminating tariff. The Democratic policy should either be that of an absolutely uniform tariff on all importations, with an abandonment of the free list, or else a simple tariff on a few articles, fixed at the point likely to stimulate importation and produce the largest revenue. Such articles would be tea, coffee, sugar, and a few others. The practical attitude to-day of Chairman Wilson and President Cleveland does not differ perceptibly from that of the moderate Republican protectionists of the Garfield type. The conservative or Gorman-Smith element of Democratic Senators go further and belong to the extreme or McKinley-Harrison wing of Republican protectionists. The Democrats have this year been engaged in maintaining a protective system, with a mere readjustment of the rates of duty. No change of principle whatsoever has been introduced. The Republicans themselves might have been trusted to do this with equal, perhaps better knowledge, skill and results. The consequence is that nothing whatever has been accomplished toward the final settlement of our tariff policy. It is not likely, however, that any more tariff legislation can be accomplished during the period that remains of President Cleveland's term. The business of the country, relieved from the uncertainty that has paralyzed activity during the past year, will adjust itself to the new schedules and do what it can to make up for lost time in the two or three years of certainty that now seem assured. The future is wholly veiled, and nothing could be more gratuitous than to attempt to make prophecies. One thing is certain: The radical free-traders will not be suppressed, and their numbers are likely to be augmented rather than reduced, as a result of the series of object lessons that these past months have presented.

The Income Tax.

The income tax will be retroactive, in the sense that its first levy will be for the twelve months included in the calendar year 1894. Stated in its simplest terms the income tax applies to all individuals and corporations whose net receipts or clear incomes exceed four thousand dollars a year, and the tax will be levied at the rate of 2 per cent. upon amounts in excess of the four thousand dollar exemption line. Thus a man whose income is five thousand dollars will be taxed 2 per cent. upon one thousand dollars and will therefore pay an income tax of twenty dollars. The law goes into great detail in its endeavor to explain what is meant by "income," and in its further endeavor to devise a way to make the tax effective. Nevertheless it is commonly said that rich men will very generally find ways to evade the law and that only the corporation tax will yield a large revenue. If this were true it would be very deplorable. Until it is ascertained to be true the assertion ought not to be made. The income tax in its existing form seems to us an unwise measure; but there is no possible excuse for evading it. It becomes a liability that no honest man can fail to recognize. This particular income tax is class legislation, and seems to us un-American in every aspect of it. We hope that it may be repealed at no distant day. Senator Hill's consistent and brilliant attempt

to defeat it placed him in the most favorable position as a public man that he has ever yet occupied before the American people. As a strong personality and an astute politician Mr. Hill has made a place for himself in the United States Senate that few observers of his career in the arena of State politics had expected. Few if any members of the Senate really believe in the income tax appendage of the tariff bill. Mr. Cleveland, in his letter to Chairman Wilson, expressed mildly but unmistakably his personal dislike of the income tax feature. If in placing a tax upon sugar, which will yield a very large revenue, the Senate had followed Mr. Hill's advice and eliminated the income tax, no part of the country would have seriously disapproved and the Senate would have come out of the contest with better public credit. There is not a human being who can express even a glimmeringly intelligent opinion of the amount of revenue that the income tax will yield. Never in the history of the world, it may fairly be guessed, did a great nation enact a revenue measure with so little knowledge of the probable amount of money that it would bring into the public coffers. Mr. Carlisle's position as Secretary of the Treasury under these circumstances is not an enviable one.



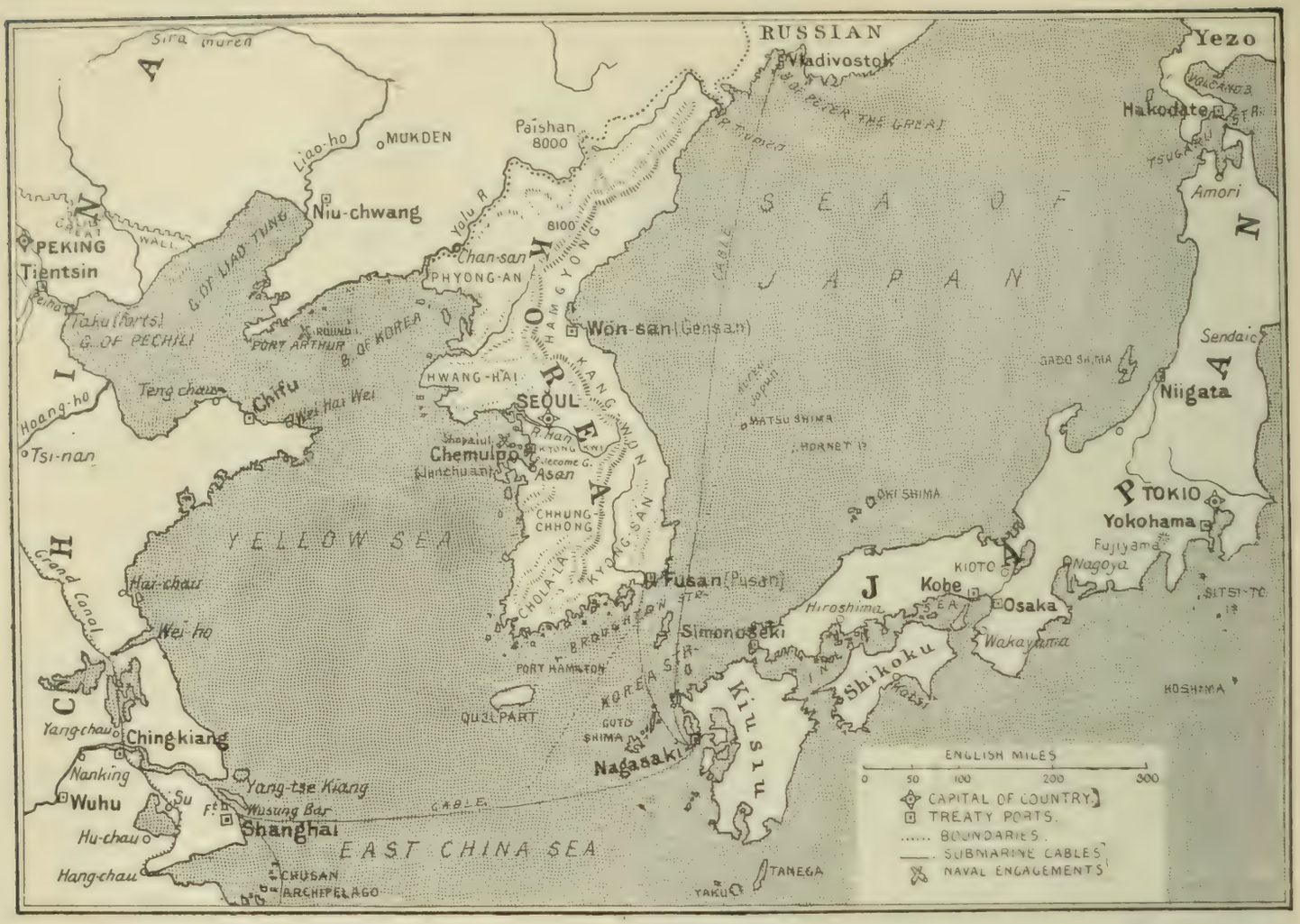
SENATOR HILL, OF NEW YORK.

The War Between Japan and China.

The news reports in detail from the scene of hostilities in Corea and adjacent waters are altogether too conflicting to be intelligible from day to day or from week to week. Nor can all the motives and events which have led to this unfortunate conflict between Japan and China be stated as yet with anything like historical accuracy. Japanese progress has been so rapid, and so effervescent, both in the nation's inner life and in her external relations and importance, that a war, either civil or foreign, was antecedently probable. It is at least better for Japan herself that the uncontrollable military ardor which her new conditions have helped to engender, should be expended against her great neighbor rather than employed in destructive domestic conflict. Japan has a remarkably well-disciplined army, and a navy of swift cruisers well officered. It is not strange that the Japanese as a nation should exhibit a nervous impatience with regard to everything in their country's foreign relations that is disadvantageous or in any wise humiliating. The Japanese have not studied modern history in vain. They have watched the rivalries of the European powers with keen intelligence, and they have naturally applied European analogies to their own situation. The stragetic importance of Corea to Japan has been emphasized so strongly that there is perhaps no other subject upon which all Japanese public men, of whatever party, are so heartily agreed. The traditional claims of China upon Corea seem to us to be stronger than any that Japan can reasonably advance. But the practical, present-day relationship between Corea and Japan is much closer than that between Corea and China.

Japan's Contention and Claims.

International law has at least made such progress that even in the Orient it is realized that war is not to be declared without a setting forth of all the causes which seem to



justify the final resort to arms. It was not until August 18 that the full text of Japan's war declaration became accessible to American readers. The document is an interesting one, and it presents, with the utmost skill and ingenuity that Japanese statesmen could devise, the grounds upon which the Island kingdom has rushed with enthusiasm and with absolute unanimity into warfare against the most populous, if not the most latently resourceful empire in the world. The declaration in full is as follows :

" We, by the grace of Heaven Emperor of Japan, seated on a throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects as follows : We hereby declare war against China, and we commend each and all of our competent authorities in obedience to our wish, and with a view to the attainment of the National aim, to carry hostilities by sea and land against China with all the means at their disposal consistently with the law of Nations.

" We were unprepared for such a conspicuous want of amity and of good faith as has been manifested by China in her conduct toward this country in connection with the Corean affair. Corea is an independent State. She was first introduced into the family of nations by the advice and under the guidance of Japan. It has, however, been China's habit to designate Corea as her dependency, and both openly and secretly to interfere with her domestic affairs. At the time of the recent civil insurrection in Corea, China dispatched troops thither, alleging that her purpose was to afford succor in her dependent State.

" We, in virtue of this treaty concluded with Corea in 1882, and looking to possible emergencies, caused a military force to be sent to that country, wishing to procure for Corea freedom from the calamity of perpetual disturbance, and thereby to maintain the peace of the East in general. Japan invited China's co-operation for the accomplishment of that object, but China, advancing various pretexts, declined Japan's proposal.

" Thereupon Japan advised Corea to reform her administration so that order might be preserved at home and so that the country might be able to discharge the responsibilities and duties of an independent State abroad.

" Corea has already consented to undertake the task, but China has secretly and insidiously endeavored to circumvent and thwart Japan's purpose. She has further procrastinated and endeavored to make warlike preparations, both on land and at sea. When these preparations were completed she not only sent large reinforcements to Corea, with a view to the forcible attainment of her ambitious designs, but even carried her arbitrariness and insolence to the extent of opening fire upon our ships in Corean waters. China's plain object is to make it uncertain where the responsibility resides of preserving peace and order in Corea, and not only to weaken the position of that State in the family of nations—a position obtained for Corea through Japanese efforts—but also to obscure the significance of the treaties recognizing and

confirming that position. Such conduct on the part of China is not only a direct injury to the rights and interests of this empire, but also a menace to the permanent peace and tranquillity of the Orient.

"Judging from her action, it must be concluded that China from the beginning has been bent upon sacrificing peace to the attainment of her sinister objects. In this situation, ardent as our wish is to promote the prestige of the country abroad by strictly peaceful methods, we find it is impossible to avoid a formal declaration of war against China. It is our earnest wish that, by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects, peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of the empire augmented and completed."

Is Corea a Part of China?

The status of Corea is in fact a difficult puzzle for diplomatists and international lawyers to work out. During the past ten or twelve years China has successively disclaimed authority over Corea, and reasserted the ancient claim that Corea was a tributary Chinese province. In so far as Corea has abandoned her ancient policy of absolute exclusion of foreigners, and has entered upon commercial and diplomatic relations with the outside world, Japan alone has been instrumental in bringing about the change. The Japanese have for some years been disposed to regard Corea as an independent but feeble and undeveloped state, under the friendly patronage and sponsorship of Japan, somewhat as the United States has regarded Hawaii or Nicaragua.

The International Point of View.

The political future of Corea, which is a matter of no light importance to the great Chinese Empire, is deemed to be of vital significance to the small island empire of Japan. Russia's bleak Siberian coasts adjoin Corea on the North. Vladivostock, which is Russia's naval station on the Pacific, is a bad winter harbor on account of the cold and the ice. Russia has long



THE KING OF COREA.

coveted Corea, or at least one or two of the advantageous winter harbors on the Corean coast. Japan naturally prefers that the Russian bear should keep out. England desires that Russia should not gain a more favorable naval position on the Asiatic coast. But while England and Japan agree in this desire to exclude Russia from Corea, England has apparently adopted the view that the most effective way to accomplish her main end is to assert strongly the claims of China to a full suzerainty over the Corean peninsula. Japan is modern, alert and temporarily effective. China is comparatively stolid, old-fash-



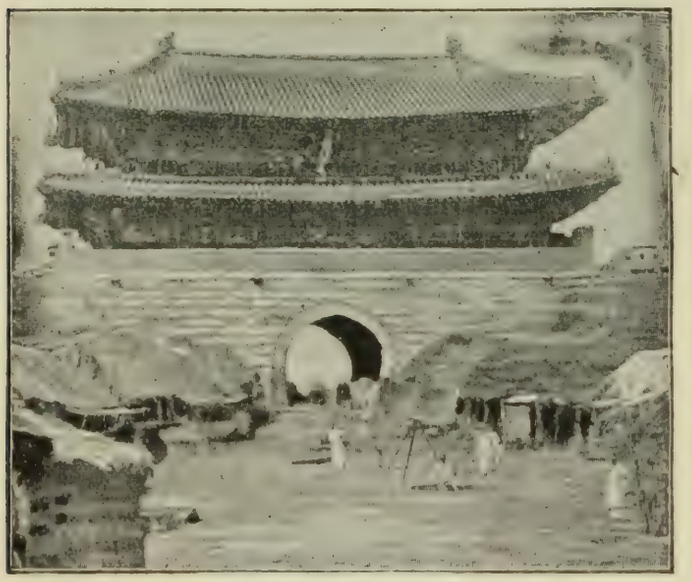


THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF CHINA.

ioned, immobile and ineffective. But China's resources of men and wealth are almost unlimited; and as a great permanent buffer state between India and Russia, England appreciates the value of China, and she hopes to see no dismemberment along China's northern frontiers. If this Japanese war should result in the weakening of China's claim upon Corea and in the establishment for this so-called "Hermit Kingdom" of a more complete independence than Corea has ever yet maintained, then the opportuity for Russian intrigue, and for a gradual Russian conquest by the well-known methods which, step by step, availed to add all of Turkestan to the Russian empire, would be as favorable as the most aggressive minions of the Czar could possibly desire.

What Japan Has at Stake.

Thus far the Japanese have had the advantage in the combat. Both China and Japan possess fine modern ships, but the Japanese officers seem to be superior to those in China's service. As we go to press with this number of the REVIEW, both powers are transporting troops into Corea as rapidly as possible, and decisive engagements in the vicinity of Seoul, the Corean capital, are anticipated. If the war should take such a turn as to make possible an early cessation of hostilities, the Japanese might hope to retire without any great loss of prestige, but without any tangible gains except that moral effect upon the governments of the world which so brilliant a demonstration of naval and military efficiency could not fail to produce. If Japan could find a way to bring the war to an immediate end, her resources would not have been squandered to an extent that would endanger her financial position, and she might hope to secure with little delay the revision of her humiliating treaties with the great western nations,—a desideratum which has come to be the chief object of her public policy. Under these treaties, which ought to have been abrogated long ago with the full consent of Europe and America, Japan is required to admit foreign goods at an exceedingly low rate of duties, specified in the treaties, and is also compelled to permit foreign nations to maintain on her soil their own judicial tribunals for the hearing of all cases in which a foreigner is concerned. The objection to these foreign tribunals is chiefly a sentimental one, but the matter is by no means trivial. This limitation upon Japan's full sovereignty on her own soil, ought by all means to be wiped out. On the other hand, the limitation which the treaties place upon the revenue-raising power of the Japanese government is a practical injury of the most serious character. Japan would long ago have declared the treaties abrogated, and the United States would gladly have agreed; but the European powers have been unanimous in their determination to keep Japan in this humiliating and unjust position. England is largely responsible for the maintenance of this infernal conspiracy against the national claims of Japan. The United States has unfortunately until now possessed so small a navy that our government could not well assist Japan in the assertion of her rights.



SOUTH GATE OF SEOUL, COREA.

China Arousing Herself.

The reverses and disasters which befel China in the opening weeks of the struggle were a cause of great chagrin to the young Chinese Emperor. His displeasure was expressed in a characteristic Chinese fashion. The great Viceroy Li Hung Chang, whom General Grant considered one of the most remarkable men he had ever met, and who is commonly called the Bismarck of China, has for many years been practically at the head of the foreign and military branches of the Imperial government. The highest mark of rank and royal favor that can be bestowed upon a subject of the Chinese Emperor is known as the "yellow jacket." Li Hung Chang has been divested of this cherished garment, and thus deposed to a lower rank. He has not, however, been removed from the direction of affairs, and the Emperor's action is perhaps to be regarded chiefly as his way of declaring to the Chinese millions and to the world at large his desire that the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Li Hung Chang will doubtless receive back his mark of official pre-eminence and royal favor when he has brought the war with Japan to a successful end. China has made great advances in the organization and equipment of her army since, some years ago, she was humiliated in her collision with France on the Tonquin frontier. Thoughtful observers remark that the European powers from their own selfish point of view have made a serious mistake in permitting the outbreak of this present war. They predict that the necessity of repelling the Japanese may so arouse China as to bring her by leaps and bounds to the position of one of the most formidable military powers in the world. A China thoroughly awakened and trained in the arts of modern warfare might make serious trouble for the European nations that hold colonial possessions in Asia.



GENERAL GRANT AND LI HUNG CHANG.

The Opportunity of America.

Our government at Washington has, possibly, missed a great opportunity to minister to the cause of peace and justice, and of the progress of the nations. Our influence in China, Japan and Corea is so great and our position, in the very nature of the case, is so free from suspicion of self-interest, that anything like an energetic attempt upon our part to act as mediator, and to prevent the clash of arms between our long-time friends the governments of Japan and China, ought to have been crowned with brilliant success. The United States has a permanent mission in the Pacific Ocean, and we should not shrink from its assumption. With our sanction and avowed support, Japan ought to be able to serve notice upon the world that the iniquitous treaties will be abrogated after a specified date. In consideration of the support of the United States in this matter of the treaties, Japan might have been willing to withdraw from Corea and recognize the Chinese suzerainty, which the whole world so long considered to be unquestionable. On some such general basis as this the United States might have prevented or quickly terminated the existing war, and restored tranquillity to the entire eastern coast of Asia. We believe that any solution of existing Asiatic difficulties that the United States should declare to be just and right would be promptly accepted by Russia and England, as well as by the Asiatic powers themselves. Possessing this influence for peace and harmony, is it right for our government to abstain from the practical exercise of that influence?

Tranquillity in Hawaii.

In a special article in this number of the REVIEW we present a summary of the most noteworthy features of the new Hawaiian constitution. All reports from Honolulu show a very great relief from the tension which unsettled political conditions had produced. Industrial activity of every kind has been resumed, and projects for road making and for railroad building have been taken up with a promise of early and substantial results. Monarchical activities seem to have subsided completely, and it does not appear likely that any important element of the voting population will long refuse to register under the new arrangements, which require an oath to support the constitution and to abstain from all attempts to restore monarchical institutions. Though somewhat deliberate in its action, the government of the United States has accorded due recognition to the new republic, whose government now stands acknowledged everywhere both as the *de facto* and the *de jure* ruling power. Annexation to the United States is still the inspiring

hope of the Hawaiian Islands, but the situation now permits comfortable postponement of that question for a year or a decade.

Shall Our Army Be Increased?

The recent employment of federal troops to quell the strike riots at Chicago gave a practical turn to the question whether or not the regular army of the United States ought to be increased. The army was rapidly reduced after the civil war to the basis of about 25,000 men; but the country is twice as populous as it was a quarter of a century ago, and its large cities especially have increased both in size and in the elements of population that make riots more likely and dangerous. A great standing army, maintained with reference to the possible momentary outbreak of war with a foreign power, is not, of course, to be considered for a moment by the United States. We shall soon have a population of 75,000,000, and if no increase is made in



From photograph by Sarony, New York.

GENERAL MILES, U.S.A.

the army, our regular soldiery will be at the rate of 1,000 men for 3,000,000 of population. This number, in our judgment, would be quite sufficient were it not for the great distances to be overcome in the assembling of a considerable body of troops at any desired point. Cavalry from Texas during the Chicago riots was encamped on the shore of Lake Michigan; but if enough troops had been more readily accessible, the riots could not have gained such headway. The early presence of federal troops would have resulted in no disadvantage to any legitimate cause of labor, but would, on the contrary, have saved labor organizations from much of the discredit that has been heaped upon them by reason of the riotous destruction of property. A gradual increase of the regular army to a maximum of 40,000 or possibly 50,000 men, might add to the general security of the country in all its lawful interests. It has been proposed, as a substitute for any increase of the regular army, to adopt a policy which would make the state militia regiments more efficient. There could be no reasonable objection to a further development of the militia system, but this would scarcely meet the end that would be secured by placing a larger force of regular troops under the direct command of the President of the United States. The dignity of the federal laws must be maintained, and the orders of the federal judiciary must be enforced. A moderate increase in the army would endanger no man's liberty, and might conduce much to the maintenance of law and order.

More Cruisers Needed.

It is also sufficiently evident that without any belligerent purposes whatsoever, but wholly in the interest of the establishment and maintenance of peace and good will throughout the world, the United States might with great advantage continue to increase its navy. It is not heavy battle-ships that we need so much as the swift, effective cruisers, armored or unarmored, that can do our national errands in all waters with dignity and dispatch. It has been extremely important in these past weeks that we should have been represented in Japanese and Chinese waters by a more imposing squadron than it has been possible to dispatch thither. The patrol of the Bering Sea has needed a number of vessels, and the development of our coaling station at Pearl Harbor makes it imperative that we should be represented at Hawaii. The protracted trouble at Bluefields has required the presence of American ships on the Nicaraugua coast; and, not to multiply details, there is useful and beneficent work for our vessels to accomplish in many parts of the world. We have surprised ourselves and the European nations by suddenly leaping to the front as the leader in improved naval architecture. National pride and national advantage should admonish us to continue the naval policy so well begun.

The Problem of Speed at Sea.

The season has been one of unusual interest in matters of navigation and seamanship, whether for purposes of commerce, war or sport. Never before has yachting attracted so much attention. Mr. George Gould's *Vigilant*, representing American ideas in the construction and management of a sailing boat, has been continuing its remarkable series of races in British waters with the *Britannia*, owned by the Prince of Wales. The *Britannia* has been more generally successful, but the *Vigilant* has won the races when the conditions have been those of the open sea rather than of land-locked harbors and estuaries. The trial trip of the American naval cruiser *Minneapolis* has resulted in the development of a speed that gives her rank as the fastest war ship in the world. Meanwhile the great Cunard liner the *Campania* has continued to improve upon her own remarkable transatlantic record, and has at length considerably surpassed that of her twin ship the *Lucania*. The *Campania* reached New York

August 17, after a run of 5 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes between the point on the Irish coast and that on Sandy Hook which are accepted as the bounds of the transatlantic passage. The *Lucania* in May made the eastward passage in about 5 days and 12 hours. It is believed that these two ships may yet improve upon tneir present records by several hours. Enthusiasts are now predicting for the early part of



MR. GEORGE GOULD.

the next century a type of vessel, built of aluminum, which will be operated by storage electrical batteries, and will plow the seas at the rate of 60 or 70 miles an hour. The speed of steamships at present is not so much a question of mechanical possibility as of commercial feasibility. With the use of iron and steel ships and coal as a fuel for the manufacture of steam, it is hardly likely that it will be found advantageous to attempt to secure a speed materially greater than that now reached by the fastest ocean liners and naval cruisers.

The Trend to Fixed Wages.

Nothing more notable has happened abroad this summer, as indicative of the trend of the times, than the agreement which has been arrived at for the settlement of wages in two staple English industries. The coal miners and the North of England iron shipbuilders have both come to an understanding with their employers on the question of wages—the central principle of both settlements being the same, viz., a recoil from the excessive fluctuation of wage scales. The conciliation board established to settle the miners' strike of last year has cut wages 10 per cent. from August 1, on the express understanding that there shall be no change in the rate until January 1, 1896. If trade improves after January 1, 1896, the men may claim 15 per cent. advance till August 1, 1896. The minimum living wage is fixed at 30 per cent. above the prices of 1888. The maximum, which can only be claimed between January and August, 1896, is fixed at 45 per cent. above the 1888 standard. The iron and steel shipbuilders, masters and men, between the Tyne and the Tees, have voluntarily entered into an agreement forbidding all changes in wages excepting at six months' intervals, and then no change is to be made either way of more than 5 per cent. We seem to be settling back to the old usage of having wages regulated by law for fixed periods, although to-day mutual agreement is substituted for the decisions of judicial courts. It is a curious illustration of the natural instinctive yearning for stability. Society has been in a state of flux so long that it would not be surprising if there were some very startling reversions to ancient conservative usages. Here in America it would be well for the present to encourage the adoption of the new English practices which guard against arbitrary changes of wage rates. Industrial peace is prevalent again, and it is timely to consider means for its permanent continuance.

The Trend to a Gagged Press.

Another and less happy sign of the times abroad is the sudden and general disposition of the popular governments to resort to the most familiar weapon of autocracy and of monarchy. France and Italy, scared by the Anarchist outrages, have been legislating in a fashion which would have delighted Castlereagh. The Anarchist law of repression, which in July passed the French Chamber, abolishes trial by jury whenever the prisoner is accused of Anarchist crimes, or "of committing by any other means acts of Anarchist propaganda by extolling attacks on person or property." That clause in a Jeffreys' hands would pretty effectively suppress all freedom of discussion, and it is probably intended to have that effect. Governments do not abolish the palladium of liberty out of regard for liberty, and the Anarchist law is a long stride toward despotism. The only remaining safeguard, the freedom of the press, is destroyed in the subsequent clause, which forbids, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the reporting in whole or in part of the proceedings in any case which is concerned with Anarchists. Here we have the gag, pure and simple: No jury and no press. Thus, by abolishing the indispensable safeguards against injustice, King Demos hopes to repress a revolt, the taproot of which is the invincible hatred of injustice which is native to the human heart. As new presbyter was but old priest writ large, so there seems little to choose between Demos and Despot when panic is in the air.

Will Repression Succeed?

Persecution extirpated the Protestant heresy south of the Alps. M. Pobedonostzeff appears to have throttled Nihilism in Russia. Will Europe be successful in trampling out Anarchism? In Italy the prisons are full of Anarchists, or

men accused of Anarchy; for the curse of such reigns of terror is that accusation is held to be synonymous with conviction. Anarchism is as elastic and as dangerous a term as heresy, and magistrates in France and Italy are not likely to be more strict in insisting upon accurate definitions than were the inquisitors of Spain. The Anarchist prisoners in the middle of July numbered 250 in Rome, 300 in Milan, 315 in Turin, 180 in Genoa, 513 in Bologna, and 900 in other towns. Altogether Italy had nearly 2,500 men in prison on charge of Anarchism, more or less constructive, and still they were not content. Signor Crispi was demanding, and the Parliament was voting, more measures of repression. The talk is of an international Anti-Anarchist League of all the powers and of all the peoples for the purpose of hunting down Anarchists as *hostes humani generis*. The cry of mad dog is usually popular for a time. But it provokes reaction, and meanwhile is apt to work cruel injustice to the innocent accused.



M. BURDEAU,
New President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Hep Hep! in the House of Lords.

In the British House of Lords, on that housetop of the world,—to quote the striking phrase of the Duke of Argyll,—Lord Salisbury, who has never proposed to legislate about anything since his government went out, suddenly found himself moved in July to introduce a bill to check the immigration of destitute aliens into England and especially to give the Government power to expel foreigners who abused the English right of asylum for perfecting dangerous schemes against other nations. Lord Salisbury introduced the bill in a speech which, to quote a homely phrase, was "nuts" for the Czar and all the Continental governments. He, an ex-Prime Minister, declared in his place in Parliament that England was the hatching-house for the assassinations and outrages of Europe, and therefore he proposed to arm the English Government with power which would practically enable Czar or Kaiser or French President to compel England to deny freedom of asylum to any proscribed refugee whom they desired to seize. There is "Stepniak," for instance, who in his zeal for liberty slew a Russian general; there is M. de Rochefort, who has certainly been abundantly guilty of what French magistrates would hold to be the propaganda of Anarchy, and so one might go on through the long list. Is the right of asylum to follow trial by jury, and liberty of the press, and publicity of justice, into the limbo of abandoned superstitions?

The Thirsty Sister of the Anarchist.

M. Jaures, the brilliant Socialist deputy, in moving an amendment to the Anarchist bill which almost succeeded in securing the assent of the Chambers, proposed that "all public men—ministers, senators or deputies—who shall have trafficked with their mandate, received bribes, or participated in questionable financial concerns, whether as directors or companies condemned by the Court, or by extolling such concerns before one or more persons, shall be considered guilty of Anarchist propaganda." M. Jaures made a telling point when he contrasted the hecatomb of victims sacrificed on the Panama Canal to the demon of financial corruption with the handful of men killed by the Anarchists. "An ancient poet had said that dust was the thirsty sister of mud. The Anarchist mud was the sister of financial and political dust." Banish the Anarchist if you will, but first send to New Caledonia the financial swindlers, whose corruption drove the ruined to despair! M. Jaures made such an impression in the Chamber that, but for the vote of Ministers themselves, his amendment would have been carried. It was lost, by only six votes.

A Movement for Jury Reform.

Thus the demand for effective means to deal with the social disease of Anarchism is leading the European nations to the adoption of summary processes that dispense with juries and with publicity. It is to be hoped that no stress of circumstances will ever make it appear desirable to depart from the safeguards which our American laws and institutions have always thrown about the rights of the individual. Nevertheless it is possible enough that unless we make our methods of criminal justice more effective there may come a reaction which will endanger personal liberty. We cannot afford to abandon the jury system, vexatious though its results often are. But whether or not we cannot vastly improve that system is a question that has been timely for many years, but never so timely as it is to-day. On August 7 Senator Perkins, of California, introduced a bill in the United States Senate providing that the jury laws be so amended that in trials before United States courts in civil actions three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict, and in criminal cases five-sixths. The bill provides also that trial by jury may be waived in minor criminal cases and in civil actions by consent of both parties. This measure was introduced by Mr. Per-

kins on behalf of a number of prominent and influential citizens of California, and is due primarily to the efforts of Mr. Horace F. Cutter, of San Francisco. Every community in the United States can furnish its own abundant illustrations of justice defeated and the law brought into contempt through failure of one or two jurymen to do their duty. It is to be hoped that Congress at its session next winter may give its serious attention to this question of jury reform in the interest of a more effective and prompt administration of justice. If juries in cases before the United States judiciary should be authorized to render a verdict upon the agreement of ten of the twelve men in criminal and nine men in civil cases, it is probable that the legislatures of the States would follow the federal example in rapid order.

"Anarchist" as an Epithet.

The United states, since the Haymarket bomb explosion in Chicago, has been almost wholly free from practical Anarchist attempts upon the lives of persons in authority. But there has become rife in this country one very deplorable practice, growing out of the abhorrence that is felt against both the doctrines and the doings of the Anarchists. Since the Anarchist to-day is the most dreaded and abhorred creature who has a place on this planet, it has come to be the custom of certain newspapers of an extreme type to denounce as an Anarchist any man whose reputation they wish to assail. Thus, within a few months, several prominent newspapers have called President Cleveland an Anarchist because, forsooth, they held that the logical consequences of some of his political doctrines and public acts might be prejudicial to the existing order of things. The supporters and leaders of the recent railway strike have been quite generally denounced as Anarchists by newspapers especially opposed to labor organizations. The point has been reached where certain newspapers would hardly be disposed to admit a difference between Trades Unionism and Anarchism. If the desperate character of this social malady justifies the making of special laws for the trial and punishment of Anarchists in European countries, and justifies our own authorities in the use of special precautions to prevent Anarchists from landing on our shores and from making inflammatory public speeches, it must follow that it is a terrible defamation and a most dastardly offense to call a man an Anarchist who is in fact a law-abiding and worthy member of society. We will not now comment upon the propriety or impropriety of the charge that Mr. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union and leader of the recent railway strike, is an Anarchist. His methods and conduct are soon to become the subject of full review in the courts of law. But we must protest with earnestness against the unbridled malevolence that has used this epithet against the President of the United States, and against certain reputable teachers and professors in leading colleges. As against the President of the United States, the epithet is merely an indignity which cannot injure Mr. Cleveland, and can only do harm to the newspapers which would condescend to such an impropriety. But as against a political economist and honored teacher like Professor Ely the offense is more serious, because the accusation is more seriously made. Certain newspapers have gone so far as to declare that Professor Ely and other specified teachers are essentially Anarchists and that they ought to be punished as such. The charges against Professor Ely reflect upon the University of Wisconsin as well as upon himself, and at his demand they are to be examined by the Board of Regents of that institution. It is entirely legitimate to disagree with an economist's views and teachings; but it is criminally wicked to misrepresent those views and teachings in such a manner as to injure his reputation. And it is dastardly beyond expression falsely to charge such a man with being an Anarchist,—that is, an enemy of the law and the social order. Everything Professor Ely has ever taught or written tends in the very opposite direction. The *Outlook*, commenting upon these malicious and evidently conspired attacks against Professor Ely, declares that they are due to the fact that "he would prevent private corporations from taking the public's money without compensation." The University of Wisconsin can well afford to stand firmly by a teacher and scholar whose work has done so much to promote the cause of good government in this country, and whose position, both in public and private, is in every respect so blameless and so honorable.

The Alabama Election.

The recent election in Alabama which resulted in the declared victory of Mr. Oates as Governor by a majority of some twenty-five thousand votes has been disputed with great bitterness by the supporters of Mr. Kolb, the defeated candidate. Mr. Kolb represents the revolt in his State against the regular Democratic organization, and since the rise of the Populist movement in the South he has shown himself a determined and irrepressible leader. It is claimed by Mr. Kolb and his followers that upon a fair count of the votes their ticket would have been completely successful. They declare that the victory of the Democratic regulars was won by a process of fraud at the polls that reached the extent of tens of thousands of fictitious ballots. No candid man in any party who is familiar with political methods in Alabama denies the prevalence in many districts of irregular and unlawful election methods. This is a deplorable state of affairs which nobody but the people of Alabama themselves can remedy. The question of federal intervention, whether directly or indirectly, in the holding of elections has been settled and is not likely soon to be reopened. Not only in purely local election contests, but also in presidential and congressional elections, Alabama is left to her own methods and placed solely upon her own honor. Mr. Oates may be an infinitely better man for governor than Mr. Kolb; but it is of small consequence what candidates

or what party succeeds when compared with the great and fundamental importance of fair elections and honest political methods. We are not in possession of any facts reflecting upon one party or an-



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

HON. WILLIAM C. OATES,
Governor-Elect of Alabama.

other in the State of Alabama; but there must be some truth in the common reports which declare that confidence in the honesty of election methods in that State is almost completely broken down.

British Politics.

The Liberal success in the election at Attercliffe to fill the new Lord Coleridge's seat in the Commons, helped to gild the somewhat sombre clouds in which the session of Parliament is ending. No one expected the government to prorogue Parliamant in a blaze of glory. They have done enough in that they have survived. Sir W. Harcourt has achieved a substantial success in carrying his Budget. His scheme, applauded at its inception, had been not less popular after it had been fully debated and sent up to the House of Lords. In the Upper Chamber Lord Salisbury and his serried legions condemned it, but they could do no more. To have thrown it out would have been too daring a challenge to the government to appeal to the country upon the one issue on which for a hundred years all English electors have been of one mind. Besides, the Conservatives are not ready either with candidates or programmes. So the budget has passed, and the landlords will have to reconcile themselves as best they can to the new burdens imposed upon their estates.

The National Heirlooms

One result of the budget which may be seen before long will be to give a great impetus to the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley's newly formed National Trust, the object of which is to create a body something like the trustees of the National Gallery or the British Museum, which would undertake the responsible custody of all national heirlooms, whether of castles or ruins or historic sites, or any other objects of national importance, the owners of which are no longer in a position to maintain them for the advantage of the public. Hitherto the peers, or many of them, have maintained their parks, picture galleries, etc., at their own expense, very largely for the benefit of the public. Now that rents have vanished and rates increase, and the new death duties loom heavy on the horizon, what is a peer to do? If he sells to parvenu plutocrats, the public lose access to these national treasures; if he retains them in his own hands he is likely to be taxed to death. Possibly the new Trust may open out a way of escape which will exempt these national pleasaunces and treasure-houses from taxation, and will enable the public to continue to enjoy them as heretofore.

Democratizing the Land.

There is reason to believe that England is on the verge of a radical revolution in the popular method of regarding the landed interest. The old landed families are practically ruined. But it is not the interest nor will it ever be the policy of the nation to allow the land to go out of cultivation. What seems probable,—and the probability has been strengthened by the defeat of the government in committee on the Scotch local government bill, when, despite the protest of Sir George Trevelyan, the majority voted in favor of allowing the local authorities to advance money for allotments,—is that we shall shortly see in England a determined effort made to use the credit of the State in order to restore the people to the land. We see this tendency in full operation in New Zealand, where experiments on a limited scale having been very successful financially and socially, the Colony is meditating a great loan in order to multiply the number of assisted settlers on the land. Irish precedents will be invoked to some purpose, and when once England has, say, a hundred millions sterling of public money advanced to plant a new peasantry in the shires, the old mode of looking at the landed interest will suddenly be discovered to be as much an anachronism in England as it is to-day in France.

The Evicted Tenants Bill

The Ministry, having abandoned the Welsh Church bill and the Local Veto bill, clung all the more tenaciously to the Evicted Tenants bill. It was a small measure, a belated attempt to extract a small spelk from the hand of the Irish peasant. That there is any thorn there is entirely due to the refusal of the English Government of 1886 to perceive that the use of pressure outside the law, upon which Sir M. Hicks-Beach relied, was inadequate to compel the Clanricardes and other landlords of that class to make the abatements which every good landlord made as a matter of course. The whole trouble is an object-lesson as to the ab-

surdity of governing a country not in accordance with the necessities of its inhabitants, but in deference to the prejudices or the convenience of another set of people living in another island, who are too far off or too much preoccupied with their own affairs to understand the need for action until it is too late. The Conservatives might well have helped to bury this grievance, which only concerns some 4,000 persons at the most. Fortunately for the Liberals, they have persisted in keeping it alive. The bill was obstructed with three hundred amendments until the guillotine was applied, and after that it was summarily thrown out by the Peers. That object-lesson as to the need of Home Rule will remain until the general election.

Moral Questions in England.

The Temperance party in England is sore about the postponement of local veto, but the advocates of that practical method of dealing with the drink traffic known as the Norwegian system have plucked up heart of grace and are setting to work to agitate for the municipal system of the public house. No fresh move has been made as yet against the Jockey Club in order to bring to a test the question of gambling. Poor St. Ladas was no sooner canonized than he fell from his pride of place and was beaten twice over in a single month. Meanwhile, as Lady Henry Somerset has pointed out, a new evil has arisen to demand the attention of the moralists. Tableaux vivants have been introduced into populer music halls, which it is expected will lead to the prompt refusal of the renewal of their license. Londoners are anything but prudish, and they shrug their shoulders at the protests of puritans who object to the diaphanous garb of the coryphées of the ballet. But as to some of these tableaux vivants the moral question is a different and far more serious one.

Affairs in Africa.

At the Cape the difficulty with the Boers has been satifactorily adjusted, the compromise about Swaziland has been prolonged, and Premier Rhodes is up to the eyes in legislation about the natives. Matabeleland seems to be settling down quietly under its new rulers, the telegraph is being pushed northward through Nyassaland, and Mr. Rhodes is reported to have said that he no longer troubles himself about the Mahdi now that the Soudan is held as in a vise between civilized Uganda and civilized Egypt. Since he made that remark, civilization has made another onward step in the occupation of Kassala by the Italians. This clears the Dervishes out of another of their strongholds and advances Europe another stage nearer Khartoum. Mr. Rhodes is coming to London in October, with what purpose is not yet clear. But he is not coming merely to enjoy himself. A statesman with imagination enough to consecrate the ruins of Zimbabye as the Westminster Abbey of a South African Empire, is not a man who comes to London without a definite purpose of making his visit serviceable to the English-speaking world. France has effected a treaty with the Congo State that seems to leave very little substance in the famous Anglo-Congolese agreement. But the British are hardly to be checked in their purpose to open and control a broad and clear right of way from South Africa to Egypt.

The Pope and the Grogshop.

In the campaign against the saloon and the grogshop, the brunt of which everywhere has fallen upon women, the cause of temperance has lately received an unexpected and valuable impetus. The Pope himself, in the person of his representative, Mgr. Satolli, has descended into the arena, and the temperance party in America is



BISHOP WATTERSON.

rejoicing with exceeding great joy over their new and puissant ally. It came about in this wise: The Catholic Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, issued a pastoral in which he decreed that no person engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors should be admitted to membership in any societies affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishop withdrew the episcopal sanction from all associations in which liquor dealers held office and forbade any one selling liquor to have membership in them. The saloon men protested and appealed to Mgr. Satolli, who supported the Bishop, declaring that "the liquor traffic, especially as conducted here in the United States, is the source of much evil, hence the Bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to restrain it." Hence, much dismay among Catholic saloon keepers, and much elation among temperance people. It is not true, however, that this decision has any wider legal effect than the support of one Bishop in his own diocese. No other Bishop is compelled to make similar rules. The moral effect, however, is very important.

The Advance of Science.

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of various special scientific bodies affiliated with the general organization, was held in the middle of August at Brooklyn under the distinguished and



PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY, D.C.L.

successful presidency of Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia. The American Association, though still a great factor in the progress of our scientific knowledge and education, does not occupy the commanding place that once belonged to it. The British Association, whose purposes are similar, has held its annual meeting at Oxford with all the prestige that belonged to it in years past and gone. In Great Britain, the foremost scientific men in many fields of research make it their pleasure and duty to attend the yearly gatherings of the Association and to contribute of their best to its value as a national institution. Unfortunately in the United States many of the foremost scientific scholars have withdrawn from the Association and content themselves with membership in more special and exclusive bodies which meet by themselves at some other season of the year. It is to be desired that the American Association should be maintained as a great body inclusive of all the meritorious scientists of the country, and that its educational possibilities should be developed as a patriotic duty. From England comes the pleasant news that our eminent authority in more than one scientific field, Professor S. P. Langley, of Washington, has this year been the recipient of great honors and courtesies from the British Association whose sessions he has attended, and has also been accorded honorary degrees by the great English universities. Hard times and commercial panics do not check the advancement of scientific investigation, and the laboratories and observatories have never had a higher and more fruitful degree of activity to report than that which has belonged to the past year.

Death of George Inness.

The artists and art patrons of New York paid all possible respect in August to the memory of the late George Inness, who was the foremost landscape painter this country has produced, and who died early in the month while



THE LATE GEORGE INNESS.

sojourning in Scotland. For many years Mr. Inness had held his high position, and his well-earned fame grew constantly to the last. He lived to see great progress in the art of painting in this country, and to his own example no slight portion of that progress may be attributed.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



NAVAL SEE-SAW.—LI HUNG CHANG GETS A JOLT.



JAPANESE NAVY RESCUING COREA FROM THE CHINESE DRAGON.



CHINA AND JAPAN WRESTLING OVER THE MAP OF COREA.

A PAGE OF CARTOONS BY A JAPANESE ARTIST.



JAPANESE CARTOON SHOWING THE DUPLICITY OF CHINA.



"A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT."



THE COREAN COCK FIGHT.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR: "Ha! Whichever wins I see my way to a dinner!"

From *Punch* (London)



THE TRIUMPH OF CIVILIZATION.

Apropos of old and new modes of warfare.

From *Punch* (London).



THE CONTEST OVER COREA.—CHINA AND JAPAN HAVE TO TAKE THE STINGS, BUT RUSSIA AND ENGLAND WILL GET THE HONEY IN THE END.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



HOW THE NORTHERN ALEXANDER MIGHT CUT THE COREAN KNOT.

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



COREA IS "VERY LIKE A BEAR."

The Czar appears to have an eye on Corea as a cub that would dance splendidly to Russian music.

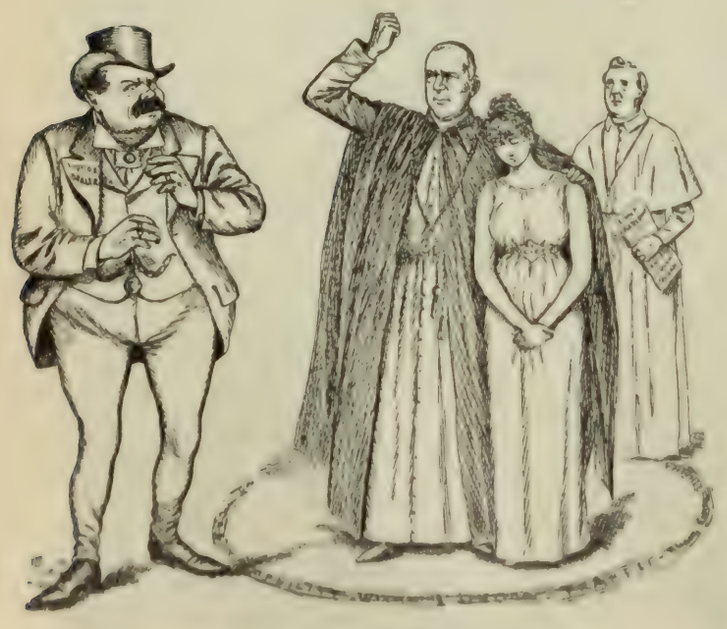
From *Grip* (Toronto).



THE CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

BARONESS VON SUTTNER (author of "Ground Arms"): "I have not succeeded in reuniting civilized nations; perhaps I may do better with you."

From *Floh* (Vienna).

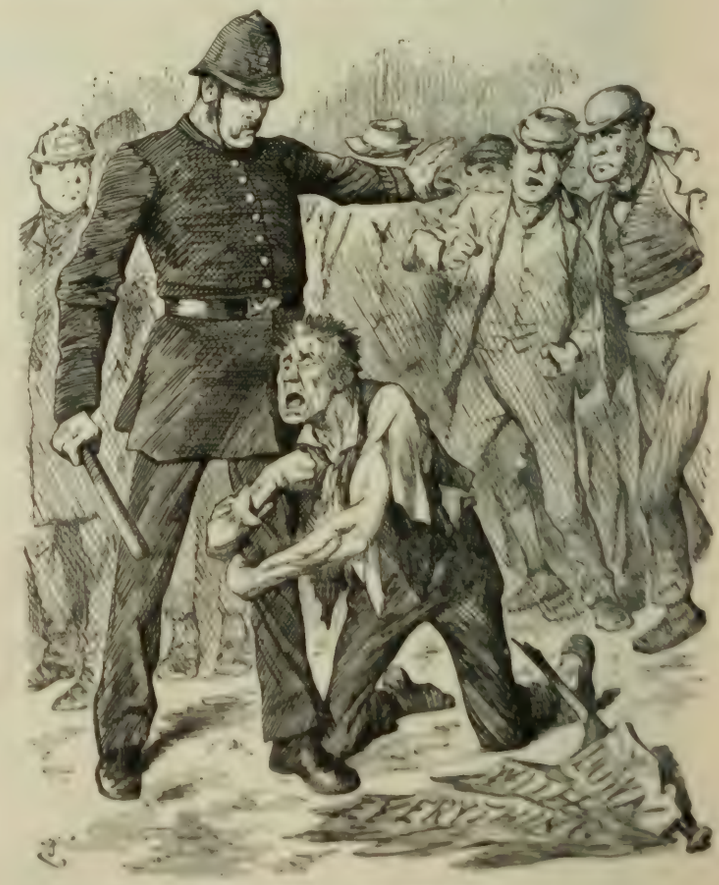


SATOLLI, THE NEW RICHELIEU.

(APROPOS OF MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S RECENT DECISION AGAINST LIQUOR SELLERS.)

"Mark where she stands! Around her form I draw the sacred circle of the Church; step but within that space and 'gainst thy head yea, though it wear a crown, I'll launch the curse of Rome!'"

From *Grip* (Toronto).

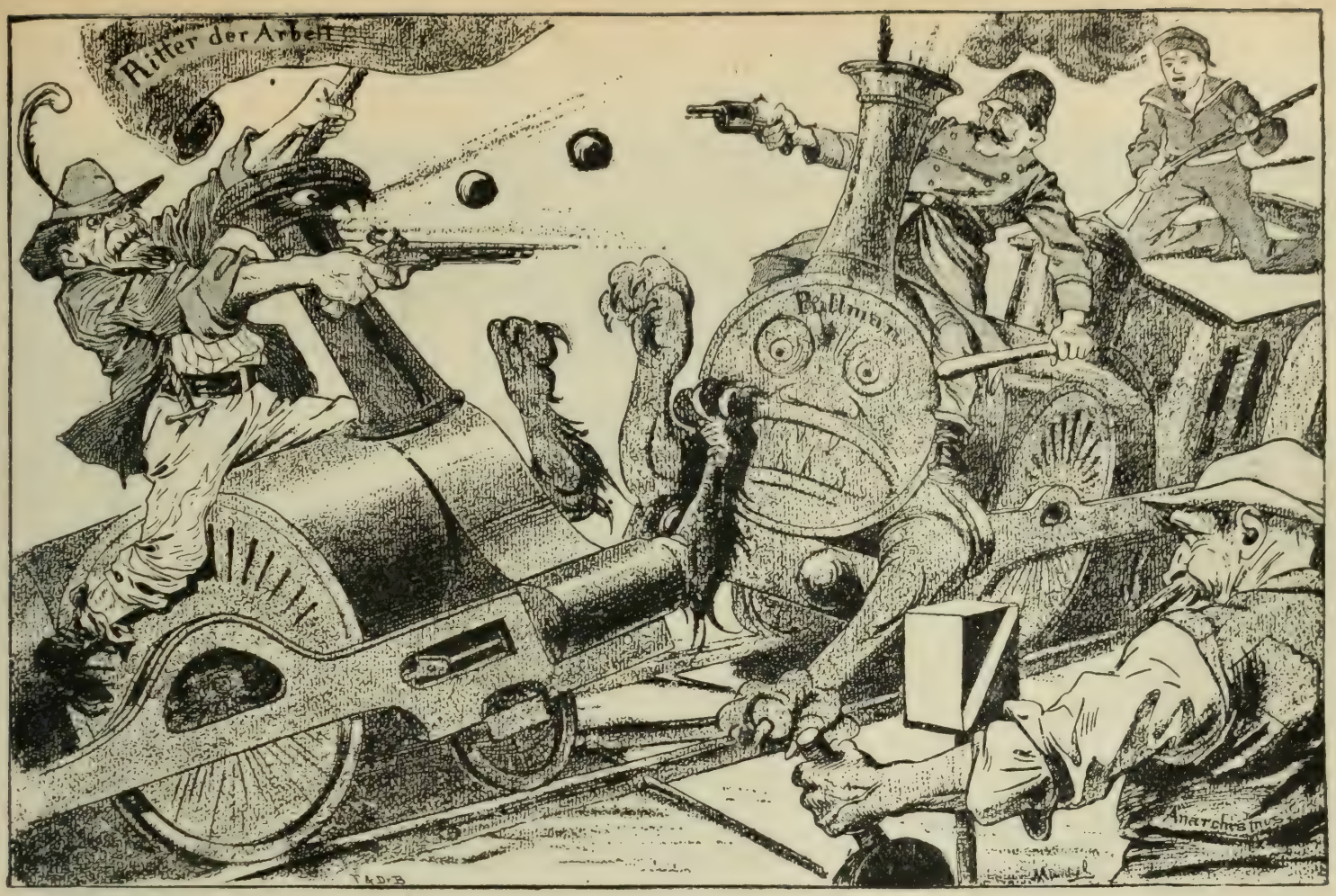


"A FRIEND IN NEED——"

ANARCHIST: "'Elp! 'Elp! Per-lice!!"

CONSTABLE: "Down with everything, indeed! Lucky for you you haven't downed me."

From *Punch* (London).

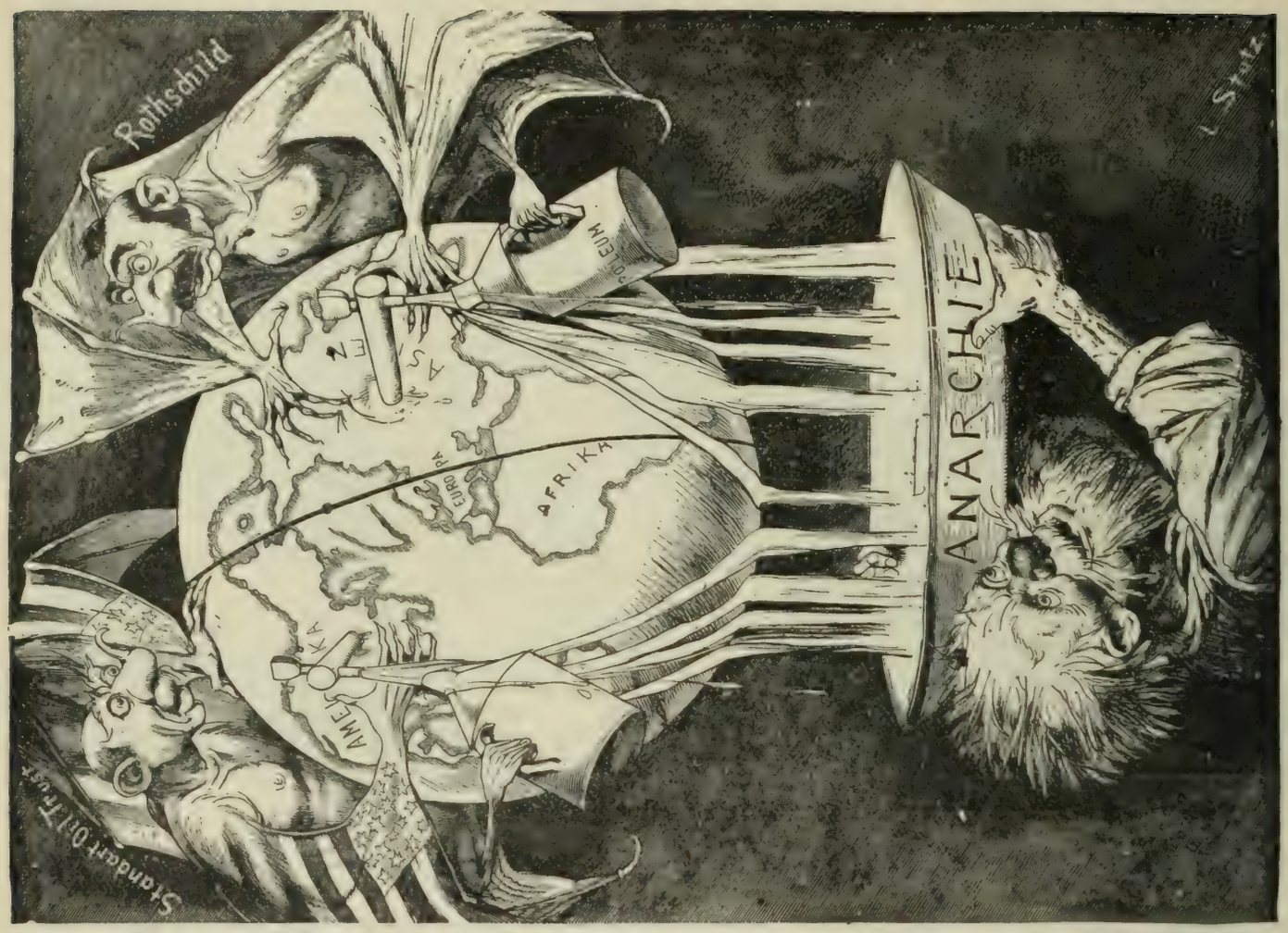


A GERMAN VIEW OF THE LABOR WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.
From *Ulk* (Berlin).



Copyrighted by Keppler & Schwarzmann.

AROUSED!
From *Puck* (New York).



HOW THE MONOPOLIST HELPS THE ANARCHIST.
From *Das Petroleum-Weltmonopol.*



UNCLE SAM'S DREAM AND HIS AWAKENING.
From *Beiblatt zum Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE MORAL OF THE LATE STRIKE:

It is only the striker who suffers in the end.

From *Judge* (New York).



THE NEW CAPITOL.

CASSIUS (Gorman): "He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus; and we petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he is grown so great?"—*Shakespeare.*

From *Judge*, August 11.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

July 21.—Senator Allen's report of the sugar trust bribery investigation is made public....An important test of smokeless powder is made at the Indian Head Proving Grounds near Washington....The *Vigilant* defeats the *Britannia*....The result of the inquiry by the committee of cardinals favorable to Monsignor Satolli. ....Serious floods in India....The Senate accepts the financial arrangements of the Italian government by a majority of 95.

July 22.—Thomas C. Platt, in an interview, says that he favors a combination ticket against Tammany in the New York City elections, with a Republican as candidate for Mayor....Spanish troops defeat a Malay force in a battle at Mindanao.

July 23.—Senator Gorman makes a bitter attack on the President for the Wilson letter; his statements are corroborated by Senators Vest, Harris and Jones....Governor Tillman issues a proclamation announcing the reopening of the dispensaries in South Carolina August 1. ....Railway wrecks in Arkansas and near Cincinnati kill eleven persons ... Four persons are drowned in Otsego Lake, N. Y ...The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* over the course of the Royal Munster Yacht Club....All amendments to the French Anti-Anarchist bill are rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, at the request of the government....The Parliament of Canada is prorogued. ....Murderer of Bulgarian Finance Minister arrested in Roumania....M. Tricoupis proposes arrangements with foreign bondholders.

July 24.—Senator Hill makes a speech in defense of the President....Judges Wood and Grosscup, at Chicago, decide that the trial of E. V. Debs and his associates for contempt of court must go on....Japanese troops defeat the Coreans and Chinese in a battle at Seoul....The *Vigilant* defeats the *Britannia* in a race at Queenstown, making the best time on record over a fifty-mile course in light winds....Exciting debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Anti-Anarchist bill....International Textile Workers' Conference opens in Manchester.... Hostilities commence in Corea between China and Japan. ....Financial statement of New Zealand made in House of Representatives.

July 25.—The President appoints John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois, members of the Commission to investigate the strike of the American Railway Union....Republican State Conventions are held in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin....The trial of Debs and his associates at Chicago is postponed to September 5, owing to illness of counsel; the accused men are admitted to bail....Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Bond are found guilty of bribery and corruption in the Newfoundland election, and are unseated and disqualified....The Chinese transport *Kow-Shung*, flying a British flag, is sunk by a Japanese man-of-war.

July 26.—A New York police captain and two ex-ward detectives are found guilty of bribery and dismissed from the service....Major W. H. Upham is nominated for governor by Wisconsin Republicans....The Japanese Minister at Washington is recalled by his government and his successor named....The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Anti-Anarchist bill, 268 to 163....International Congress of Textile Factory Workers declares in favor of eight-hour day for European and American Workmen....The Anarchist Meunier sentenced to penal servitude for life....Murderers of Emin Pasha and Major Hodister captured by Belgian soldiers....English and German Committees reject M. Tricoupis' proposals to Greek bondholders....One hundred and sixty Crimean veterans visit Olympia and are entertained.

July 27.—The Cities Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention recommends a "home rule" amendment....Convict miners at Tracy City, Tenn., are in revolt....Reports of war between Japan and China are confirmed; American marines are landed at Seoul to protect the legation there....The French Senate passes the Anti-Anarchist bill, 205 to 35....The laying of the new Atlantic cable between Heart's Content, N. F., and Valentia, Ireland, is completed....Twenty-five lives are lost by the sinking of a Russian ferry boat in a collision near Grodno.

July 28.—Many lives are lost and much property destroyed in the burning of Phillips, Wis.; forest fires do damage throughout the northern part of the State.... The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in a race off Penzance....The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies are prorogued....Directors of the Banca Romana are acquitted....Rupture of negotiations between M. Tricoupis and foreign bondholders complete.

July 29.—Archbishop Corrigan lays the cornerstone of the Administration Building of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y....Archduke William of Austria is thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he dies.

July 30.—Secretary Gresham orders Minister Denby to return to Pekin at once, believing war between Japan and China to be inevitable....The owners of the transport *Kow-Shung* demand through England compensation from Japan ...Mr. Emerson, Speaker of the Newfoundland Assembly, and another member, making the fifteenth, unseated for bribery and corruption....New South Wales Ministry resign.

July 31.—Michigan Republicans renominate Governor Rich....New York Constitutional Convention considers an amendment providing for compulsory voting....The British tourist steamer *Miowera* goes ashore on the Norwegian coast; her passengers are landed on an uninhabited island.

August 1.—Fire in the lumber district of Chicago causes a loss estimated at $3,000,000 State dispensaries are opened in South Carolina....The Japanese government formally declares war on China....Japan apologizes to England for the sinking of the *Kow-Shung*.... Mr. Gladstone declines the latest invitation to visit the United States....The Mosquito Chief Clarence fortifies Bluefields, Nicaragua.

August 2.—The New York Constitutional Convention unseats five delegates whose election was invalidated by fraud at the polls....Three hundred men resume work in Pullman....Georgia Democrats nominate W. Y. Atkinson for governor....The Emperor of China issues a manifesto accepting war with Japan and throwing the blame for bloodshed on that country....The trial of Caserio, the assassin of President Carnot, begins at Lyons.

France....The Newfoundland Legislature is opened , the government has a majority of five over the Whiteway ites....There are thirteen deaths from cholera in the Netherlands and five in Germany.

August 3.—The River and Harbor bill, as reported by House and Senate conferrees, is agreed to by both houses. ....Caserio, the murderer of President Carnot, is found guilty and sentenced to die by the guillotine....Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, is sentenced to imprisonment and fined at Paris.

August 4.—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. takes steps to remove its shops from Brazil, Ind., because of the city's sympathy with strikers....The *Vigilant* wins the match at Cowes, beat ng the *Britannia* by four minutes and twenty-nine seconds....Emperor William reverses the policy of Chancellor von Caprivi in regard to Anarchists and Socialists, directing that new measures of repression be submitted....General Caceres is installed as President of Peru.

August 5.—Many spectators are injured in a panic caused by a fire at the Chicago baseball grounds....The editor of the Socialist paper *Volkestimme*, at Mannheim, is arrested.

August 6.—The Democrats carry the Alabama election by 26,000....Mr. Shinichiro Kurino is appointed Japanese Minister to the United States....The *Vigilant* wins the race around the Isle of Wight over the *Britannia* and the *Satanita*....The trial of thirty anarchists is begun in Paris....Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the Czar, is married to Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch in the Imperial Palace at Peterhof.

August 7.—The confession of a deputy sheriff involves county officials in Colorado in the tarring and feathering of Attorney-General Tarsney....An unsuccessful attempt is made to hold up a Lake Shore train at Kessler, Ind., where a similar attempt succeeded a year ago....King Christian, of Denmark, accepts the resignation of Premier Estrup, and appoints Baron Reedtz-Thott to succeed him....Great Britain declares neutrality in the Corean war....The British House of Commons passes the Evicted Tenants' bill on third reading by a majority of 32.

August 8.—President Cleveland directs the Secretary of State to send a formal note to Minister Willis approving his course in recognizing the Republic of Hawaii.... The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina praises the course of President Cleveland, but demands free silver....An earthquake in Sicily destroys two towns.

August 9.—The New York Republican State Committee recognizes the Committee of Thirty as the regular party organization of New York City....Eighty-eight members of Coxey's "Commonweal Army," at Hyattsville, Md., are arrested and sentenced to jail....The falling of a wall in Jersey City's new City Hall kills two workmen and injures six others....Twenty-eight houses are wrecked at Scranton, Pa., by a cave-in caused by robbing the pillars of a coal mine under the city....Twelve lives are lost in a Rock Island Railroad wreck, near Lincoln, Neb., supposed to be the work of wreckers....The Chinese Emperor levies a war tribute on the viceroys of the different provinces....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* at Cowes. ....The Italian government projects several reforms looking to retrenchment.

August 10.—The saloons of South Omaha are closed, and the striking packers forbidden to congregate; militia are on guard....California wine-growers form a syndicate with a capital of $10,000,000....Twenty thousand Japanese are marching on Seoul.

August 11.—The Attorney-General of Illinois begins action to declare void the charter of the Pullman Palace Car Company....Cholera is reported as spreading to the West of Europe....An expedition to bring the Wellman party back from the Arctic regions starts from Norway.

August 12.—The drought in the corn belt of the United States is broken by rain....Evictions of strikers and their families are ordered at Pullman....An accident to the Edinburgh express in the London station injures twenty-one passengers....Report for the week shows 101 deaths from cholera and 156 new cases in St. Petersburg.

August 13.—The House passes the Senate Tariff bill and four new bills making sugar, iron, coal and barbed wire free....Nearly 1,800 of the Pullman strikers report for work....The Senate confirms the Chinese treaty.... The Commissioners of the District of Columbia give notice that no persons entering the District hereafter will be assisted to return home....The Kaffirs in North Transvaal are in revolt....A mutiny in the leper colony on Robben Island, off Cape Town, is suppressed by police firing into the mob.

August 14.—The superiority of American projectiles is shown by tests at the Washington proving grounds.... The British House of Lords rejects the Evicted Tenants bill by a vote of 249 to 30....The *Satanita* defeats the *Britannia* in the race for the Commodore's Cup at Ryde. ....Anarchists are arrested by the police of Rome; bombs are found in their lodgings.

August 15.—The cruiser *Bennington*, having on board Ezeta and other Salvatorean refugees, is stopped by the United States government outside the three-mile limit off San Francisco, to await orders from Washington.... Indiana and Tennessee Democrats and Missouri Republicans meet in State conventions....An Anarchist plot to assassinate Premier Crispi is discovered at Rome.

August 16.—President Cleveland goes to his summer home at Buzzard's Bay....The Centenary of Bryant's birth is celebrated at Cummington, Mass....The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science begins at Brooklyn ...Caserio, the assassin of President Carnot, is guillotined at Lyons, France....Kaffirs defeat the Boers in the Transvaal.

August 17.—Texas Democrats nominate Charles A. Culberson for Governor....The Cunarder *Campania* breaks all ocean records between Queenstown and New York, completing the voyage in 5 days, 9 hours and 27 minutes....China secures a loan of $5,000,000 in Germany.

August 18.—The Murphy resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no more "legislation on contested matters" be considered at this session, is adopted by the Senate....The River and Harbor bill becomes a law without the President's signature....The German Emperor and Empress review 32,000 troops of the Garde du Corps at Berlin....The Russian Admiral Rozvozoff is murdered by a discharged workman at Cronstadt.

August 19.—The Japanese government resolves to issue a domestic loan of $50,000,000; preparations are being made for an attack on the fortified Chinese city of Wei-Hai-Wei....Cholera is reported as spreading in several districts of East Prussia....The troops of the young Sultan are fleeing before the rebellious Kabyles.

August 20.—Spain, Italy and Great Britain send warships to Mazagan, where the Sultan's troops are besieged by the Kabyles....The British government seizes the warship *Islam* while being fitted out at Glasgow for

either China or Japan; the seizure is made under the foreign enlistment act.....Nearly 11,000 cotton workers strike at New Bedford, Mass.

OBITUARY.

July 21.—Ex-Gov. Frederick F. Low, of California.

July 22.—Thomas Taylour, third Marquis of Headfort. ....Thaddeus Davids, an American ink manufacturer.

July 23.—Professor Heinrich Brunn, the German archæologist.

July 24.—Simon Ingersoll, of Connecticut, inventor of a rock drill....George Montague, president of Second National Bank, New York City, and treasurer of many charitable organizations.

July 25.—Prince Henry IV, of Reuss-Schleiz-Koestritz. ....Rev. Dr. J. B. McCullough, editor of the *Philadelphia Methodist*....Col. Edward Herrick Castle, of Chicago, a California '49er....Major Francis Collier Draper, ex-chief of the Toronto police.

July 26.—General A. J. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia.... T. S. Wright, of Chicago, attorney of the C., R. I. & P. R. R....Viscountess Baring.

July 27.—Rev. Dr. Leslie Stevens, superintendent of the Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church....Gustavus A. Colton, a noted Kansas pioneer, one of the framers of the Leavenworth constitution.

July 28.—James Mulligan, who figured in the political career of James G. Blaine....Charles Stewart, Viscount Hardinge, late Under Secretary of State for War in the British government.

July 29.—John A. McDougall, landscape painter, friend of Poe, Willis and Irving....François Clement Maillot, a noted physician of Paris....Archduke William of Austria.

July 30.—Rev. O. A. Wanker, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois....Walter Pater, the English essayist and critic....Edmond Guillaume, the Parisian architect.

July 31.—Edgar A. Van Horn, formerly a prominent railway manager of Northern New York....Dr. F. H. Oppelt, of Bethlehem, Pa., a pupil of Hahnemann.... Nathaniel Holland, of San Francisco, a California pioneer.

August 1.—Ex-Judge-Advocate-General Joseph Holt, Major-General, U. S. A., retired.

August 3.—George Inness, the landscape painter....Dr. Judson B. Andrews, superintendent of the New York State Insane Hospital at Buffalo.

August 4.—Rev. George T. Rider, of Brooklyn, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and writer....Major R. S. Tucker, a prominent business man of Raleigh, N. C.

August 5.—Walter L. Van Denberg, of Amsterdam, N. Y., a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. ....J. T. Sosa, ex-Minister of the Interior of Paraguay.

August 6.—Ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, one of the founders of the Republican party....Henry E. Insley, a pioneer photographer....George Y. Crookshank, Financial Inspector of the Dominion of Canada.

August 7.—Francis H. Underwood, United States Consul at Leith, Scotland, a well-known literary man....Dr. James Strong, an eminent Biblical and Hebraic scholar. ....Josiah K. Brown, ex-Dairy Commissioner of New York....Felix Ge ffrion, Member of Parliament for Vercheses, Quebec, formerly Dominion Minister of Public Works....Auguste Nicholas Cain, the Parisian sculptor.

August 8.—Peter Eslemont, formerly Member of Parliament for East Aberdeenshire.

August 9.—Chief Justice Coswell Bennett, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals....Thomas Aitchison-Denman, second Baron Denman.

August 11.—Dr. Reuben D. Clark, New York State Chemist.

August 12.—Col. J. H Platt, president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce ...Count Ludwig Wozzicki, General Governor of the Austrian Landerbank.

August 13.—Prof. Joseph A. Armsley, a Syrian scholar of repute.

August 14.—John Quincy Adams, grandson of the President of that name.

August 15.—William Henry Cusack, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., architect and painter.

August 17.—Charles Robinson, the first Governor of Kansas and a noted Free Soiler....Eugene Lawrence, of New York City, historian and journalist

August 18.—Burton C. Cook, of Evanston, Ill., who nominated President Lincoln for his second term....John Arkins, of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Col.... William H. Copp, a well-known Toronto publisher.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Important Meetings in September.

THE American Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga beginning Monday evening, September 3, and continuing through Friday of that week, giving one day to each of the departments, Education, Health, Jurisprudence and Social Economy. The programme contains twenty-five papers, many of them by persons whose names are well known in their various departments, and the meeting promises to be one of much interest.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Historical Association had been announced to be held at Saratoga in the week following the Social Science convention, but the place has been changed to Washington, and the meeting postponed to December 26–28, 1894.

The sixteenth conference of the American Library Association is to be held at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, September 15–20. This is an organization composed of librarians, library trustees and others interested in the promotion of public libraries. Several excursions and side-trips for members of the association have been planned.

The great gathering of the month, of course, will be the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburgh, September 10–15. The citizens of Pittsburgh have been actively engaged for months in preparing for this occasion, and it is expected that the accommodations for the crowds of veterans will be ample.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet in annual session at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 17.

On the third Monday of the month the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will meet at Indianapolis.

THE WORK OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WITH THE PRINCIPAL SCHEDULES OF THE NEW TARIFF.

THE Congress that assembled in December last had already spent several months in a special session called to consider the silver question, and had finally accomplished the repeal of the silver purchase clauses of the Sherman act. This done, the question to which the majority felt constrained by party pledges and every consideration of party loyalty to address itself, was that of the tariff. The history of the first regular session of the Fifty-third Congress is therefore very largely a history of the varying fortunes of the two schemes of reform—one originating in the House of Representatives, the other in the Senate—by which the different wings of the majority sought to revise the system of duties imposed by the McKinley law of 1890. The details of this history will be treated under a separate head. Still it should not be forgotten that this Congress has dealt with other matters than revenue reform and the income tax. Early in the session the Senate passed a bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws, by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-eight. This may be said to have been the first strictly party contest of the session, in the upper house.

A FIGHT OVER NOMINATIONS.

In the mean time the Senate had become engaged in a contest with the President over nominations to the Supreme Court vacancy. Mr. Hornblower had been nominated by the President during the special session, but action by the Senate had been postponed. When the matter was finally brought before that body in January, the nomination was rejected by a vote of 30 to 24, the Democrats being divided. Later the President nominated Wheeler H. Peckham, also of New York, and he too failed of confirmation, the vote standing 41 to 32 for rejection, each party being divided. Finally the President proposed the name of Senator White, of Louisiana, and this nomination was unanimously confirmed.

SILVER AGAIN.

After the tariff, the matter which had first claims on the attention of the House was the Seigniorage bill introduced by Mr. Bland. This was a proposition to coin silver now in the Treasury to an amount equal to the difference between the cost and the coin value of bullion purchased under the Sherman act, certificates to be issued on this coinage as fast as the needs of the Treasury should require. The second section of the bill went beyond this proposition, providing that all the remaining bullion, after the seigniorage was disposed of, should also be coined, the Treasury notes based on it to be redeemed and replaced by silver certificates. There were enough Democrats and Populists in the House who favored the bill to have carried it in that chamber, even without the aid of the nineteen Republicans who actually voted for it; but forty-nine Democrats voted with the minority. In the Senate the ten Republicans who favored the bill formed the decisive element in the vote, and it was finally passed, forty-four to thirty-one, although nine Democrats voted against it. President Cleveland vetoed the measure, chiefly on the ground that it is unsafe to have more silver in our currency unless provision be made for maintaining an adequate gold reserve in the Treasury. The House failed to muster the requisite two-thirds majority to pass the bill over his veto.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with Hawaii gave rise to much discussion in the first part of the session. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, late in February, submitted a report covering the whole subject, relieving Minister Stevens from blame in connection with the revolution, and declaring President Cleveland's action in appointing Commissioner Blount entirely regular. A Democratic minority of the committee censured Minister Stevens, while a Republican minority criticised the President's conduct. Seven of the nine members of the committee were found to be not unfriendly to the annexation of Hawaii. The sentiment of the House was opposed to annexation.

A bill was carried through both branches of Congress, without opposition, to put in effect the regulations agreed on for the protection of the Bering Sea seal fisheries. A similar bill was passed by Parliament, and later the Senate ratified a treaty with Russia making practically the same provisions. The regulations adopted are those proposed by the arbitrators between Great Britain and the United States.

The new treaty with China, also ratified by the Senate, confirms our policy of non-importation of Chinese laborers, and is to remain in force ten years.

OTHER MATTERS.

Several investigations have occupied much of the time of the House and Senate committees. In May the House Naval Committee was instructed to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed in armor-plate contracts. About the same time charges of attempted bribery of Senators in connection with the tariff bill were rife, and a special Senate committee was appointed to look into these charges. Their final report was made early in August, and was a

disappointment to those persons who expected damaging revelations. In March a House committee was charged with the duty of examining the order of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific Railroad receivership enjoining strikes, and early in August a similar committee was appointed to investigate charges brought by the Central Labor Union of Cleveland against Judge Ricks, of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

The bill for the admission of Utah to Statehood, which passed both House and Senate and received the President's approval, was so drawn as to delay the vote of the people on the proposed constitution till late in 1895. Utah will remain a Territory, therefore, for some time to come.

Another important bill which became a law subjects to State taxation, as money on hand or on deposit, all national bank notes and United States treasury notes. This measure was signed by the President August 15.

The appropriations made during the session are of about the average size for recent sessions—$11,473,000 for river and harbor improvement, $151,000,000 for pensions, $2,000,000 for fortifications, $25,000,000 for the navy—in all about $500,000,000.

THE TARIFF.

During the special session of 1893, the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, began work on a revision of the McKinley tariff schedules. The bill which they prepared was made public a few days before the beginning of the regular session in December; it placed iron ore, coal, lumber and wool on the free list, and reduced the rates of duty on most of the articles taxed by the McKinley act, *ad valorem* rates being very generally substituted for specific. The rate on refined sugar was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of a cent per pound, while the bounty to producers was repealed; but raw sugar was left free, as under the McKinley act. The deficiency in the revenues estimated to result from the operation of the proposed schedules was to be made good by internal revenue taxes. While the bill was being debated in the House during January, a change was made in the sugar schedule by which the duty was taken entirely off refined sugars, and the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act was repealed.

In the mean time, the Ways and Means Committee had formulated an internal revenue measure which increased the excise on distilled spirits, imposed a stamp tax on playing cards and proposed to tax the incomes of corporations, and of individuals in excess of $4,000 a year, at the rate of 2 per cent. This bill was finally added to the original Tariff bill, which was passed by the House on February 1, the vote standing 204 to 140.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Finance Committee next took charge of the measure, which had been known up to this time as "the Wilson bill." The changes made in committee were so radical as to give the bill an entirely new character; but the form in which it was first brought before the Senate foreshadowed but vaguely the shape in which it was finally adopted by that body. In the first place, it was amended by removing coal, iron ore and sugar (both raw and refined) from the free list, notwithstanding the President's plea in his message for free raw materials. Many items in the various schedules were clearly unsatisfactory to Senators, and after the debate had proceeded about a month the matter was practically taken out of the hands of the Finance Committee by a caucus of the Democratic Senators, and some 400 amendments were introduced, the general effect of which was to materially increase duties; in many instances *ad valorem* rates were changed back to specific. An amendment to restore iron to the free list was overwhelmingly defeated, only Senators Hill, Allen, Kyle, and Peffer voting for it. The duty was fixed at 40 cents a ton, a proposition to make it 60 cents having been defeated by a vote of 32 to 21. Mr. Hill's motion to put lead ore on the free list met with a similar fate to that of the free iron proposition. Lumber and wool, however, were left free.

SUGAR AND WOOL.

Consideration of the sugar schedule was begun in the Senate on June 1, and on the 5th the amendment was adopted which put on a duty of 40 per cent., with ⅛ cent differential on refined sugars. Senators Hill and Irby were the only Democrats who did not vote for this compromise. The bounties, which were a feature of the McKinley act, had already been repealed, in the course of the bill's passage through the House; so, too, had the reciprocity provisions. The action of the Senate now placed sugar, both raw and refined, in the list of articles entitled to out-and-out protection. A number of amendments were proposed by Republican and Populist Senators looking to a restoration of the wool duties; but these were defeated by majorities ranging from two to eight. Messrs. Peffer, Kyle and Allen voted against the McKinley duty on wool, but in favor of an amendment to scale that duty down 50 per cent., and this latter amendment was defeated by only two votes.

ATTEMPTS AT REVISION.

Senator Hill made a futile effort to put bituminous coal on the free list, but his amendment to that effect received only seven votes, and the duty was fixed at 40 cents a ton, as against 75 cents under the McKinley act.

The Finance Committee had put quicksilver on the free list; but the Senate repudiated this arrangement and substituted a duty of seven cents a pound for the McKinley rate of ten cents.

While the bill was on final passage in the Senate, the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole putting barbed wire on the free list was defeated and the duty placed at four tenths of a cent a pound, one-third less than the McKinley rate.

The history of what was known as the "Senate Tariff bill," in conference committee and House caucus, is so familiar to all that its recapitulation here would be superfluous. It may suffice to state that all the attempts to defeat the income tax feature in the Senate having been unavailing, that feature remained a part of the bill to the end, and was accepted a second time by the House when the Senate amendments of the tariff schedules were accepted in accordance with the decision of the Democratic caucus.

The bill had passed the Senate, July 3, by a vote of 39 yeas (37 Democrats and Messrs. Allen and Kyle, Populists) to 34 nays (31 Republicans, 1 Democrat, Mr. Hill, and 2 Populists, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart). The House agreed to the Senate amendments, August 13, by a vote of 182 yeas (175 Democrats and 7 Populists) to 106 nays (93 Republicans and 13 Democrats).

The appended table shows the rates fixed by the old and the new tariffs, respectively, on the most important articles affected by each. (No notice is taken in this table of those articles on which the duties are the same in both tariffs). It will be seen that the reductions on manufactured woolens, china and glassware are important. The duty on tin plates is reduced from 2⅛ to 1⅛ cents a pound by the Senate bill; that on linseed oil from 32 to 20 cents a gallon and on castor oil from 80 to 35 cents. These are instances of large reductions; but the duties on most of the miscellaneous articles have been considerably cut down. Estimating the average *ad valorem* rate on these articles under the McKinley act at 50 per cent., it would probably be fair to state that the Senate bill reduces that average to 37½ per cent. It should be remembered, however, in attempting any comparison of the two tariffs, that estimates of *ad valorem*, based on specific rates, are subject to error because of fluctuations in prices.

Among the important additions to the free list, besides wool and lumber, are binding twine, paintings, statuary, fresh fish, jute bagging and burlaps.

TARIFF SCHEDULES.

Schedule A.—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Acetic acid, per lb	1½c.	20 %
Alumina, alum, alum cake, per lb	6/10c.	4/10c.
Blacking of all kinds	25 %	20 %
Refined Borax, per lb	5c.	2c.
Camphor, refined, per lb	4c.	10 %
Chalk, prepared, precipitated, French and red, per lb	1c.	20 %
All coal tar colors or dyes	35 %	25 %
Collodion, per lb	50c.	40c.
Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye woods, extract of sumac, per lb	⅞c.	10 %
Gelatine, glue, isinglass or fish glue, worth not over 7c. per lb., per lb	1½c.	25 %
Glycerine, refined, per lb	4½c.	3c.
Ink and ink powders, printers' ink	30 %	25 %
Sulph. of magnesia or Epsom salts, per lb	3/10c.	1/5c.
Castor oil, per gal	80c.	35c.
Cod liver oil, per gal	15c.	20 %
Cottonseed oil, per gal	10c.	20 %
Flaxseed or linseed and poppyseed oil	32c.	20c.
Opium, liquid preparations	40 %	20 %
Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors, per lb	4½c.	3c.
Varnishes	35 %	25 %
Whiting and Paris white, dry, per lb	½c.	¼c.
Artists' water color paints	30 %	25 %
White lead, per lb	3c.	1½c.
Phosphorus, per lb	20c.	15c.
Potash, bichromate and chromate of, per lb	3c.	25 %
Potash, hydriodate, iodide and iodate of, per lb	50c.	25c.
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpetre, refined, per lb	1c.	½c.
Potash, prussiate of, red, per lb	10c.	25 %
Potash, yellow, prussiate of, per lb	5c.	25 %
Toilet preparations and articles of perfumery	50 %	40 %
Castile soap, per lb	1¼c.	20 %
Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda or saleratus, per lb	1c.	½c.
Hydrate of soda or caustic soda, per lb	1c.	½c.
Sal soda or soda crystals, per lb	¼c.	⅛c.
Sponges	20 %	10 %
Sea moss or Iceland moss, crude	Free.	10 %
Strychnia, or strychnine and all salts thereof, per oz	40c.	30c.
Sulphur, refined, per ton	$8.00	20 %
Tartar, cream of, and patent tartar, per lb	6c.	20 %
Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, per lb	3c.	2c.

Schedule B.—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware, Brick and Tile.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Brick, glazed, enameled, ornamented or decorated	45 %	30 %
Tiles, ornamented, glazed, painted, enameled, vitrified or decorated	45 %	40 %
Cement	20 %	10 %
Lime, per 100 lb	6c.	5c.
Gypsum, calcined, per ton	$1.75	$1.25
China, clay or kaolin	$3.00	$2.00
Common yellow and brown earthenware	25 %	20 %
Plain white china, not ornamented or decorated	55 %	30 %
China, porcelain and crockery ware, painted, tinted, enameled, or otherwise decorated in any manner	60 %	35 %
Glass bottles, holding more than 1 pint, per lb	1c.	¾c.
Fluted, rolled or rough plate glass, not exceeding 16 x 24 inches square, sq. ft.	1c.	¾c.
Above that and not exceeding 24 x 30 inches square, sq. ft	1½c.	1c.
All above that, sq. ft	2c.	1½c.
Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared only, cubic foot	65c.	50c.
Manufactures of marble	50 %	45 %
Manufactures of alabaster and onyx	25 %	45 %
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building stone, cubic foot	11c.	7c.
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building stone, hewn, dressed or polished	40 %	30 %
Roofing slates	25 %	20 %

Schedule C.—Metals and Manufactures of.

Iron in pigs, per ton	$6.00	$4.00
Structural iron, per lb	9/10c.	6/10c.
Steel rails, per lb	6/10c.	7/20c.
Wire rods	6/10c.	4/10c.
Tin plates, per lb	22/10c.	11/5c.
Manufactures of tin	55 %	35 %
Anchors and forgings of iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, per lb	18/10c.	12/10c.
Axles, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, per lb	2c.	1½c.
Anvils of iron or steel, per lb	2½c.	1¾c.
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, per lb	2¼c.	1½c.
Castings of malleable iron, per lb	1¾c.	9/10c.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned, per lb	3c.	2c.
Chains of all kinds made of iron or steel, per lb	$1^{6}/_{10}$c.	30 %
Penknives, pocketknives, or erasers of all kinds, per dozen	12c. & 50 %	25 %
Valued at more than $3 per dozen, per dozen	$2 & 50 %	50 %
Razors and razor blades, valued at less than $4 per dozen, per dozen	$1 & 30 %	45 %
Valued at more than $4 per dozen, per dozen	$1.75 & 30 %	45 %
Double-barreled, breech-loading shotguns, worth not more than $6 each, each	$1.50 & 35 %	30 %
Valued at more than $12 each, each	$6 & 35 %	30 %
Wire nails, per lb	2c.	25 %
Needles	35 %	25 %
Railway fish plates, per lb	1c.	25 %
Hand, buck and all other saws	40 %	25 %
Screws, more than two inches in length, per lb	5c.	3c.
Over one inch and not more than two inches in length, per lb	7c.	5c.
Over one-half inch and not more than one inch in length, per lb	10c.	7c.
One-half inch and less in length, per lb	14c.	10c.
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretcher frames	45 %	50 %
Wheels for railway purposes, per lb	2½c.	1¼c.
Aluminum, in crude form, alloys of any kind, per lb	15c.	10c.
Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper	35 %	20 %
Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels, compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports	Free.	20 %
Gold and silver bullion	30 %	25 %
Gold leaf	$2.00	30 %
Silver leaf	75c.	30 %
Lead ore, per lb	1½c.	¾c.
Lead, in pigs, per lb	2c.	1c.
Mica	35 %	20 %
Nickel, per lb	10c.	6c.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens, per gross	12c.	8c.
Pins, metallic	30 %	25 %
Quicksilver, per lb	10c.	7c.
Type metal, per lb	1½c.	¾c.
New types	25 %	15 %
Clocks of metal and wood	45 %	25 %
Zinc in blocks or pigs, per lb	1¾c.	1c.
In sheets, per lb	2½c.	1¼c.
Manufactured articles or wares, composed wholly or in part of any metal	45 %	35 %

Schedule D.—Wood and Manufactures of.

Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use	30 %	20 %
Manufactures of osier or willow	40 %	25 %
Casks and barrels (empty), sugar-box shooks and packing boxes of wood	30 %	20 %

Schedule E.—Sugar.

Sugar, raw	Free.	40 %
Sugar, refined, per lb	½c.	⅛c. and 40 %

Schedule F.—Tobacco and Manufactures of.

Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package or in bulk, per lb	$2.00	$1.50
If stemmed, per lb	2.75	2.25

Schedule G.—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Horses worth $150 and over	30 %	20 %
Wheat, flour	25 %	20 %
Rice, cleaned, per lb	2c.	1½c.
Uncleaned rice, per lb	1¼c.	$^{6}/_{10}$c.
Butter and substitutes therefor, per lb	6c.	4c.
Cheese, per lb	6c.	4c.
Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, per lb	3c.	2c.
Sugar of milk, per lb	8c.	5c.
Pickles and sauces of all kinds	45 %	30 %
Other vegetables, prepared or preserved in tins, jars, bottles or otherwise	45 %	30 %
Eggs, per dozen	5c.	3c.
Hay, per ton	$4	$2
Honey, per gal	20c.	10c.
Hops, per lb	15c.	8c.
Onions, per bush	40c.	20c.
Potatoes, per bush. of 60 lb., per bush.	25c.	15c.
Castor beans or seeds, per bush. of 50 lb.	50c.	25c.
Flaxseed, linseed, poppy seed, and other oil seeds, per bush. of 56 lb	30c.	20c.
Garden seeds, agricultural seeds and other seeds	20 %	10 %
Vegetables in their natural state	25 %	10 %
Straw	30 %	15 %
Fish in cans or packages	30 %	20 %
Dates, green, ripe and dried	Free.	20 %
Preserved in sugar	35 %	20 %
Pineapples	Free.	20 %
Preserved in sugar	35 %	20 %
Olives, green or prepared	Free.	20 %
Figs, per lb	2½c.	1½c.
Raisins, per lb	2½c.	1½c.
Other dried grapes, including Zante currents, per lb	Free.	1¼c.
Comfits and sweetmeats	35 %	30 %
Fruits preserved in their own juices	30 %	20 %
Almonds, not shelled, per lb	5c.	3c.
Peanuts, or ground beans, unshelled, per lb	1c.	20 %
Cocoanuts	Free.	20 %
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, per lb	1½c.	20 %
Lard, per lb	2c.	1c.
Meats, prepared or preserved	25 %	20 %
Poultry, live, per lb	3c.	2c.
Poultry, dressed, per lb	5c.	3c.
Chocolate confectionery worth over 12c. a pound, per lb	50 %	35 %
Starch, per lb	2c.	1½c.
Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes	Free.	10 %
Spices, ground or powdered, per lb	4c.	3c.

Schedule H.—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

Brandy and other spirits, per proof gal.	$2.50	$1.80
Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, per gal	40c.	30c.
Otherwise than in bottles or jugs, per gal	20c.	15c.
Malt extract, fluid in casks, per gal	20c.	15c.
In bottles or jugs	40c.	30c.
Solid or condensed	40 %	30 %

Schedule I.—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, per sq. yd	2¼c.	1¼c.
If bleached, per sq. yd	3c.	1½c.
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, per sq. yd	4c.	2¾c.
Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs and neckties or neckware, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre	50 %	40 %
Chenille curtains	60 %	40 %
Shirts or drawers, composed of cotton	$1 and 35 %	50 %
Stockings, hose and half-hose, composed of cotton	35 %	30 %
Cords, braids, laces, tapes, suspenders and braces made of cotton	40 %	45 %
All manufactures of cotton, including cloth having india rubber as a component material	40 %	35 %

Schedule J.—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures of.

Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," per lb	3c.	1½c.
Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line," per lb	2½c.	1c.
Cables, cordage and twine (except binding twine), per lb	1½c.	10 %
Oil cloth for floors, valued at 25c. or less, per square yard	40 %	25 %

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Collars and cuffs, composed wholly or in part of linen, per dozen pieces	30c. & 40%	30c. & 30%
Shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of linen	55%	50%
Laces, edgings and embroideries	60%	50%

Schedule K.—Wool and Manufactures of Wool.

On woolen or worsted yarns, valued at not more than 30c. per pound, per lb.	27½c. & 35%	30%
Woolen shawls, valued at not exceeding 40c. per pound, per lb	38½c. & 40%	35%
Blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear, valued at more than 30c. and not more than 40c. per pound, per pound	22c. & 35%	30%
Carpets of wool, flax or cotton, or composed in part of either	50%	30%

Schedule L.—Silks and Silk Goods.

Silk partially manufactured, per lb	50c.	20%
Spun silks, in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams	35%	30%
Webbings, gorings, braces, beltings and silk buttons	50%	45%
Articles of silk lace	60%	50%
All manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value	50%	45%

Schedule M.—Pulp, Papers and Books.

Mechanically ground wood pulp, per ton, dry weight	$2.50	10%
Roofing felt	20%	10%
Printing paper, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers	20%	15%
Paper envelopes, per M	25c.	20%
Writing paper, drawing paper and all other paper	25%	20%
Blank books of all kinds	25%	20%

Schedule N.—Sundries.

Brooms	40%	20%
Bristles, per lb	10c.	7½c.
Pearl and shell buttons	2½c. & 25%	1c. & 15%
Buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone and horn	50%	35%
Coal, bituminous and shale, per ton	75c.	40c.
Coke	20%	15%
Dolls (this paragraph not to take effect until January 1, 1895)	35%	25%
Matches, per gross	10c.	20%
Strings for musical instruments, if cat-gut	Free.	25%
Strings for musical instruments, if metal	45%	25%
Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored or manufactured, suitable for millinery use	50%	35%
Palm-leaf fans with artificial handles	30%	40%
Haircloth, known as "crinoline cloth," per square yard	8c.	6c.
Hats	55%	40%
Jewelry—		
All articles commercially known as "jewelry"	50%	35%
Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set	10%	25%
If set	25%	30%
Uncut precious stones of all kinds	Free.	10%
Pianoforte leather and piano action leather	35%	20%
Boots and shoes made of leather	25%	20%
Gloves, ladies' or children's, "glace" finish, kid, not over 14 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$3.25	$2.25
Manufactures known commercially as bead, beaded or jet trimmings or ornaments	45%	35%
Photographic dry plates or films	60%	25%
Pipes and all smokers' articles	70%	50%
All common tobacco pipes made wholly of clay, valued at no more than 50c. per gross, per gross	15c.	10%
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk or alpaca	55%	45%
Sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, plain	35%	30%

Free List.

	Old Rate.	New Rate
Jute and hemp bagging, per sq. yd	1 9/10c.	Free.
Binding twine, per lb	7/10c.	Free.
All hydrographic charts, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documen ts issued by foreign governments	25%	Free.
Books, maps, etc., for any State or public library	25%	Free.
Burlaps, not exceeding 60 inches in length, per lb	1 5/8c.	Free.
Burlaps in bag lengths, and bags for grain, made of burlaps, per lb	2c.	Free.
Cabbages, each	3c.	Free.
Copper ores, per lb	½c.	Free.
Cotton ties, per lb	2/10c.	Free.
Flax straw, per ton	$5.	Free.
Flax, not packed, per lb	1c.	Free.
Tow of flax or hemp, per lb	½c.	Free.
Hemp, not hackled, per ton	$25.	Free.
Cod oil, foreign fisheries, per gal	8c.	Free.
Milk, fresh, per gal	5c.	Free.
Petroleum, crude	10%	Free.
Refined	20%	Free.
Paintings in oil or water colors, and statuary	15%	Free.
Original drawings or sketches	20%	Free.
Artists' proofs of sketching and engravings	25%	Free.
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds commonly known as nursery stock	20%	Free.
Ploughs, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins	45%	Free.
Hatters' plush	10%	Free.
Salt in bags or other packages, per 100 lb	12c.	Free.
In bulk, per 100 lb	8c.	Free.
Burr stones	15%	Free.
Sulphuric acid, per lb	¼c.	Free.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, all of cedar	20%	Free.
Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves	10%	Free.
Timber, squared or sided, per cub. foot	½c.	Free.
Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber, of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and bass wood, per 1,000 feet, board measure	$1.	Free.
Sawed lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure	$2.	Free,
Pine clapboards, per M	$1.	Free.
Spruce clapboards, per M	$1.50.	Free.
Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only	20%	Free.
Laths, per 1,000 pieces	15c.	Free.
Pickets and palings	10%	Free.
White pine shingles, per 1,000	30%	Free.
All other shingles, per 1,000	30%	Free.
Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured	10%	Free.
Veneers, unmanufactured	20%	Free.

WOOL.

Class 1.—Wools of the merino, blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools and wools of like character with the foregoing, including those usually imported from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and all wools not described in classes 2 or 3, per lb	11c.	Free.
Class 2.—Combing wool, Canada long wools, and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, per lb	12c.	Free.
Class 3.—Donskoi, native, South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Syria, valued at 13 cents or less per pound	32%	Free.
When valued at more than 13 cents per pound	50%	Free.

RECENT STATE LEGISLATION.

MOST of us know very little, and possibly care even less, about the doings of other State governments than the one under which we happen to live. In fact, the facilities for obtaining prompt and reliable information on the actions of the various legislatures meeting at different dates in distant parts of our country are so extremely inadequate that the general ignorance is perhaps pardonable. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been at some trouble to learn what legislatures have been in session, and what they have done, during the past year. It finds that a dozen States have had legislative sessions since January 1, 1894. To this number two more—Georgia and South Carolina—may be added for our present purpose, though their sessions took place in the last quarter of 1893. Thus during the past twelve months fourteen legislative bodies, representing the old and wealthy commercial and manufacturing States of the Eastern seaboard, rich agricultural States of the interior, the cotton and rice planting States of the South, and the yet undeveloped States of the far West, have assembled and passed laws of greater or less benefit to their constituents. Now for a hurried glance at the main provisions of such of these laws as seem to have a claim on the interest of the general reader.

ELECTIONS.

In that kind of legislation which affects most directly the fundamentals of American citizenship—the department of electoral reform—the present year has few notable changes to report. The fact that most of the States are now conducting elections under a secret ballot system—those which have not secured such a system during the past five years can be counted on the fingers of one hand—sufficiently accounts for the general indisposition to tamper further with the electoral machinery. Virginia is the last State to adopt the Australian method of nominating and voting. In Kentucky and Colorado there have been revisions of existing election laws; reapportionments have been made in New Jersey and South Carolina. Rhode Island at last decides to elect representatives in Congress by plurality rather than majority vote. Massachusetts makes more effective her educational qualification of the suffrage by providing that each voter shall be required to read from a slip containing a portion of the State constitution, each of these slips to be drawn from a box. It is believed that this method of applying the constitutional test will do away with the old form of fraud which consisted in using set passages of the document, carefully committed to memory by the illiterate voter. Massachusetts has also adopted a thorough-going primary elections law, which embodies practically all the regulating machinery already adopted very generally in the State and especially indorsed by the Republicans for use in their party caucuses. In New York, permission has been granted to extend the use of the Myers voting machine from town to city elections, although some doubt remains as to whether the use of such a device conforms fully to the present constitutional requirement of "voting by ballot." The convention now in session at Albany is apparently disposed to recommend a clause in the new constitution which will permit the use of such machines in all State and local elections. In Ohio women are granted the right to vote for school directors, and in Iowa on questions of bonds and taxes for school and municipal purposes.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The passage of the South Carolina dispensary law amendments, their attempted enforcement, the adverse decisions of the courts and the resulting agitations are matters of familiar recent history. The campaign for the Gothenburg system in Massachusetts, though finally unsuccessful, was productive of much good. One of its indirect results was the undertaking of an investigation by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor as to the relation of the liquor traffic to crime, pauperism and insanity. Such an investigation if conducted in a scientific spirit can be made immensely valuable to all interested in the temperance reform movement in its various phases. Kentucky has obtained a local option liquor law applying to the whole State, including those districts in which prohibitory statutes were already in force. The new law requires that the question of license be submitted to popular vote (not oftener than once in three years), on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. As a supplement to the prohibitory law of Iowa, the last Legislature adopted a scheme of taxation under which everyone in the State engaging in the business is compelled to pay $600 annually; but this tax is not to be construed as legalizing the sale of liquors, and license can only be granted on petition of a majority of the voters in cities of 5,000 and over, and of 65 per cent. of the voters in smaller places. We find that Utah has taken steps to enforce a more rigid prohibition of Sunday liquor-selling. Massachusetts and Virginia impose new restrictions on the manufacture and sale of cider and wines; the main object in each case seems to be the prevention of adulteration.

ANTI-GAMBLING MEASURES.

The political revolution in New Jersey last fall resulted in the repeal last winter of the "race track" legislation passed in 1893. All the moral forces of the State were arrayed with the majority of the

Legislature in the repeal movement, and the energy of the leaders was not spent till a stringent anti-lottery law had been placed on the statute books. Rhode Island seemed to experience a like impulse toward reform; her Legislature forbade lotteries in the State, and passed laws aimed to suppress gambling and pool selling, but the exemption of tracks owned by "agricultural associations" is likely to prove a loophole for those who wish to indulge their betting propensities at "trials of speed" on such tracks. South Carolina follows the example of other Southern States, and imposes a penalty on all who participate in the brutal sport of prize fighting.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

As usual, the relations between employers and employes demanded and received much attention from the legislatures. Still there is little in the legislation of the year to remind one of the exceptional stress of the winter and spring months caused by the lack of employment and the enforced idleness of many thousands of American workingmen. As a rule, the legislatures, though in session during the worst of the depression, seem to have based their action on the assumption that conditions were normal. At any rate, no extreme measures were carried out, and few that were suggested by outsiders met with any favor. The peculiar problems of the winter left one trace, indeed, on the pages of Massachusetts legislation in the form of the appointment of a board to investigate the question of unemployed workingmen in that State. In Utah, also, the Territorial Legislature appropriated $2,000 for the employment of labor on the Capitol grounds; this appropriation, while small, was intended purely as a relief measure, and affords a precedent likely to be followed in the future. The New York City park appropriation is another instance of relief-by-work legislation; but we recall no other case of the kind in any of the States whose legislatures were in session during the year. (There have, of course, been numerous instances of municipal relief of this character). For the protection of working people seeking employment, Massachusetts passed an act aimed at a certain class of viciously conducted "employment bureaus." In the event of getting work through one of these agencies, if a person is discharged within ten days for any reason other than his inability, incompetency, refusal to work, or other fault of his own, he is entitled to receive back five-sixths of the sum he paid the agency to secure the employment.

The New York Legislature has provided for a commission to investigate the evils of tenement-house life. The scope of the inquiry begun by the three prominent citizens who constitute the commission includes not only the construction, rentals and safety of the buildings, but the effect of living in them on the health, education, savings and morals of the inmates. The "factory laws" of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been codified and revised. These statutes regulate the labor of women and children in manufacturing and mercantile establishments. They go very minutely into the various questions of hours, protection from accident, age and schooling of children and various other matters, many of which have been detailed in previous articles appearing in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from time to time. In these forms of regulation the State exercises a prerogative very different from mere police power. It undertakes to protect the individual citizen not only against the wrong-doing of others, but from the consequences of his own misguided conduct. While upholding and defending peaceable associations of laboring men, Massachusetts distinctly declares against all organizations whose officers seek to accomplish their ends by force or intimidation, and refuses to consider such as labor organizations (Ch. 437, Acts and Resolves of 1894). At the same time the power of the Commonwealth is exerted against those employers who seek to intimidate their workingmen. A penalty is imposed on any employer who discharges or reduces the wages of his workmen because of the giving or withholding of a vote at any election. New Jersey forbids employers to exact promises not to join labor organizations as a condition precedent to employment.

EDUCATION.

The same watchful care for the individual's interests on the part of the State government is observable in the legislative control of public school systems. The present year witnesses in Massachusetts an extension of high school privileges to every child in the Commonwealth. This is done by requiring those towns which do not themselves support high schools to pay the tuition of their resident children in the high schools of other towns. Transportation expenses are also authorized to be paid from the public money. New York aims to secure school attendance throughout the State by granting the State Superintendent of Public Instruction power to withhold a portion of the school fund from each district which fails to enforce the compulsory education law.

In adding new branches of public school instruction, Massachusetts seems to take the lead this year; manual training will be given after 1895 in the schools of every city having a population of 20,000, and instruction in cooking is now authorized as a part of the regular curriculum throughout the State.

The Territory (soon to be State) of Utah permits kindergartens to be maintained from public school moneys. This is a step which few States in the Union have taken as yet, New York having first authorized such expenditure only one year ago.

The change in New Jersey from the school district to the township system, legalized this year, is important.

CARE OF UNFORTUNATES.

The New York Legislature has at last made the necessary grants for the founding of the epileptic colony, so long needed in that State. It is to be named for the late Dr. Craig, president of the State Board of Charities, who took a special interest in se

curing its establishment. It is intended that the best foreign experience in conducting institutions of this kind shall be utilized by New York. Kentucky passes a needed law for the protection of vagrant, destitute, or maltreated children under sixteen years of age; while Georgia provides for the establishment of reformatory prisons for juvenile offenders. Utah opens a school for the blind.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The "Greater New York" bill, which became a law in March last, submits to a vote of the principal communities near the metropolis and within the State boundaries the question of consolidation. The city of Brooklyn, thirteen towns and villages on Long Island and the whole of Richmond County (Staten Island) are included in the proposition for annexation. The vote will be taken in November next.

On the question of municipal ownership of lighting plants, the New York Legislature is conservative. It concedes, however, to villages owning water works the power to furnish gas and electric light to their inhabitants if the proceeding is sanctioned by popular vote. Massachusetts permits municipalities to supply gas and electricity for purposes of heat and motor power, as well as light.

FINANCE.

Virginia and Georgia have arranged for the organi zation of State banks of circulation. Such banks, of course, will not begin to operate till Congress repeals the present United States tax on their currency. New Jersey adopts the collateral inheritance tax in vogue in New York and several other States as a means of State revenue. The rate of tax is 5 per cent., and the mode of collection, through the officers of probate, is substantially the same as in New York and elsewhere. Rhode Island exempts from the property tax the real estate of educational and charitable institutions, and Mississippi exempts all property owned and occupied by Christian Temperance Unions.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

New York provides for the burning of garbage in villages of 10,000 inhabitants. In Virginia a body of peculiar functions, called the "State Board of Embalming," has been organized, and is supposed to stand in the same relations to the professional embalmers which State boards of pharmacy sustain to druggists; embalmers cannot practice their art unless they possess the certificate of this State Board as to their qualifications. Iowa prohibits the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to children under sixteen year of age. Massachusetts, in view of the dangers arising from faultily constructed theatres, prescribes definite rules to be followed in the erection of buildings for amusement purposes. Rhode Island requires elevators to be regularly inspected, and provides for warning signals and the barricading of hoistways.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Only two States have civil service acts similar to that of the national government. Massachusetts extends the operation of her law to towns of 12,000 population. This means that the clerical employes of such towns must hereafter pass examinations. The New York law having been repeatedly evaded by office-holders in the State government, the Legislature has forbidden the comptroller to issue salary warrants to persons not certified by the commission for appointment. All aliens are excluded from employment by the State, municipalities, or contractors, on public works of any kind.

South Carolina and Virginia join the large group of States now committed, through their legislatures, to the project of uniform legislation on the subjects of divorce, bankruptcy and notarial certificates.

"Days of grace" on commercial paper have been abolished in New York. Massachusetts has finally abolished "Fast Day," and made April 19, the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, a legal holiday.

W. B. S.

POLITICAL JAPAN AND ITS LEADERS.

BY C. MERIWETHER.

MEASURED by years the difference to the Japanese people between Perry's entrance into that land in 1854 and the adoption of a written constitution in 1889 is little more than a third of a century, but measured by achievements and development, the difference is greater than several centuries. In the short interval of two score years Japan stepped from the dead conservatism and decrepitude of the East to the vigor and progressiveness of the leading nations of the West. All of our most modern methods and appliances have been appropriated with marvelous rapidity and skill. It is well known how fast the Japanese adopted the means, the symbols and even material of our life: dress, pleasure carriages, heavy furniture, court ceremonies, public school system, mechanical devices of industry, transportation and communication, newspapers, military and naval and police organization, and finally the very crown of our evolution—written constitutions and representative government. Our civilization seemed to have been digested and wholesomely assimilated.

But in this wonderful transformation one important consideration is sure to escape the ordinary observer,—the deep chasm between the ruled and rulers in Asiatic lands. Americans, especially, accustomed to see men rise from log cabins and tow paths to the presidency cannot realize how far apart in the

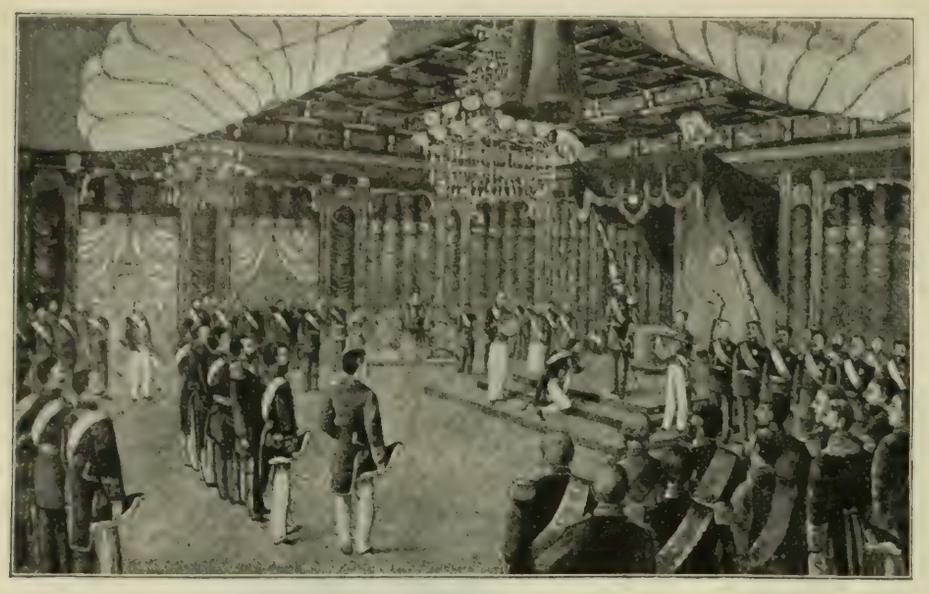


THE MIKADO, MUTSU HITO.

Orient the masses of the common people are from the governing class. They are apart in ways of viewing things, in policy, in spirit, and often even in forms of daily intercourse and speech. Up to less than three decades ago Japan was the fairest type of this strong contrast. At the top, welded by tradition and hardened by etiquette into a solid crust, were the *samurai* or gentry—warrior strata, forming with their immediate masters, the *daimio*, and with the court and *Kugé* nobles, the Japan that the average westerner knows of from books of travel, from fabulous tales, from common hearsay,—the Japan of picturesqueness of dress, of fastidiousness in conduct, of refinement in taste, of delicate appreciation in art. Below were the *heimin*—humorously translated "flat people" because mashed by the crushing mass over them—containing more than nine-tenths of the total population,



THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.



THE JAPANESE COURT.

performing all the labor, producing most of the wealth, and having no more voice in the councils of control than dumb beasts of burden.

From time immemorial *Tenshi Sama*, or Emperor—popularly with us called Mikado—has been the seat of all authority in Japan. Practically since the middle ages he has delegated actual power to some influential family. The greatest and the last of these families was the Tokugawa, whose hands held the reins for more than 250 years down to the revolution of 1868. The later representatives of the line assumed guidance under the title of *Shogun*, "head of army"—the name *tycoon*, "great lord," with which light opera has made us familiar, being a pompous Chinese term for Shogun. But the fires of discontent and jealousy were always smoldering underneath, and they mounted upward till the flames burst forth in the civil war of nearly thirty years ago. This revolution was substantially the same as a dozen other struggles in Japanese history: a contest for supremacy among rival daimios, feudal barons. The two most powerful of these clans, Satsuma and Choshu, in Southern Japan, had joined their forces to dislodge the hateful Tokugawas. When they were victorious, the Emperor did as his fathers had always done in such circumstances, he put all actual power in the hands of the successful side, and in the keeping of this *Sat-cho* combination it has remained to this day. The Royal House still remains only the emblem of authority while the *samurai* pilots the nation now as he has done for centuries past.

The Emperor may be considered to have put the government in trust in the hands of this political club, and it is this small "ring" of bold, ambitious, progressive men working under the sacred ægis of the Emporer's name that has reared that wonderful spectacle of a westernized land. They noticed that in the Occident nations were respected according to their strength and display: their armies and navies, their arsenals and depots of supplies, the magnificence of their public buildings, the lavish state of high functionaries. Haughty of their lineage, and proud of their independence unbroken through twenty centuries, they determined to put their island home in the march of progress. Immediately European and American naval and military instructors, engineers, architects, agriculturists, miners, scientists, physicians, surgeons, legal experts, linguists, college professors, school teachers and specialists in every branch of knowledge and department of government were hurried over on comfortable stipends to lead these untrained feet into new paths.

In a few years the vision of a revivified and transformed Japan shone upon the world. But true to their instincts this band of reformers rode on with Napoleonic contempt for the popular will. Slight condescension was shown at first to the wishes of the submerged nine-tenths. But these mudsills of society were not passive. In a time of reform their very numbers and weight of wealth demanded the sweeping away of caste badges. Voting qualifications were based on property rather than on grades of society. There was a general commingling of members of the two great divisions in business and professional and



THE EMPEROR IN CAVALRY UNIFORM.



PRINCE ARISUGAWA,
Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army.



PRINCE KOMATSU,
Major-General of the Army.

industrial walks. Legally commoners were admitted to the race for all political emoluments; but the force of custom and tradition reserved all the higher prizes for their old masters. In the end that happened with the Japanese "ring" which happens to all rings: it got too large to sustain its own weight. An active young man fired with zeal would gather a coterie about himself, and by the aid of their shouts fill the air with the demands for certain measures to be granted. The shrewd heads of the governing corporation would see it was easier and wiser to silence attacks than to meet them. They would invite the critic to enter, and his following would melt back into the bosom of the mass. As the members within the charmed precincts increased, rivalry broke out. Safety called for concert of action, and so disaffected chiefs would either fall out or be driven out. They would form recruits among the small fraction of the people who had political privileges, and urge new plans of relief, which in time would gain a respectful hearing from the ruling element by mere momentum of an aroused public opinion. Concession after concession would be made at the insistence of these captains of politics backed by men from both of the old castes, though they themselves were almost without exception from the gentry class. Local organization, city government, provincial assemblies were discussed and steps taken for improvement. Finally the goal seemed to be won in the pledge exacted for constitutional and representative government for the nation.

In the arena of parliament the relative strength of the combatants could for the first time be accurately gauged, and it was soon seen that the government stood on one side and the masses of the people on the other. The ruling coterie had so far lost influence that they no longer led a caste even, but represented only themselves, the official class under them and their immediate adherents. Their brethren had deserted them in shoals to make common cause with the formerly despised *heimin* on the opposite side. Though the expression of the popular will was clogged by withholding the right of suffrage from more than nine-tenths of the men, yet there was no mistaking where the preference of the vast majority lay. It was a battle between the people and a co-optative corporation intrenched behind His Sacred Majesty Tenshi Sama, the God of Heaven. The popular ral-

lying cry of the first campaign was the reduction of expenses by cutting off supernumerary offices and scaling down all salaries. Not getting this and other reforms immediately the leaders declared nothing could be hoped for from the "old ring rule," and made all things subsidiary to the question of ousting the cabinet. They raised an issue of a point of constitutional construction: to make the ministry re-responsible to the parliament instead of to the Emperor. On this line they still seek to embarrass and discredit the cabinet on every measure—even good ones if coming from that source. Time and again have they been checked by imperial dissolution, but with unflinching courage have they appealed to the voters, and with undimmed confidence and increased majority have they been returned. Down deeper than a mere matter of interpretation is perhaps their desire to seize the throttle valve, and "slow up" in the rapid rush after "Western civilization." Their opinion was never asked as to whether they wanted this re-creative process, yet it is safe to say that it is only the pace they object to and not the path. There are no signs of a desire to retrograde, but there have long been plain symptoms of discontent among them at seeing the upper ranks of officialdom living from the public treasury in the costly, complicated way of the West, while the bulk of the people jog on in the simple, inexpensive manner of their fathers. They know, at any rate, that the thick layers at the bottom have tasted but little of this fresh life and that all the improvement has been on the surface, and the upper surface at that. It has been a contest between the radical few and the conservative many.

In this long struggle between an honest, brilliant organized oligarchy, and the fast rising tide of democracy, only men of superior gifts could forge to the front. Of these none stands higher in interest, in natural ability and in importance than Count Hirobumi Ito now Minister-President of State, or Prime Minister. He not only rises above his colleagues, but overshadows his great antagonists of the popular party. He is the actual head of the empire, and has held her destinies in his hands for years. He is one of the best all-round men in Japanese politics, if not in the world. The nearest approach to his type in American history is perhaps Alexander Hamilton, though Hamilton does not fill one-tenth the important place in American development that Ito does in Japanese development. Born of a *Samurai* family he entered on a public course through the patronage of his feudal master, the lord of Yamaguchi, in Southern Japan. Curious to know something of the strange western land of which Perry had given a glimpse, he determined to visit it, and as a preparation he studied English at Nagasaki and then traveled in Europe rather extensively. It is probable that this trip, taken at an early age, when the mind is susceptible to influences, showed him in what material ways other lands were so far ahead of his own beloved home. His experience and linguistic attainments fitted him to act as interpreter to the Emperor when foreign representatives first received an audience. His close observation and comprehensive survey of Occidental affairs began to ripen into fruit when he assisted in the modification of the civil and military service of Japan and undertook the duties of a provincial governor. At one time he acted as judge. When in the Home Office, he was instrumental in getting the first railway built in the Far East, that between Tokio and Yokohama. Afterward he was transferred to the Finance Department.

He has also been successful in diplomatic fields. In 1871 he came to America as assistant ambassador with Prince Iwakura on a mission for the revision of treaties, and in San Francisco delivered a speech in English that received the warm ovations of his American hearers. Soon after, his well-balanced judgment was exerted to keep Japan from dispatching an expedition to Corea. It was only natural that a man of so many parts, of such poise of mind, of such breadth of knowledge, should be the father of the Japanese constitution. Officially he made a tour of Europe and conferred with the men who knew the actual workings of the chief European constitutions, before making even a rough draft.



COUNT HIROBUMI ITO,
Prime Minister of Japan.

His skill in management, his rare administrative talents, his powers of organization, have made him invaluable from the beginning of this "westernizing" movement, and finally put him at the very head of it. So receptive does he seem to new ideas, so evenly adjusted are his gifts, that it was confidently believed by many that he would voluntarily resign from his proud position and usher in the era of government by cabinet responsible to parliament. Perhaps this is the fatal blemish in his character—a fear to trust the people. But it is fortunate for Japan, since foreign complications have ensued, that this strong hand is at the helm.

On the popular side, with all the serenity of a prophet of truth, stands the venerable Count Itagaki, the apostle of freedom in the Orient. With all the strength and skill of Thomas Jefferson, he expounds great principles of human rights. He is by birth of the *samurai*—the gentry class, and stood high in the favor of the leaders. But a voice within him kept calling him to be a guide for the multitude, and he broke from his associates, and began the fight for constitutional government. Ceaseless agitation was his method, and he spent his days going from town to town arousing the enthusiasm of the masses. He banded young men into clubs and built up the *Jiyu-to* or Radical party, the greatest party in Japan, of which he has remained the undisputed leader. The career of politics is beset with mortal dangers in Japan. Freedom of public speech is neither granted by the government nor always allowed by partisans of the other side. At Nagoya once he defied a mob with ringing voice as he cried out, "I may die, but the principle of freedom never dies." Every political orator in Japan is liable at any moment of his speech to be called down by the police censors if he utters any inflammatory sentiments. Itagaki has run this gauntlet for years, and enforced his views throughout the empire, rarely giving any occasion for an interruption by these watchful guardians. The task he had set for himself was a most difficult one. He had to teach his followers the very elements of genuine politics. He had to hammer it into them that a political party must be based on principle and not on persons. To this day Japanese parties are still largely a faction to elevate a favorite hero. Unfortunately Itagaki has been crippled in his high aims by lack of means, and he has often only been kept in the leadership by the earnest solicitation of his admirers.

Next in importance to Itagaki on the popular side, but treading an independent path, is Count Okuma, who was also originally of the upper strata. In early life he was a friend and ally of Count Ito, and was rapidly advanced to the next highest post in the government, the ministry of foreign affairs. Here he came near to making himself the idol of the country. He was within an inch of successful revision of the treaties—the chief bone of contention in Japanese politics for years past—when some envious colleague cast obstacles in the way. The hot denunciation of Okuma's plan as a base compromise of a great nation's dignity called out a storm of public wrath. Negotiations had to be broken off, and Okuma was forced to retire. In the wild excitement, as Okuma was driving along the streets, a hair-brained youth threw a bomb into his carriage and shattered his leg so that it had to be amputated. He gradually drifted toward the opposition ranks, and finally his connection with the old clan government was severed by Imperial order. He built up the second great party of Japan, the *Kaishin-to*, Liberal party, and openly and proudly avowed his enmity to the "ring" and led his army into the battle for making the cabinet responsible to parliament.

Okuma is one of the boldest, shrewdest politicians in Japan. In philosophical grasp of great principles he is inferior to Itagaki, but he is ahead in handling a caucus or convention, or directing the fight on the floor of parliament from his study—for it is considered unworthy of a great leader to have a seat in that body. At one time these two were yoked harmoniously together in their common purpose, but lately the demon of rivalry has set them to pulling against each other, so that the foe of both has sometimes won by playing on their weaker passions.



COUNT OKUMA,
Leader of the Liberal Party.

Besides these two parties, whose combined numbers contain over a majority of the whole lower house, there are several smaller aggregations that are scarcely more than loosely joined clubs, or personal coteries. But so bitter has feeling become that nearly all those will be found sternly in the opposition on any test question.

To contend with these overwhelming odds, Prime Minister Ito has all the official class. His immediate cabinet, composed of veterans and active young brigadiers, is arranged as follows:

Count Saigo, Naval Department.
Count Inouye, Home Affairs.
Viscount Enomoto, Commerce and Agriculture.
Count Oyama, War.
Mr. Mutsu, Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Watanabe, Finance.
Mr. Gi Inouye, Education.
Mr. Yoshikawa, Justice.
Count Kuroda, Communications.

Of these, Inouye, Saigo, Enomoto and Oyama can look back over a long record of various posts held. Most of the others have only very lately won their portfolios. If any man is to be regarded as second to Ito, it is Inouye. He has followed the same general

course of advancement as Ito, but has done his best work in diplomacy. Several times he has been minister of foreign affairs, and especially has his tact been helpful in complications with Corea. Saigo and Oyama are examples of how the sword reaps political honors in Japan as well as in America. Both carved their fortunes with this weapon. Saigo



COUNT SAIGO,
Minister for the Navy.

made his first stroke of luck in the expedition to the island of Formosa twenty years ago, while both he and Oyama forced recognition by their valor in the civil war of Southern Japan in 1877, against Saigo's brother.

A glance at the life of Enomoto will throw a sidelight on the caucus method of government and illustrate how the managers are accustomed to strengthen themselves and shift the prizes from one to another. Enomoto was a vassal of the Tokugawa, and made the last stand for his master. Instead of being hopelessly disqualified, he got a foothold in the lower ranks of officialdom, and has in turn picked the following plums:

Official in the Colonization Department,
Vice-Admiral of the Navy,
Ambassador to Russia,
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Minister for the Navy,
Second Official in the Household Department,
Ambassador to China,
Minister for Communications,
Minister for Education,
Member of Privy Council,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,

and now Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. This is rather a typical than an exceptional career for a Japanese statesman.

A word as to Mr. Mutsu will recall how popular a representative he was in Washington some five years ago. He then went to Japan and has made a name for himself by his brightness and versatility.

For carrying out the plans of the government on the field, the most noted soldier Japan has is at the head of the army, or more technically is Chief of Staff. Prince Arisugawa received practical training on the only two occasions in his life that it has been possible to do so under the Japanese flag—the Revolution of 1868 and the civil war of 1877, in both of which he led the Imperial army with signal ability.

But the man who officially stands the nearest to the Emperor now is Count Yamagata, the president of the Privy Council, a body of experienced men of affairs, who are specially deputed to advise the Emperor on all questions that come up to him for final decision. He has also climbed the ladder through his qualities as a soldier.



VISCOUNT ENOMOTO,
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture.

In the course of development of Japanese politics since the revolution of 1863, the old crystallized caste distinctions of *Samurai* and *heimin* have disappeared, but out of this antagonism gradually grew the struggle between a clan combination on one side, and the masses of the people on the other. With the introduction of representative institutions for the nation, the "ring" budded into the Administration, and the parliamentary agents of the people became the Opposition. Although, as has been said, the Radicals and Liberals and lesser associations are consumed with a foolish jealousy of each other, yet none can outdo another in hostility to the government. The government have virtually no party at their back, only officialdom. Their sole check on the victorious Opposition has been the threat of ordering a new election.

Some half a dozen dissolutions of the Diet that they have felt impelled to ask the Emperor to issue in less than four years will give an idea of the dire straits they have been in all along.

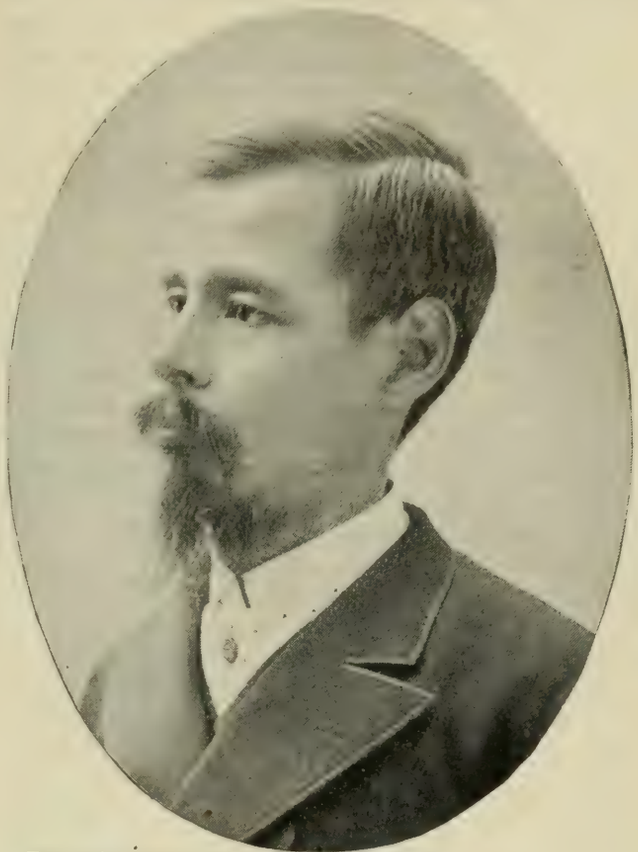
When it was necessary to order the last dissolution in June of this year, they could muster hardly a handful of voters and they knew these would be lost at the coming election in August. Baffled, beaten, routed, they could find a refuge in the rife jingoism of the time. They found a smooth glide way down hill in this direction because all the Opposition would be hand and glove with them for once. So hot has the war fever become that their bitterest opponents, Itagaki, Okuma and others have indorsed the government in this Corean matter.

Japan's diplomatic claim on Corea is shadowy. High authority holds Corea is as much a part of China as Maine is of the United States. Japan's interest in Corea up to a few years ago was mostly a sentimental tradition. Her relations with that land reach back to the dark ages when the Japanese Empress Jingo is said to have marshaled her hosts on Corean soil. We tread more substantial ground in the seventeenth century when Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the greatest man in Japanese history, after years of bloody warfare in reducing stubborn Japanese barons to his sway, devastated Corea with a large force for four or five years. His successor, Ieyasu, the cunning intriguer and long-headed organizer, withdrew his subjects from the "hermit peninsula," and busied himself contriving how to cut off Japan from the outside world. All intercourse in a manner ceased till during the past third of a century when Japanese have boasted how they entered the seclusiveness of Corea just as Americans had destroyed the seclusiveness of Japan. With this revival of the historic interest, the ancient spirit of invasion again came uppermost, and even Ito's great personality could barely keep hot-headed warriors in the early seventies from sailing away to Corean coasts. The martial flames mounted higher till in 1876–77 Takamori Saigo, brother of the present Minister for the Navy, headed a rebellion, when the authorities would not lead a filibustering foray against their near neighbor. The nation was considerably disturbed at the vigor of the malcontents before they were subdued and Saigo beheaded. But of late Japan's interests in Corea have become more material. A thriving trade has sprung up between the two. Privileges have been granted, depots established and warehouses built. The foreign commerce of Corea passes largely through the hands of Japanese merchants. Her motive for interfering in the complications of Corea is neither sentimental nor philanthropical, but merely selfish. She urges as a strategical consideration also that her own safety demands that no aggressive power like Russia should be allowed to get control over this point of land.

She and China entered into an agreement less than



MR. HANABUSA,
Of the Department of Home Affairs.



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.
MR. MUTSU,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

a dozen years ago that neither would make any important move in Corean affairs without the consent of the other—a virtual guarantee of Corean independence. The relations between China and Japan with regard to Corea have been several times before this badly strained and yet in spite of all arguments based on national interests and national pride, the matter has been adjusted without rupturing international courtesy.

There is another source to heat the fever of Japanese patriotism now,—the revision of the treaties. Foreigners in Japan are not amenable to Japanese courts. The Japanese feel this provision of the treaties as a reproach against themselves, and the government has vainly tried to get a modification of this clause, but the jingoism of the people demands the repeal of it. Japan knows that a successful foreign war would give her such a prestige that she could safely abolish this hateful privilege and step at once into the full comity of the nations of the West. An ultimatum to this effect was put forth by Japan after this article had been written.

But if this contest is provoked for display abroad, and effect at home, a more thoughtful people would have hesitated before pitting themselves against such fearful odds. China can afford to wear out her little adversary in the game of death. The Japanese affect to despise the Chinaman as stupid and wooden-headed, but many liberal-minded foreigners who know both, unqualifiedly give the palm of superiority to the Chinaman. In solidity of character, in business sagacity and honor, he is far ahead. The Japanese merchant has a most unsavory reputation as being flighty and tricky. Nor are the Chinese standing still, though it is probably a world belief that they are. They advance, but it is a slow advance. They build as highly approved modern men-of-war as any in Japan or elsewhere. Their courage in facing death, it is well known, amounts to stolidity. China has a fleet equal to Japan's, an army several times larger, and a population ten times as great. What but the desperation of the Japanese Government or the fanatical jingoism of the people would embark on such a perilous venture?

THE NEW HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

THE new constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, which was impressively proclaimed at Honolulu on July 4 as the organic law of the Islands, is a document whose provisions evince statesmanship of a high order. The difficulties to be overcome were many and serious. Monarchy in Hawaii had conducted itself in such a manner as to be no longer desirable or feasible. Its overthrow meant inevitably the establishment of republican institutions derived in the main from those of the United States. It had been hoped by the dominant element that prompt annexation to the United States might be secured with some such government as exists in our territories. But the repulse at Washington of annexation overtures left no other acceptable alternative but the formation of an independent republic.

The chief obstacle in the way of democratic representative institutions in the Sandwich Islands lies in the fact that the great mass of the laboring population is unfit for any share in the responsible political life of the community. Thousands of Chinese and Japanese coolies are at work upon the sugar plantations, and the element of extremely ignorant Portuguese laborers is a large one. Furthermore, many of the native Hawaiians themselves are wholly unequal to any intelligent use of the ballot. The greatest care has been taken by the framers of the new constitution to fix such limitations upon the exercise of the elective franchise as shall make it reasonably certain that Hawaii will be ruled by its responsible and intelligent classes. On the other hand, these restrictions are not so severe or arbitrary as to cast the reproach upon the constitution-makers of having attempted to set up an aristocratic or oligarchical government.

The legislature is divided into two branches, a Senate and a House of Representatives. Male citizens twenty years of age who can fluently speak, read and write either the English or the Hawaiian language are entitled to vote for representatives. This provision is intended to include all the native Hawaiian men who have attained an ordinary education, and all of the American and English residents who form the influential part of the non-Hawaiian population. There are also admitted to the franchise persons having special letters of denization entitling them to all the privileges of Hawaiian citizenship without requiring them to renounce allegiance to their native government. Thus many of the American residents of the Sandwich Islands hold such letters. They retain their status as American citizens, but are accorded the privilege of participation in Hawaiian affairs by virtue of actual residence and of a support during such residence of the government and institutions of the Islands. Provision is made by the new constitution for the bestowal of such special letters of denization by the Executive Council. But there is reason to suppose that the practice will tend to gradual disuse.

Article XVIII., dealing with the question of naturalization is carefully drawn, and has several points

of interest. The adoption of aliens by process of naturalization is placed exclusively within the jurisdiction of the justices of the Supreme Court. The applicant for citizenship must have resided in the Hawaiian Islands at least two years; must intend to become a permanent citizen; must be able understandingly to read, write and speak the English language; must be able intelligently to explain in his own words in English the general meaning of any portion of the constitution; must come from a country which has express treaty stipulations with Hawaii on the subject of naturalization; must be of good moral character and record; must be engaged in some lawful employment or have other lawful means of support; must be the owner of property in Hawaii of not less than two hundred dollars value, above all incumbrances; must take a prescribed oath in which he abjures allegiance to his former government, and in accepting Hawaiian allegiance agrees never to promote a movement for the restoration of monarchy. These provisions are obviously intended to prevent the naturalization of any large number of Oriental laborers, and to make practically certain the continuous evolution of an English-speaking community.

The qualifications of voters for members of the senate are the same as those for representatives, with the important addition of a property requirement. Every man who is registered as a voter for senators must either be in receipt of a money income of six hundred dollars or else must be able to show either that he possesses real estate in the republic worth fifteen hundred dollars, or that he has personal property of not less than twice that amount. This income qualification would not shut out the energetic American mechanic who may be domiciled in Hawaii, but would exclude a considerable element of native Hawaiians that possess the educational requisite which admits them to the register of voters for representatives. The constitution provides a very elaborate and detailed article upon the registration of voters. The arrangements are well devised, and the rights of qualified voters are carefully guarded.

As in the United States, the powers of government are distributed to three distinct branches: the executive, legislative and judical. These departments are, however, more intimately connected at several points in the Hawaiian constitution than in our own. For example, it is provided that the members of the President's Cabinet (consisting of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Minister of the Interior, a Minister of Finance and an Attorney-General) shall have seats in both houses of the legislature with all the rights and privileges of members of those bodies excepting the right to vote. Furthermore, it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall submit to the Senate at each regular legislative session the appropriation bills for the succeeding biennial period, and all appropriation bills or measures authorizing a public loan must be introduced by the Cabinet itself. The only exception to this provision is a permission granted to any member to introduce a bill amending the appropriation for salaries and payrolls. The practical effect of this will probably be to have all revenue measures, as well as appropriation bills, originate with the Executive government. The arrangement thus devised is a compromise between the British parliamentary system and the American Congressional system, and its operation will be observed with no little interest by students of political and legislative science.

Like the French Republic, that of Hawaii intrusts the choice of its President to the joint action of the houses of the legislature rather than to a direct vote of the people. The term of the presidency is six years, and a second consecutive term is denied. The senators are elected for six years, and the representatives for two. Thus the Hawaiian constitution actually adopts the single six-year presidential term which political reformers of all parties in the United States are advocating as a remedy for some of our worst evils. The Hawaiian President's power with regard to vetoing legislation is similar to that conferred upon our own President, excepting that the Hawaiian executive may veto specific items in appropriation bills.

Hawaii is a small country and its two legislative chambers are small. The constitution provides for fifteen senators and fifteen representatives. There is a small property qualification for members of the house of representatives and a larger one for senators. A representative must have been in receipt of an income of six hundred dollars or must own property worth a thousand dollars. A senator must be a property owner to the extent of three thousand dollars, or else must have been in receipt of an income of twelve hundred dollars. The Islands are divided into six representative districts, three of which are entitled to choose three representatives each, and three are allowed two representatives each. Cumulative voting is authorized in the choice of representatives, and each voter may cast a ballot for as many men as his district is entitled to, or may cumulate his votes for one man, or divide them. For instance, in a district electing three members the voter may cast one vote each for three men, three votes for one man, one vote for one man and two votes for another, or finally, one and a half votes each for two men. The entire house of representatives is to be re-elected each two years; but since only five senators are to be chosen at each biennial election there is no provision for cumulative voting in the case of the senators.

The senate's special prerogatives are similar to those of the United States Senate, but greater in some regards. It approves the president's appointment of members of the cabinet and the judiciary, and of all diplomatic and consular representatives. In the election of the president, for which purpose the senate and house of representatives sit together, it is not sufficient that the successful candidate receive simply a majority of the total thirty votes, but this majority must also include a clear majority of the senators. The members of the cabinet are made removable by the president with the consent of the senate. The president has the treaty-making power, subject to the senate's ratification.

The houses of the legislature are not made the judge of the qualification of their members, but all contests are to be decided by the supreme court. Each house is authorized to organize itself in its own way and to choose its own chairman. A quorum, consisting of a majority of members, is entitled to do ordinary business, but no law can be passed without the affirmative vote of more than one-half of all the elected members of each house. The chairman is authorized to count the number of members present for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is a quorum. Thus ex-Speaker Reed's famous ruling becomes incorporated in the organic law of our young sister republic. Regular sessions of the legislature are to be biennial and are to have a duration not exceeding ninety days. The president may call extra sessions, or may prolong a regular one for thirty additional days. Members are to receive for each session a compensation of $400 and mileage fees. The president of the republic is to be paid such compensation as the legislature may from time to time authorize.

A very important feature of the new Hawaiian constitution is a body entitled the Council of State. It consists of fifteen members, five of whom are to be appointed by the president and five elected by each branch of the legislature. The president and cabinet, constituting the executive council, may at any time when the legislature is not sitting call together the council of state for special advice, and in times of emergency the council of state may upon request of the president and cabinet appropriate public moneys, thus acting with all the authority of the supreme law-making body. The minister of finance, under such circumstances, is required to give a detailed account of appropriations and expenditures to the legislature at its next regular session. This council of state is only appointed for the two-year period from the end of one legislative session to the end of the next one. The council of state, sitting with the members of the cabinet, is authorized also to act as a board of pardons and reprieves, and to advise the president at his request. In fact, for all matters which concern the welfare of the state the president is entitled to ask advice from this council. Its members are to serve without pay. Any one reasonably familiar with conditions in the Hawaiian Islands can understand the advantage of this council, ready at any moment of emergency or special necessity to support the president and cabinet with advice and with the nation's moral as well as legal authority.

Among the miscellaneous provisions of the constitution it is carefully provided that all existing laws and public arrangements, including offices and appointments to office, that are not inconsistent with the constitution are to remain in effect. The crown lands are to be deemed the property of the Hawaiian government. From the beginning of the year 1896 it is forbidden to appropriate any public support whatever for any sectarian, denominational or private school, or any school not under exclusive control of the government. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are expressly forbidden. The oath which voters as well as jurors and public officials must all take makes no reference to past political action, but requires as to the future a support of the constitution, laws and government of the republic of Hawaii, and a pledge neither directly nor indirectly to encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands. Amendments to the constitution can be made by the action of two successive legislatures, the final action, however, requiring a two-thirds majority vote of each house. The provisions for the establishment of a judiciary are derived in general from the United States and call for no special comment.

General elections are to occur on the last Wednesday in September in odd years, and regular sessions of the legislature are to open on the third Wednesday in the following February. It is specially provided in the constitution that Sanford B. Dole shall be the first president and shall hold his seat until the end of the year 1900. It is also specially provided that the house of representatives to be chosen this fall shall hold office until the last Wednesday of September, 1897, and that the senators now to be chosen shall all retain their offices until the general election of 1899, after which senators shall be arranged in three classes, one-third of the body retiring biennially.

Not often in the history of constitution-making has a document of this character been more firmly and more judiciously adapted to the precise conditions under which it would have to go into effect. The advisory council of the provisional government is expressly continued in power until the legislature first convenes, either in special or in general session, and it is provided that until that time this advisory council, sitting together with the president and his cabinet, shall be vested with all the powers and authority of the law-making body. Thus, although the promulgation of the new constitution has substituted a government of fixed and permanent character for one which claimed nothing more than provisional and temporary functions and authority, there is no change whatever in the personnel or the working system; and unless the president should choose to call together in special session the legislature which will be elected this fall, the provisional government will in fact continue to exercise full power until the regular session of the legislature in February, 1896.

It is still hoped in Hawaii that before that time some agreement for union with the United States may be brought about. The constitution contains this significant clause on the annexation question: "The president, with the approval of the cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate." Whether or not these islands in the Pacific should ever become a part of this country, there can be little reason to doubt the permanency of the republican institutions

which have now been adopted. All questions as to the claims of the deposed dynasty being now finally disposed of, there can be no reason why the matter of annexation should not be approached upon its own merits by our government at Washington. It is probable that a majority of the members of both houses of Congress are in favor of ultimate annexation, and the obstacles which weighed most strongly with President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham in their adverse judgment have now been removed. It would therefore involve no inconsistency if our Department of State should in due season proceed to negotiate a treaty for the absorption of the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the great American Republic.

NEW IDEAS IN TAXATION.

BY HON. F. W. HOLDER, TREASURER SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AS might have been expected, our population, consisting of enterprising and adventurous emigrants from many lands and of their children, and possessing a new environment, has shown favor to many new ideas. These have been embodied in Australasian legislation, or are candidates for inclusion. An old idea in taxation found notable expression in the saying that the best tax was one by which the goose was plucked without crying out. As taxpayers have grown wiser they have desired to know how much they paid, and for revenue purposes at least indirect taxation has gone out of favor. Stamp duties and income tax proposals were naturally suggested, being well-worn methods of raising revenue, and duties on the estates of deceased persons were also early levied. Neither of these, however, has been regarded as a tax which was acceptable except as subsidiary to some other main impost. The other chief competitors for support have been the property or wealth tax (being an impost levied on the net value of a man's belongings after deducting his debts), and the land tax, which has assumed various forms. The property tax idea came from America, and has been tried in New Zealand, where it has now been merged in a land tax on a graduated scale. The land tax appeared in legislation first in Victoria as a tax on acreage with certain qualifications. This was avowedly intended to burst up large estates, but it is now generally admitted that it has not accomplished that result. It next appears, in 1884, in South Australian legislation, together with a form of income tax. In this case the tax was levied at the rate of one halfpenny per pound of the capital value of all land without any exempted minimums or exceptions whatever, but without taking any account of the improvements thereon. One acre of bare land, therefore, would pay the same tax as an acre of other land of similar quality and similarly situated covered with buildings or otherwise improved. The tax was on the "unimproved value," and remains unaltered now after ten years' experience. The difference between a tax on area and one on value is at once apparent when different classes of land are considered. Each foot frontage of a city block worth $500 a foot would pay the same tax as five acres of good land worth $100 an acre, or as 100 acres of inferior land at $5 per acre. Unutilized land paying as much tax as utilized land, induced utilization rather than retarded it, as a tax levied on the total value of the land including improvements would have done. Perhaps with this scheme began the record of new ideas in taxation. Of late years the Single Taxers have, in season and out of season, kept their views before the public, and have stated paradoxically that the Single Tax is not a tax at all. They desire a tax on unimproved land values which shall absorb what they call the "unearned increment," and which shall ultimately equal the full "economic rent." The revenue from such a tax would be so large as to allow of all other taxes being dispensed with. It is claimed that this is not a tax on the ground, that it simply secures for the State the added value given to land by the progress of settlement, and by the development of the country owing to public works, and otherwise. The apostle of this idea is Henry George, and his writings are too well known for this scheme to need further comment here.

The comprehensive new idea, however, which has come to stay, and which is in evidence not only in this part of the world but also elsewhere, is the principle of progression or graduation. Most old theories of taxation required that any levy should be proportionately equal upon all, so that if one man paid so much another with twice the taxable interest should pay twice as much. The new theory finds expression in the formula, "Equality of sacrifice." While, however, the theory has been in the past equality of percentage, the germ of progression has generally been present. Take any tax with an exempt minimum, and the tax is a progressive one. For instance, the South Australian income tax is levied at a fixed rate on all incomes after the first $1,000, which is free. An income of $1,250 pays the unit of taxation on each pound of the last fifty only, or one-fifth of that unit on every pound of the whole income. An income of $2,000 pays one-half the unit on each pound of the total. An income of $10,000 pays nine-tenths of the unit on each pound, and so on.

This is, then, clearly in practice progressive or graduated taxation, and has all along been recognized as fair and equitable. The same principle has been carried further in New Zealand, Queensland and Victoria, where progressive duties ranging from 1 to 10 per cent., according to the value of the estate, are levied on the property of deceased persons. Last year similar duties were imposed in South Australia, but the levy is not on the total of the estate left, but on the value of the property succeeded to, so that the subdivision of estates is promoted by the consequent decrease of tax resulting from it.

The present tendency is to demand that this progressive principle shall be applied to other forms of direct taxation also. The arguments used to support this are to the effect that a certain sum may be fairly regarded as being sufficient to provide the necessaries of life to a taxpayer and his family, that beyond this another sum may provide conveniences. Still a further sum yields luxuries, while above these any additional income may be regarded as available for accumulation. This, of course, deals with classes of income or property, and not with individual cases, which must vary infinitely, some regarding as necessaries what others would class as superfluities. As far as practicable that which is necessary to provide the absolute needs of life should be free of taxation. The conveniences might well pay a percentage to the State, but not so much as the fund available for luxuries, and the residue for accumulation could bear in fairness a still heavier impost. There is no equality of sacrifice in one man out of his bare provision for the necessaries of life contributing the same percentage as another man pays out of his surplus income. In New Zealand the progressive principle has been applied to the land tax, the rate varying from one-eighth of a penny per pound value on small holdings to one penny three farthings in the pound value on holdings worth $1,050,000. Such a graduated tax was proposed in South Australia to be levied on the unimproved value of land as a portion of the policy of the Cockburn Government, at the general elections in 1890. It has since then been constantly discussed in that colony, with and without modifications, taking utilization and other matters into account; but, so far, no act has been passed authorizing its collection. The argument is used that a large holding supports fewer people, returns usually less produce, and contributes less to the common good, and yields, therefore, less in taxation than if it were subdivided, and that consequently a special tax should be paid by any owner who prefers to hold his land in such a way. This argument is in addition to that relating to equality of sacrifice. The latest proposals before the South Australian Parliament were to levy a land tax which, with the existing tax, would have been one-half penny in the pound on the first $25,000 unimproved value of all land, and one penny in the pound on all in excess of $25,000, the value all through being, of course, the *capital* value. Also that absentees should pay 20 per cent. more than resident landholders would have to do for similar holdings. With this was coupled an income tax which, including the existing tax, would have been as follows: The first $1,000 of net income in all cases free; the next $4,000, if the result of personal exertion or salary, fourpence halfpenny in the pound; or if from property or investments, ninepence in the pound; on all incomes over $5,000, sixpence in the pound if from personal exertion, or one shilling if from property. As an alternative was urged a property or wealth tax, which many thought should also be progressive. The proposals for the land and income tax, which emanated from the government, were carried in the Lower House, but lost in the Legislative Council. Ultimately a temporary expedient was adopted, and the final decision stood over for a year. Such is the position to-day, but probably ere this year shall close other steps will have been taken in more colonies than one regarding increased taxation, and there are not wanting signs that progressive or graduated taxation is gaining favor, if some other new ideas in taxation are not.

DECLARATION OF THE BIMETALLIST MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SILVER COMMISSION.

[APPENDIX TO THE RECORD OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.]

TRANSLATED BY E. BENJ. ANDREWS.

[The following document, no part of which has heretofore found its way into our newspapers or into any English translation, is regarded by President Andrews as one of the most telling and weighty summaries of the case for bimetallism that has ever been made. Its authors are German authorities and scholars of high standing and great learning, and it will have many points of interest for American students of the monetary problem.—EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

THE undersigned, members of the German Silver Commission, believe themselves compelled to draw from the course of the commission's proceedings the following conclusions:

INCREASED PURCHASING POWER OF GOLD.

I. We consider it proved by science and experience, and partly, in fact, by the admissions of prominent adh rents of the sole-gold standard, that the power of gold to purchase goods has risen since the general extension of the gold standard (1873), is still rising to-day, and must continue to rise.

Our grounds for this belief are:

1. The rise in the purchasing power of gold, that is, the general fall in the price level of commodities, was predicted by the well-known monetary writers, Wolowski and Ernst Seyd, in 1868, before the introduction of the gold standard. Their prophecy was repeated later by E. de Laveleye and Carey. Even Dr. Bamberger said, in the session of the Reichstag May 29, 1873, according to the stenographic report: "On the contrary, gentlemen, I fully agree with one of the speakers who have preceded me, that a greater demand for gold will result from our gold policy and the similar policies adopted by other countries. Gold will then rise, and a consequence of our currency reform will be that prices with us, if we once go over to the gold standard, will decline." Robert Giffen, recognized as one of the best authorities of the gold-standard party, declared in 1888: "If events are the touchstones of prophecies, no prophecy was ever more certain than the increased dearness of gold. That the fall of prices throughout a compass so general as that in which we now see it falling is to be referred to an elevation in the purchasing power of gold is generally, and I might almost say universally, admitted."

2. The attempt to refer this lowering in the general level of prices to other causes, lying outside the coinage system, for instance, to cheapening and improvement in means of communication, to the perfecting of processes and machines for the production of goods, etc., must be considered a failure, for the reason that the same causes were present in the same strength during the twenty-year period before 1873, though at that time there was observable a gradual elevation in the prices of goods in general; while, since 1873, that is, since the beginning of the fall in the gold price of silver through the introduction of the gold standard in Germany, a sharp and permanent lowering in general prices has come in.

Moreover, the industrial development referred to is at present specially strong in the lands having the silver standard, yet without inducing any fall of prices there. This is a direct proof that silver has not lost in value, but merely gone down in its gold price, and that, therefore, the fact which confronts us is simply an elevation in the value of gold.

3. The objection that many things, as city rents, securities, and, most of all, wages, have increased in price is without weight, because in all these things powerful special factors have been influencing prices. City rents must advance so long as the population of the country continues to be drained away into the larger towns, evoking a permanent increase in the demand for houses. Securities advance in accordance with the increase in the purchasing power of the income which they yield. The prostration of productive industry lessens the demand for capital for productive purposes and increases the demand for those securities whose interest is certain to be paid. Wages rise with the elevation of the standard of life in the different classes of the population, although the full satisfaction of the demand thus originated is made impossible by the bad industrial position of employers. The social bitterness proceeding from this unsatisfied demand is mostly a result of the pressure with which a bad coinage system afflicts the entire life of industry.

RESULTING EVILS.

II. The advance in the purchasing power of gold, proved in our judgment beyond refutation, brought about by the disuse of full silver money and the adoption of a gold standard, has demonstrably produced the following industrial evils:

1. An incessantly heavier and heavier burden is falling on the debtor in favor of the creditor. In re-

spect to this Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, remarks: "A great part of the capital employed in the business of our land has passed into the hands of creditors who have neither toiled nor spun, but hold securities and mortgages. The discouragement caused by this state of things is very deep. After it has continued a number of years a sense of hopelessness masters the entire business world; all desire to undertake business enterprises is paralyzed; a multitude of establishments are closed; the laborer is forced out of work; and laborers as well as the whole middle class of the population are made to feel that a great misfortune has come over them. The result, in fact, reaches still further: a crowd of people who were once well-to-do in business have now become recipients of alms."

2. This injury to the debtor must at last involve the creditor, since the debtor is becoming unable to pay.

3. A set-back to German agriculture is manifest, referable, on the one hand, to the necessity of selling a constantly increasing amount of depreciated agricultural products in order to pay wages, interest, rent, leases, taxes; and, on the other hand, to the increased power of competition on the part of other countries, silver countries, that is, and countries on a money basis of depreciated paper. In proportion as their silver or paper loses in power to buy gold, these countries enjoying in effect a high export premium, are able to throw their native products upon the world's markets at prices far beneath what it costs German farmers to produce them, so plunging these latter in deep distress.

4. The demonetization of silver is also working a more and more visible injury to German manufacturing industry:

(*a.*) On account of the ever-lessening ability of the farmer class to purchase manufactured products.

(*b.*) On account of the decrease in exports to silver lands and of the consequent recoil upon the home market of the articles hitherto exported thither.

(*c.*) On account of the competition offered by the rapidly developing manufacturing plants of silver lands, favored by the low cost of production there and by the premium upon exportation therefrom produced by the fall in the gold price of silver.

Unless means are taken to prevent, it will not be long before the manufactured products of the silver countries will find the German market. To import Indian yarn into Germany is already a paying operation

5. A suppression of the desire to engage in industry is the natural result of falling prices. Instead of being applied to undertakings that are for the people's economic advantage, capital seeks investment in securities considered certain to pay interest. Lower rates of interest result. In order not to suffer from this, uncertain foreign securities are purchased, occasioning heavy losses of German capital, especially bad for small investors.

6. Capital cannot permanently keep clear of the injuries which debtors suffer, nor can it remain unaffected by the falling off of production. Obligations made payable in gold lead to the bankruptcy of individuals, as well as of States [Greece, Portugal, Argentina].

7. Constantly increasing difficulty besets countries which are financially involved by having gold debts to pay. Instead of being able to reduce their finances to order, they are confronted with an increasing agio upon gold, and also, corresponding to this, with an increase of the premium upon the products which they export. This exportation, moreover, is to the disadvantage of the manufactures and the agriculture of the lands having the gold standard.

8. There results a permanent injury and exhaustion of Germany's silver mining industry, which cannot be normally carried on at the present prices of silver. But as silver mining ceases there also ceases in great part the production of copper, lead, zinc, etc. In this way many millions are yearly lost to the income of the German nation; many thousands of laborers are deprived of bread; entire districts of Germany are ruined.

9. A falling off amounting to billions is taking place in the value of the nation's land and soil, threatening particularly the agricultural districts of the eastern provinces; while the growth taking place in the great cities and manufacturing centres is going on in an unhealthy way. Increasing discontent is overpowering the population, showing itself in the progress of socialistic democracy and also in the anti-Semitic movement, which E. de Laveleye foretold as a result of introducing the gold standard.

10. The depopulation of the rural sections means a weakening of the German military power. In case of war, our financial preparations are entirely unsatisfactory. That other countries are quite as badly off as we in this respect affords no satisfaction.

11. The fall in the gold price of silver severely endangers our monetary circulation. We have in circulation nearly a billion marks (face value) in thalers, small silver pieces, nickel and copper money, whose bullion value in all hardly exceeds 400 million marks. This condition gives rise to a double danger—viz.: That our monetary system may break down at critical times, and that counterfeit full legal-tender silver coins may be circulated, indistinguishable from those struck at the public mints, a process, at the present low gold price of silver, affording counterfeiters enormous profits. It is known that vast counterfeit issues are already in circulation in other countries.

12. All these evils lead every now and then to crises, which disturb business by raising rates of discount, resorted to in order to protect gold, which all banks anxiously do, for the most part withdrawing it from commerce by an embargo.

13. Beyond all question we have to anticipate a still more acute development of these evils. All the silver countries must try to place themselves on the gold basis if Germany and the rest of the great powers hold fast thereto. Modern commerce cannot permanently endure a difference in basal moneys, the separation of the world into gold countries and silver countries. But any further extension of the gold

system must, as Goschen predicted so early as 1878, lead to a business crisis such as the world has never yet passed through.

ADVANTAGES FROM REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

III. Nothing but a restitution of silver to its former coequality with gold as a monetary metal can bring the needed relief.

We promise ourselves the following benign results in case of such restitution :

1. The persistent fall of general prices would cease, the prices of all products would again be determined in a normal way, and agriculture and other industries would flourish anew.

People's fears touching money depreciation, inflation, and injury to creditors, supposing silver to be restored, rest upon exaggerations. International free coinage would at most leave barely enough excess of gold and silver over the industrial demand to keep pace with the increase of business and population and with the constant addition of new countries to the civilized portion of the world. The precious metal production with which we now have to reckon is, in fact, proportionally to the various demands which would be made upon it, very much less than that of the fifties and the sixties, which then brought rich economic blessing and did no injury whatever.

2. When prices rise, both the impulse to undertake industrial enterprises and the rate of interest also rise, working an advantage to capital which fully makes good any possible diminution in the purchasing power of money. Public income swells, permitting an advance in the salaries of officials. A flourishing condition of general industry enhances the demand for labor and betters the situation of the laboring classes.

3. Were it possible to make specie payments in silver as well as in gold, it would be easier for countries with depreciated paper money to regulate their finances. Many can never accomplish this in any other way. Variations in paper-money values would then no longer curse commerce ; the products of German industry would be in vast amounts exported to silver lands (East Asia, Mexico, South America), and at the same time the ability of our agricultural population to buy goods would be restored.

4. A period of general advance in material prosperity would rob of all significance the agrarian, anti-Semitic and Socialist-Democrat movements of agitators, and prevent the mutual bitterness of our political factions from becoming, as it now threatens to become, more acute.

5. Instead of the separate measures of value now actually in use by the world's commerce, gold alone in some countries and silver alone in others, there would be a single measure of value for all mankind, that secured through gold and silver together by rendering invariable their values relatively to one another. That this fixity in the relative values of gold and silver can be brought about is proved by history, for it actually prevailed from 1803 to 1873 owing to the mintage of both metals by France. That it is possible by a union between the chief commercial governments to establish a practically unchanging relation in value between silver and gold, was unanimously recognized, after long investigation, by the English gold and silver commission of 1888.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

The objections against the above opinions of ours seem to us to lack sufficient foundation.

1. If it be said that the restitution of silver as a monetary metal is possible, or possible in accordance with justice to creditors, only by rating silver to gold at its present market value in gold, we reply that the market price of silver to-day is abnormal, resulting from a series of panics evoked by legislation, and from a limitation in the demand for silver having no other cause than the artificial one of closing mints to this metal. Besides, it cannot be admitted that the creditor has any natural right permanently to receive at the debtor's cost, in consequence of the steady rise in the purchase power of gold, a value continually more and more in excess of what would fall to him were there no such appreciation of gold.

2. In reply to the objection, resting on misunderstood theories, that the relation in value between two "wares," gold and silver, cannot be "fixed" by statute, we appeal to actual experiences with bimetallic mintage in France, where, between 1803 and 1873, it maintained for the whole world the relation of 15½ to 1, thus persistently continuing the relative *value* of gold and silver, with slight variations corresponding to the usual movements of exchange, in spite of the greatest fluctuations in their relative *production* that have ever been known.

We appeal further to the unanimous judgment at which the English Gold and Silver Commission of 1888 arrived, although half its members were opposed to bimetallism. Here is what the Commission says :

" We think that in any conditions fairly to be contemplated in the future, so far as we can forecast them from the experience of the past, a stable ratio might be maintained if the nations we have alluded to (Great Britain, the United States, Germany and the Latin Union) were to accept and strictly adhere to bimetallism at the suggested ratio. We think that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio and not vary to any material extent.

" We need not enter upon any extended explanation of our reasons for this view, since such reasons can be derived from what we have set forth above, and since, in our opinion, they obviously follow both from theoretical considerations and from the experience of the last half century.

" It in fact appears impossible to maintain any other view."

3. If it is objected that the restitution of silver would occasion for Germany a crisis whose limits could not be foreseen, it must be noticed in the first

place that we do not strive for any interposition on behalf of silver *save on the basis of an international agreement.* No sort of distrust can be occasioned by bimetallism when it is introduced simultaneously in all the great nations.

Besides, the fear of a "flood" of silver is entirely groundless,

(*a.*) Because not an increase but a decrease in silver production is now in prospect;

(*b.*) Because the silver in the silver countries (East Asia, Mexico) and in circulation as money in the gold lands has not yet become depreciated. The billions which circulate as thalers, marks, francs, shillings and guilders still hold fast their old value;

(*c.*) Because compared with the tremendous stocks of precious metal in the world, which, including wrought gold and silver, are valued at 100,000,000,000 francs ($20,000,000,000), the yearly production is insignificantly small;

(*d.*) Because the severe and long-continued crisis has naturally reduced the demands of business on the stock of gold and silver coins, and in a period of flourishing industry this demand will greatly rise.

But the speedy establishment of international bimetallism seems to us necessary more particularly in view of the facts concerning the production of the precious metals.

The testimony of expert geologists has strengthened us in our conviction that gold is not adapted to be alone the measure of value, and that the fears of a too great production of silver are utterly unjustified.

Experts have unanimously declared:

(*a.*) That the large production of silver in Australia is a transitory phenomenon, whose end is but a little way in the future;

(*b.*) That silver production is at present rapidly falling off in the United States, not only in consequence of the fall in gold price, but as well because the bonanzas and also the carbonate ores necessary for smelting are becoming exhausted;

(*c.*) That a permanently large production of silver is to be expected only in Mexico and South America, where, because these countries are on the silver basis, the gold price of silver has, in our belief, no effect in checking the production of the metal.

As against the view prevalent in our country that the gold price of silver fell because of increase in production, it is certain that this fall is to be referred entirely to the doings of legislators; that when the fall began the production of silver was, in fact, not sufficient to meet the demand; and that the American silver laws led to a "skinning" of the silver mines, which was the main cause of the increase in production. Let normal conditions return and we may expect a stable production of silver, corresponding to the vast demand, though hardly sufficient to satisfy it.

The production of gold has greatly increased in the last few years, yet not in a way to equal the demand so long as gold alone is full money. Should the gold states at last be driven to go on and lay aside their many billions of silver money, continually losing more and more of its gold value, it would be absolutely impossible to fill the gap so caused in their circulation.

But the production of gold cannot maintain itself at its present height. The more strongly and intensively the extraction of gold is pushed, so much more rapidly and completely will the mines be exhausted. The allegations of Professor Ed. Suess in reference to the prospective exhaustion of gold mines have not been proved incorrect, but have been confirmed; and Suess, when before the Commission, only strengthened us in his views when he declared that the present copious production of gold is bringing the world essentially nearer to the moment assumed by him when the production of gold will be entirely at an end.

In the Transvaal, according to microscopic investigations, it is only a question of fossil "soaps" (alluvial or diluvial gold). The wealth of gold there, therefore, does not refute but confirms Suess' doctrine that important treasures in gold are to be found only in newly opened countries, where they quickly give out.

People still refer to the possibility of further "surprises" in respect to gold production. This possibility is all the time growing less and less with men's restlessly advancing examination of the earth's surface.

The gold production of to-day, inadequate as it is, is rapidly using up the world's last great gold reserves. To build the world's coinage system upon a production which can at best last only some decades is as impossible as a coinage system based upon the chance of "surprises."

A provident statesmanship cannot discredit silver and let it lose its value, when all human foresight is to the effect that the metal will be absolutely indispensable in the future.

The present moment, witnessing an increase in gold production which may be the last, is precisely the time to carry through an international system of bimetallism, as this can now be done without any fear that gold will leave the circulation or attain an agio. Those who prophesy a gold agio in case of bimetallism overlook the fact that they thereby ascribe to gold a scarcity and dearness too great to allow of gold possibly continuing the sole standard.

If, now, the united German governments recognize the necessity of procedure to stop the depreciation of silver, it comports with the high position of Germany as a nation that it should assume the initiative toward international negotiations, exerting its influence in the council of the nations in favor of silver, whose depreciation had its beginning in the German coinage law of 1871. Such is the condition of affairs that Germany will be permitted to reckon upon the co-operation of all powerful States, including England.

DR. ARENDT,
VON KARDORFF-WABNITZ,
LEUSCHNER,
VON SCHALSCHA,
WULFING.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

COREA AND HER PEOPLE.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. A. H. Savage-Lander, describing a visit to Corea, gives some most interesting facts regarding the country over which Japan and China are now fighting. "To a superficial mind," says Mr. Savage-Lander, "the country and the people would have but little fascination, for neither is the scenery very grand, except in some remote districts, nor are the folks likely to enchant one with enticing little ways and a marvelous artistic capacity like their neighbors, the Japanese. In fact, the Corean people have no arts and no industries.

"It is really painful when you first land in Corea to notice the careworn, sad expression on everybody's face; there they lie about idle and pensive, doubtful as to what will happen to them to-morrow, all anxious for generations that a reform might take place in the mode of government, yet all for centuries too lazy to attempt to better their position. Such is human nature! It is hard indeed to suffer, but it is nothing as compared with the trouble and worry of improving one's standing; and no one better than the Coreans knows this.

"They are born philosophers, and they make the best of what they have, or rather what they have not. When you hear Coreans talk, the topic of the conversation is invariably 'money'; if it is not 'money' it is 'food.' If they have quarrels among themselves, what can the cause be but 'cash'; and if you see a deadly fight in the streets, what could it be about if not for probably the equivalent of a farthing?

THE CAPITAL OF COREA.

"Seoul, the capital of the Corean Kingdom, is the only city where wider streets are found, and the main street, leading to the royal palace, is indeed immensely wide, so much so that two rows of smaller thatched houses and shops are built in the middle of the street itself, thus forming as it were three parallel streets of one street; but these houses are removed and pulled down twice or three times a year when his Majesty the King chooses to come out of his palace and goes in his state chair either to visit the tombs of his ancestors, some miles out of the town, or to meet the envoys of the Chinese Emperor, a short way out of the west gate of the capital, and at a place where a peculiar sort of triumphal arch, half built in masonry and half in lacquered wood, has been erected, close by an artificial cut in the rocky hill, which, in honor of the Chinese messengers, goes by the name of the 'Peking Pass.' All the cities in Corea are walled, and the gates are opened at sunrise and closed with the setting of the sun. I well remember at Seoul how many times I have had to run so as not to be locked out of the town, and vivid before me is yet the picture of hundreds of men, women and children, on foot or on tiny ponies, or leading laden bulls, scrambling to get in or out while the 'big bell' in the centre of the town announced with its mournful sound that with the last rays of light the heavy wooden gates lined with iron would be again closed till the morning. How well I remember the hoarse voice of the gatekeepers shouting out, night after night, that time was up and hurrying the weary travelers to enter the precincts of the royal city; then the huge iron padlocks and bolts were fastened, the gatekeepers retired to the adjoining house to continue the interrupted gambling which occupied their day, and a few rusty old spears standing in a row on a rack were left to take care of the safety of the town and of its inhabitants. With the sun every noise ceased, every good citizen retired to his house, and only an occasional leopard now and then crawled over the city wall and made peregrinations in the darkness over the capital. Seoul is situated about twenty-five miles inland, its port being Chemulpo, called Jinsen by the Japanese, and Jing-Chiang by the Chinese.

"Chemulpo hardly deserves the name of a Corean port, for though it is in Corea, there are but few Corean houses, the bulk of structures there being Japanese and Chinese. The little trade, consisting mostly of grain exportation, is carried on almost entirely by Japanese and Chinese, while the importation of cotton and a few miscellaneous articles is done by an American and a German merchant. The post-office is in the hands of the Japanese, the telegraphs are under the control of the Chinese, as well as the customs revenue, which is looked after by officials in the Chinese service. Chemulpo is a picturesque harbor, but the water is too shallow to allow very large ships to enter it. The tide, I was told, rises as much as twenty-eight feet and more.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"The women of Corea are most of them charming and often good looking, though it is rarely that one has a chance of seeing them. They are kept almost in seclusion and when they go out they cover their face with a white or a green hood, very similar in shape to the one worn by the women at Malta. Their dress is somewhat peculiar and deserves to be described. They wear huge trousers padded up inside with cotton wool, and socks similarly padded, which are fastened tight round the ankles to the trousers. Over these is a shortish skirt tied very high over the waist; and a tiny jacket, generally white, red, or green, completes the wardrobe of most Corean women, one peculiarity about this jacket being that it is so short that both breasts are left uncovered, which is a curious and most unpractical fashion, the climate of

Corea being colder than that of Canada. The hair is very simply made up, plastered down and tied into a knot at the back of the head. A silver pin or two are sometimes worn in it as an ornament.

"Young girls and old women often wear a curious fur cap. It has a hole in the centre and two long silk ribbons at the back. It has the shape of a section of a cone, and when smartly worn it is becoming. As for the men the national dress is rather artistic looking. When I visited Corea the whole kingdom was in mourning for the death of the Queen-dowager, therefore everybody had to wear white. Huge white trousers, a short jacket with long silk ribbons in front and twisted paper sandals, is the general attire in which one sees most people in the streets. The head dressing is what the Coreans attach more importance to. A head-band is fastened tight round the hair, which has previously been tied into a knot on the top of the head, and a small silver or metal ball is attached at the end of this knot. Occasionally a tortoiseshell ornament is fastened to the hair over the forehead, and a curiously shaped and transparent horse-hair hat, reminding one of the Welsh hat, is invariably worn both in the house and out. Taking off one's hat when one enters a house in Corea is about the rudest thing one could do; just the same as in Japan it is considered polite to take off one's boots when entering a house. Again, decorations are worn by officials behind the ears, and are in the shape of a jade, gold or silver button attached to the head-band.

"The children in Corea are extremely quaint and pretty, especially when only a few years old. At New Year they are generally dressed up in brand-new frocks, and though, according to our ideas of taste, we should not give yellow sleeves to a bright red jacket, and wear this over a green frock, I must say that somehow or other it looks all right there, and relieves the monotony of the sempiternal white garments. The faces of children are whitened with chalk, and the hair oiled and parted in the middle, plastered down and tied into one or two small pig-tails.

COREAN HOUSES.

"Corean houses are generally small, and the rooms of diminutive size. The most curious point about them is that the floor is made of stone covered with oil paper, and that under the stone flooring there is a regular oven called 'Kan,' in which a big fire is kept up day and night. Often, as the people sleep on the ground in their clothes, it happens that the floor gets so hot as to almost roast one. The Coreans seem to delight in undergoing this roasting process, and when well broiled on one side they turn on the other, and take it quite as a matter of course. The houses, as a rule, have only one floor raised a few feet above the ground, and the rooms seldom measure more than twelve feet square. The roof is very heavy and sustained by a very strong beam, and the windows are of paper as in Japan. The King's palace until lately was little better than the houses of the other people, except that in the grounds he had a grand stone building which he calls the "summer palace," but which he only inhabits on state occasions.

THE SOLDIERS.

"The cavalry soldiers still retain their old uniforms, while the infantry have a sort of semi-European costume which is quite comical to look at. The infantry have guns of all sorts, ages and descriptions, from old flintlocks to repeating breechloaders, and I have often thought of the difficulty of training soldiers, no two of them having similar guns. A couple of American army instructors were employed by the King to coach the soldiery in the art of war and teach them the use of foreign weapons, but, if I remember right, one of the greatest difficulties they had to contend with was the discipline, to which the easy-going Coreans would not lend themselves. They were brave enough when it came to fighting—especially in fighting their own way—but it was difficult to make them understand that when a man is a soldier he is no more a man, but a machine.

"The target practice amused and interested them much, but it seldom took place, as the ammunition was found to be too great an expense; and though nearly each infantry soldier possessed a gun, he hardly ever had a chance of firing it, so that when a gun had to be fired in the capital the King invariably sent a message round to the few foreigners in the town requesting them not to be frightened or alarmed at the 'report,' for it was not a revolution that had burst out, but only a blank cartridge being fired for some purpose or other!

"The Coreans, it must be understood, are lazy and depressed, but they are by no means stupid. I have come across people there who would be thought marvelously clever in any civilized country, and when they wish to learn anything they are wonderfully quick at understanding even matters of which they have never heard before. Languages come easy to them, and their pronunciation of foreign tongues is infinitely better than that of their neighbors, the Chinese or the Japanese."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE MIKADO.

CHARLES T. LONG has an article in the *Canadian Magazine* descriptive of the celebration last March of the silver wedding of the Emperor of Japan, Mutsu Hito, and which incidentally gives some information regarding his Imperial Majesty and the reforms that have been brought about during his reign.

The present Emperor is the one hundred and twenty-third sovereign in the direct line of succession who has sat upon the throne of Japan. He was born at Kioto, the old capital, on November 3, 1852, and on the death of his father, the late Emperor, in 1867, succeeded to the throne. In 1869 the young Emperor was married to the daughter of Prince Ichigo Tadaka, a noble of the first rank and head of one of the Go Sekke, "the five assisting families," from whose members alone under the old *régime* could the highest officers of the State be chosen. When Mutsu Hito came to the throne the entire land was from end to end torn and distracted by the

agonies of a bitterly fought revolutionary war, and it seemed not improbable that serious implications with foreign powers might any day be added to civil strife.

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

It is by no means an easy task for Europeans and Americans, says Mr. Long, to have any idea of the immense change that the revolution caused in the position of the sovereign of Japan toward her people: "In 660 B.C. the Emperor Jimmu ascended the throne. From that date down to the twelfth century of the Christian era the government was, at least nominally, entirely in the hands of his successors. But in the middle of that century all real power was wrested from them by military adventurers, by successive families by whom the government was administered, nominally as the Emperor's vice-regents, but in reality with absolute independence, down to the year 1868. The last family of these usurpers was that of Tokugawas, whose founder was Iyeyasu, perhaps the greatest of all the Shoguns. By him Tokio was first established and the whole empire reduced to a condition of peace and order that remained unbroken for over two centuries.

"The Vice-regency of Iyeyasu lasted from 1603 to 1617, and in 1868, when the Revolution took place, the vice-regal throne was occupied, for the fifteenth and last time, by a member of his family. In the mean time, the true and legitimate sovereigns were little more than names to their subjects, though names invested with a sanctity that was little short of divine. From the twelfth century down to the Revolution, forty-six sovereigns had in succession filled the throne, but the lives of each and all had been passed in absolute seclusion in their palaces in the sacred capital of Kioto. All were direct descendants of the Gods, and all were supposed to be direct and actual inheritors of all the virtues and holiness which the Gods themselves possessed. Their persons were too sacred to be allowed to touch the ground, to be exposed to the same air that was breathed by ordinary mortals, or to the sun. No subject dare gaze on them except their immediate personal attendants, nor touch, nor handle the dishes from which they had eaten, nor the clothing they had worn. Their palace in Kioto was large enough to form a small town of itself, in the very centre of which was the sacred dwelling of the sovereign, the whole being carefully guarded by soldiers in the employment and pay of the Shogun. The duty of these soldiers was nominally to secure the safety of the sovereign for the time being, and his family, but in reality to see, on their master's behalf, that no attempt was made by the sovereign to recover the active government of the empire which had been wrested from him.

THE NEW JAPAN.

From such a life the present Emperor was rescued by the Revolution of 1868, and since that year few sovereigns in Europe could have taken a more active part in their government than he has done in that of his empire, nor show more effectively than he has done, in every way that it is possible for a sovereign to take, a warm and intelligent interest in every measure that is calculated to promote the happiness, the prosperity and the advancement of his people. It is not possible in this article to detail even a fraction of the changes which he has seen take place in his empire, nor of the active part which he himself has taken in their promotion and encouragement. But three great functions stand out, perhaps, in prominence among all those which he has from time to time performed.

"The first of these three was the inauguration in 1872 of the first railway constructed in Japan; the second, in 1890, when the first Parliament, elected by the suffrages of the people, under a constitution granted by himself, was opened by him in the presence of Peers and Commoners and all the great dignitaries of Court and State; and the third and last was that which has just been celebrated, one more immediately personal to His Majesty and his Consort, but honored with no less acclamation and rejoicing on the part of all his subjects than were accorded to the other two—the Emperor's silver wedding."

CIVIL WARS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

IN the *North American Review*, Don Estanislao S. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister at Washington, undertakes to make clear to the bewildered minds of all of us this side of the tropics the causes and real nature of the recent civil wars in South America. As we had begun to suspect, these wars, he says, cannot be understood in the United States, nor the causes leading to them be explained except by an intimate acquaintance with the social structure and conditions of each particular country. He reminds us that the States of the American Union were founded by enlightened people, comprising among their numbers many religious enthusiasts and missionaries versed in matters of government, while the Spanish-American countries on the other hand were founded by military men of the Middle Ages, who came from southern Europe when the feudal system was imperative, and at a time when ideas were neither clear nor well settled concerning the civil and political principles which served for the government of all civilized lands. Then the enormous distances and the barbarism of the new regions impeded the natural current of settlers which began to flow from the Old World, reducing the colonizing expeditions mainly to soldiers and camp followers. In order to maintain the conquest and to continue the spread of civilization, the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal initiated a new and wise policy, which had for its purpose the peaceful subjection of the indigenous element and its mixture with the colonists coming from Europe. Thus there was provided as a basis upon which the national structures were to be erected, proceeding from these colonies, a new race of creoles, in which the native element preponderated by the number of its individuals and families and even in the proportion of blood.

DESPOTISM OR REVOLUTION.

"The native traditions of either unconditional submission and obedience to the Chief, or of implacable rebellion against him in case of a revolt, were the only rules of hereditary political science which the new social communities had for their guidance. An infusion of the blood of the warrior element of European feudalism, sometimes rebellious against its king and at others patient unto death, instead of ameliorating, only accentuated the effects of the law of social heredity in Spanish America. These new social organisms had therefore as the basic principle of their political government this fatal formula: *despotism*, that is to say, absolute submission to the chief in power, or *revolution* by those who resisted the tyranny of the despot either because they were eager to substitute something else for it or because they could no longer endure its burden.

"The brutal and ignorant masses were thus divided into two parties. Both depended upon force, by habit and tradition, and the results arrived at were in truth not likely to be solutions based upon right principles, order or justice. These ignorant and passionate masses needed to be directed, and thus there arose among them certain leaders and commanders. Like the caciques, or chieftains among the Indians, they founded their authority upon force, upon their cunning and the terror which they inspired, or else they secured adherents by their generosity and by the shelter of the weak; thus in various ways satisfying the savage or timid instincts that swayed the passions of the uncivilized hordes of which the body politic was mainly composed. The sociologic evolution, from the tragic rebellions against Pizarro in Peru down to the recent revolution in Brazil, furnishes us with materials to formulate this law—that public order in Latin America is secure in direct ratio to the progress of education among the masses, and the extent of the European immigration, which counterbalances them."

HOW THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

As an example of the way revolutions are brought about in the South American republics we give Don. Zeballos' account of the recent Brazilian conflict.

"It began some three years ago by uprisings among the 'cowboys' along the Rio Grande. The 'cowboys' are a headstrong and a warlike class, whose ideas of right are sometimes confused by their confidence in the arms they always carry and influenced by stout hearts constantly habituated to danger. Their enthusiastic temperaments are naturally susceptible of being inflamed by that one among their leaders who seems most inclined to respect their arrogant and selfish life, and they are disposed to rebel against laws passed at a remote capital, when such laws molest or interfere with their caprices. They started a revolt, but in the more advanced portions of Brazil, through the central regions where San Pablo is the metropolis, and where the benefits of a university have been felt, as well as along the southern littoral having Rio de Janeiro as a focal point, and in the north, where Bahia and Pernambuco take the lead, there was no response to the movement. The revolt of the naval squadron, which carried into the ranks of the insurgants some very prominent and respectable officers and followers, was accidental and does not conflict with the principle suggested. A bitter rivalry had broken out between the naval forces and the army, and there was much passionate folly, which the Brazilian capital contemplated coldly and with some contempt, refusing to take the part of the former."

The Brazilian revolution should not, however, be taken as in every way typical, for, we are told, that in other South American countries public order is more solidly established than in Brazil, and much more so than is generally believed in the United States.

THE NEXT GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

The Fate of Empires Decided in Ten Minutes.

MR. H. W. WILSON in the *United Service Magazine* for August has a paper describing the naval battle of to-morrow. He says that in all probability the Trafalgar of the future will last ten minutes and no more. His description of the probable course of events is somewhat awesome reading as may be seen from the following extracts:

"The curtain is raised and the tragedy begins. The period of the end-on attack will occupy from two and a half to three minutes, according to the speed with which the two fleets advance. They are not likely to exert their extreme power for several reasons—to keep some reserve for an emergency; to avoid break-downs, which are always possible when forced draught is employed; to relieve the stokers of the terrible discomfort of screwed-down stokeholds, and to allow older and slower ships to keep their place. They will in all probability approach one another at a combined speed of something like twenty-eight knots an hour or even less. The two and a half or three minutes that elapse before the fleets meet will be minutes of the most extreme and agonizing tension; in them the fate of the battle may be decided.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

"The compartments forward in that terrible blast of fire will be blown away or riddled like sieves. Water-tight doors will be useless when there are no water-tight walls. It is true that the armored deck will protect the ship's vitals, but who can say what will be the effect of losing her end? She will probably be able no longer to maintain her speed, but drop out of the line, if she does not sink deep in the trough of the sea and slowly founder. Meantime what is the general effect of the fire that is being directed on her? The whole ship will be covered with *débris*; her appearance will be rapidly transformed by the loss of her funnels and the destruction of the superstructure and upper works.

"The rain of mélinite shells which will be poured

from guns firing smokeless powder will wreck all parts of the ship outside the heavy armor. In three minutes six 6-inch guns can discharge seventy-two projectiles. If 20 per cent. of these strike the target their effect on it will be most destructive. It is during this period that powerful bow fire will be of the greatest importance, enabling the captain to get the most out of his ship. Woe to vessels which are weak in this respect.

"Ships like the *Benbow* or *Baudin*, where the barbettes are insufficiently supported, the explosion of shells under them may bring them down with their weight of seven hundred or eight hundred tons. If once they give way, armored deck cannot support them, and they may be expected to go clean through the bottom of the ship, involving her destruction in their downfall. The result of the destruction of the funnels seems to have escaped notice. The draught would fail, the ship be filled with smoke, and the decks not improbably set on fire.

"The extinction of the electric light may be looked for, and the ship's interior will be plunged into darkness. The work of the captain will be rendered ten times more difficult than ever, from the wreckage of the chart-house above him and the hail on the conning tower itself. If the guns in the auxiliary battery are not well protected from a raking fire and isolated by splinter-proof traverses, the carnage among the men there will be awful. One mélinite shell might render it untenantable, as the fumes, quite apart from the effects of the explosion, are suffocating.

EFFECT OF PROJECTILES.

"But supposing all goes well, the big guns will be discharged, at five or six hundred yards. What the effect of the detonation of their huge shells in the ship will be it is hard to picture. They will probably, like the explosion of a powder magazine, reduce the already wrecked ship to a hopeless chaos, destroying all her organization and the nerve thread that conveys the captain's orders to the engine-room. Even if the armor resists the blow the shock to the ship will be terrific. Striking the turret of an ironclad one of these projectiles would probably, if it did not hurl it overboard, stun or kill every man in it and wreck all its complicated mechanism.

"No experiment has yet been tried that will throw light on the action of a 1,200-pound or 1,800-pound shell in the tangle of iron work that makes up a modern ship. Till such experiments are tried in the battle-field we can but guess. We may be sure that the reality will be appalling.

"The moment of collision is now at hand. The ships wrecked, smoking and dripping with blood, are close to one another. Funnels and masts have been swept away. The ships have come through the wreath of smoke that shrouded them at the discharge of the heavy ordnance. The first stage of the encounter is over, and the survivors of the terrible slaughter are driving the battered hulls, low in the water, at one another. Some again are halting in this charge or falling behind, their captains dead or steering gear deranged. Such ships are the certain prey of their opponent's rams."

Mr. Wilson concludes by saying that the engagement, other things being equal, will be decided by the superiority of numbers. The loss of life will be very heavy, both from the foundering of ships and the slaughter of shells. He suggests that it might be well to build ships armed entirely with six and eight-inch quick-firing guns, which penetrate at 1,000 yards any armor of twelve inches and under.

THE ARREST OF ARMAMENTS.

PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* concerning the "War Chests of Europe," declares that the proposed arrest of armaments by international agreement to regard the present military expenditure as a maximum is impracticable. He says that no great power would be prepared to bind its hands this way. That disarmament only comes when it imposes itself by exhaustion, and until that is the case the power for war remains the great test of the strength of States. Professor Geffcken then goes on to consider the condition of the war chests of Europe. It is one of his theories that sound finances are indispensable for war, which reminds us of the late Lord Derby's complacent assurance in 1876, that war was absolutely impossible because none of the great powers could afford to draw their swords. Within a few months Lord Derby's own policy precipitated war and brought the Russian arms up to the gates of Constantinople.

Professor Geffcken thus sums up the conclusions of his own survey: "Italy appears incapable of carrying on a war, except by foreign subsidies, for as to her own resources she would have nothing but paper money or loans contracted at ruinous prices; besides, it is greatly to be doubted whether her army and navy are in an efficient state. Germany has the strongest army, and a small but excellent navy; in both of them everything is ready for war to the minutest item: the reserves and the landwehr can be mobilized on the shortest notice, so that the war force of 2,549,918 men may take the field within ten days after order; and this formidable array is backed by 620,000,000 marks in cash and sound elastic finances. As to Austria-Hungary, there can be no doubt that a great war would throw back the monarchy into the *régime* of inconvertible bank notes; however, it would stand its own, and would weather a large storm as well, or better than those of 1848 and 1866. Russia, besides her gold treasure destined for a war in foreign parts where her notes are not accepted, would in case of need probably not scruple stopping payment of interest to her foreign creditors, and for the internal administration she would constantly increase her paper money. As to France, however embarrassed her present financial condition may be, it will certainly not prevent her from going to war when the nation is determined upon doing so, or is dragged into it by improvident leaders, as was the case in 1870."

Another View.

An article of a very different kind appears in the same number of the *Nineteenth Century* by an American, Mr. W. F. Alden, known as the writer of some charming and amusing stories. Mr. Alden, however, was at one time Consul-General at Rome, and in this paper he writes fact and opinion. So far from sharing Professor Geffcken's ideas as to the impossibility of declaring war because of unsound finance, he believes that war is inevitable, because Italy's finances are in such a bad condition. This is the way in which he argues the matter: "Even the noble and unselfish Italian King, whose every thought is of the welfare of his people, must see as clearly as his veteran Minister that in the terrible surgery of the sabre lies the only hope of Italian salvation.

"The German Emperor unquestionably desires peace, but Germany cannot afford to purchase peace at the price of the disruption of the Triple Alliance. In case of war, Italy can easily give employment to two hundred thousand French troops that would otherwise oppose."

THE FEDERATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE.

The Proposals of Sir George Grey.

ONE of the most interesting articles which appear in the English magazines this month is that by Sir George Grey in the *Contemporary Review* on the "Future of the English-Speaking Race." The veteran statesman, who has returned from New Zealand to the Old Country, is as full of aspirations and ideals as ever he was in the days of his youth. He dreams dreams and sees visions as much as any young man within the four corners of the British Empire. The article, which takes the form of a conversation, is full of many beautiful passages and many pregnant thoughts.

As a whole it is devoted to an advocacy of the federation first of the British Empire, and then of the whole English-speaking race. If this federation were attained, says Sir George: "It would mean the triumph of what, if it is carried out, is the highest moral system man in all his history has known—Christianity. And it would imply the dominance of probably the richest language that has ever existed—that belonging to us Anglo-Saxons. Given a universal code of morals and a universal tongue, and how far would the step be to that last great federation, the brotherhood of man, which Tennyson and Burns have sung to us?"

OBSTACLES.

Sir George Grey, however, is no ideal dreamer; he is a practical statesman who has administered many colonies, and knows what he is talking about. He recognizes that there are certain obstacles in the way of federation, and of these he says: "Probably two of the strongest are the appointment of governors by the British Ministry and the nomination of the Upper Houses of the legislatures through those governors."

In order to remove these obstacles he would pass an act giving every British colony power to remodel its constitution without any reference to its existing institutions, and by this means he thinks he could get rid both of the appointed governors and the nominal Upper Chambers. When he had done this the ground would be cleared for their representation at Westminster. He says: "My preference would be for a British Imperial Parliament of one chamber, because I think that the most effective method of constitutional government, whether it be in the local affairs of a State or in the affairs of a world-wide empire. But no one man should presume to a definite opinion in such a matter, and given once that there was to be a British Imperial Parliament, it would have to be determined how it should, with the best advantage to all concerned, be constituted."

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

We in America have led the way and shown the English how to combine centralization with decentralization: "It would not be necessary to adhere in any slavish way to it, but undoubtedly the United States of America have shown one way in which the end we must try to gain can be reached. No doubt faults might be found in the American system, but, upon the whole, it ought to be regarded as furnishing us with very useful inspiration. Canada has already federated herself, and it would be an easy thing for her, while maintaining her own federation, to become part and parcel of the larger federation. I make no doubt that Australasia would come in colony by colony, or two at a time; anyhow, only she would come. As to the Polynesian Islands, they would be grouped together, and have their place and their representatives. True, New Caledonia and Tahiti belong to France, although if I and the native chiefs had been allowed to have our way, they might many years ago have been preserved for this federation. But as it is, they do not make serious obstacles, and the force of attraction which the greater always has for the less, would, by-and-by, find them among us. Samoa I count secure in the end, thanks to the instinctive—possibly the unconsciously instinctive—action of the United States of America, which prevented those beautiful islands from becoming a dependency of Germany. South Africa I endeavored to federate in my own time there, and I could give reasons for saying that I believe I should have been successful had the Home Government allowed me to proceed.

AN "EPOCH OF FEDERATION."

"I think that in local decentralization, coupled with general centralization, there is the secret of future human stability and vitality. No doubt a federation, the like of which I suggest, would be something never before known. But then the conditions calling for it have never arisen before; there has not, in the past, been the necessity for such a thing. The Ancients had not discovered the art of securing political representation, or what the Mod-

erns call the principle of federation. With the changed conditions of the world, the necessity has arisen, and the call has been to the Anglo-Saxon. Everything—the materials, the tools—is ready at our disposal. In fine, we have reached an epoch of federation, which is, so far as I can see, the new form of human economy.

"To all intents and purposes war would by degrees die out from the face of the earth—it would become impossible. The armed camp, which burdens the Old World, enslaves the nations and impedes progress, would disappear. If you had the Anglo-Saxon race, acting on a common ground, they could determine the balance of power for a fully peopled earth. Such a moral force would be irresistible, and argument would take the place of war in the settlement of international disputes.

"As the second great result of the cohesion of the race we should have life quickened and developed and unemployed energies called into action in many places where they now lie stagnant."

Sir George is a great devotee of federation. He does not despair of bringing the American Republic into line with the British Empire, but he would at first content himself with working first for peace and good understanding between Washington and London. He says: "What we have to do is to come to a standing agreement that whenever any subject affecting us both arises, or when there is any question affecting the well-being of the world generally, we shall meet in conference and decide upon common action. An Anglo-American Council, coming quietly into operation when there was cause, disappearing for the time when it had done its work, would be a mighty instrument for good."

LORD WOLSELEY ON MILITARY STRATEGY.

IN the *United Service Magazine* there is an interesting report of a discussion on Captain James' paper on "Military Strategy," in the course of which Lord Wolseley took occasion to remark on the "great advantage which a river or a canal as a line of communication confers upon an army. It is not easy, gentlemen, to fully realize the full truth of this statement until you have to conduct some operation in the field at a great distance from your base of supply. In my own small experience I have had more than once to choose between a road or a river as my line of communication; I always selected the river. It requires no metalling, no repairs, no horses, camels, or beast of burden to work along it, and is not affected by wet weather. If ever any one here has to make a choice, I earnestly advise him to follow my example on this point, and select a navigable river in preference to the best road that ever existed. This advice I give with the greatest confidence."

In further illustrating the superiority of water communication to land he said that it was perfectly possible for England to land an army of 100,000 men on any point of an enemy's coast. "To convey such an army from England to France it would take 150 large-sized steamers and no more. For a voyage, say to Constantinople, which is about the furthest point to which we are ever likely to send that number of men, and speaking roughly from memory, I believe that 300 large-sized steamers would suffice, and 300 ships would be easily collected in England at any time."

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

IN the opening article of the *Forum*, Mr. David McGregor Means reviews briefly the events leading up to the recent railway strike, setting forth as he proceeds the principles involved. His statement of the case would seem to justify the position taken by the Pullman Company and the railway companies and also the attitude of the courts and the Federal government with reference to the strike.

We give as follows Mr. Means' own summary of his lengthy account of the strike: "Stated boldly, the members of the union struck because the railroad companies refused to violate contracts at their request. The aim of the union was to inflict injury upon the Pullman Company in order that that company might be thereby induced to pay such wages as its workmen desired. It was impossible, however, to attack the Pullman Company directly, for it had already ceased operations as a manufacturing concern, and as a landlord it had also ceased to collect rents. Hence the union determined to compel the railroad companies to join in the attack by refusing to haul the Pullman cars. As they declined to be used in this way, the union attempted to inflict such injuries upon them by stopping traffic as would bring them to submission. But, as has been pointed out, it was impossible for the railroad companies to comply with this demand, no matter what injuries were inflicted upon them. Had they attempted to comply, the Pullman Company would have at once applied to the court for a mandatory injunction requiring the railroad companies to perform their agreements. Even were this not so, the Pullman Company would have been at all events entitled to damages for breach of contract. It was clearly impossible to coerce that company by such means, and the railway unionists therefore took the position that they would interrupt the business of the country, subject thousands of innocent passengers to delay and annoyance, and throw thousands of workmen who had no part in the matter out of employment, merely as a manifestation of their power. Their attitude was essentially that of the anarchist. They were dissatisfied with the existing institutions of society; and in the face of the fact that the courts would promptly nullify the measure which they proposed to adopt, they insisted upon adopting it. They demanded that their will should be recognized as superior to the law of the land, and this revolutionary demand, together with the evident sympathy and practical encouragement of the State and city magistrates, is what gave the strike its significance."

From Mr. Gompers' Point of View.

It will be interesting in this connection to read Mr. Samuel P. Gompers' account of the strike in the *North American Review*, as representing the point of view of the American Federation of Labor: "A little more than twenty years ago George M. Pullman conceived the idea of starting, in connection with his car shops, a town—one that should bear his name and hand down to posterity a monument of his enterprise and philanthropy. He built houses for his employes to live in, stores to make their purchases in, and churches to do their praying in. The workers were told their interests and Mr. Pullman's were one and the same, that what would bring him a greater prosperity would redound to their advantage. They were warned that to belong to a trade-union would be inimical to their *joint* enterprise, hence workmen who would purpose forming a union among them would be discharged, regarded as a common enemy, and driven out of town. They were to depend entirely upon Mr. Pullman's generosity and foresight in all things.

CONDITIONS AT PULLMAN.

"The result was that the workers at Pullman were huddled together in the (outwardly) neat houses, for which they were required to pay higher rents than are paid for similar accommodations in Chicago. They were reduced in wages as often as the seasons would recur and opportunities either arose or were made. This was carried on until last February, when a reduction in wages was offered varying from 25 to 33⅓ and in a few instances 50 per cent.

"The workmen being driven to desperation, a meeting was held. Who called it no one knows; how it came about not a vestige of evidence is at hand. It was held and a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Pullman or a representative of the company, to show that it was absolutely impossible to live on the wages offered; that a middle ground should be sought; that if wages were to be reduced the rents should also come down. Instead of the request of the men being considered by Mr. Pullman, the committee was summarily dismissed and discharged almost instantly. Is it surprising that these men in their rude awakening, finding themselves injured and insulted and their spokesmen discharged and blacklisted, and themselves without an organization to protect or defend them, without the means of properly laying their grievances before organized labor of the country, struck work, declaring that they might as well remain idle and starve as work and slowly meet that fate?

"Organized labor of Chicago becoming aware of the unusual commotion at Pullman did not hold against the workers of that town their previous refusals to organize. It was readily appreciated that these men had been wholly misled by false promises and covert threats. Relief committees were at once formed, and it is firmly declared that the average workmen of that town have fared better since they engaged in the contest and fraternized with their fellow-workmen than they have for the past two years while working.

HOW THE A. R. U. BECAME INVOLVED.

"It was during this time, when relief committees from the Pullman strikers were making their visits to organizations, that the American Railway Union was holding its first convention in Chicago, and a committee called upon it for its financial and moral assistance. A committee from the convention was appointed to wait upon the company with the request that the matter in dispute be submitted to arbitration. The committee was told that there was nothing to arbitrate and that the company refused to discuss the matter at all. Insulted, humiliated by the manner their disinterested efforts at restoring amicable relations between Mr. Pullman and his former servile employes were received, the committee made its report. The convention in a moment reflected the feelings of the committee, and though at first sullen, silent and indignant they resolved amid the wildest enthusiasm that unless the Pullman Company either adjusted the matter in controversy with their employes or submitted it to arbitration the members of the American Railway Union would not handle Pullman cars and would ask all workmen to act likewise. No heed was given to the request, resolution, or threat (call it what you will), and the great boycott (strike) was on.

"I can scarcely bring myself to the belief that the convention imagined that the movement would be as extended as it came to be, nor that it would last as long as it did. Be that as it may, we certainly found ourselves in the midst of one of the greatest labor struggles."

THE UNION'S JUSTIFICATION.

As to the question of whether or not the strike was justifiable, he asserts that from the point of view of the employer it was not, and that from the point of view of the labor organization having an agreement with an employer, whose provisions a strike would violate, it also was not; but from the point of view of the American Railway Union, "having no agreement with either of the railroad companies involved, and expressing inarticulately the protest of the masses against the wrongs inflicted upon any of their brothers, and their yearning for justice to all mankind, Yes, a thousand times yes."

"It is something not yet fully understood," says Mr. Gompers in conclusion, "how thoroughly organized labor stands as the sturdy pioneer of all the hopes of the masses for justice and human conditions, of their aspirations for a nobler manhood resultant from an equality of opportunities. It is in consequence of these facts that organized labor feels itself frequently called upon to espouse the cause of those who have neglected their own interests, and who have even antagonized any effort to bring them within the fold of organization. Laboring men feel and know that the wealth producers would certainly avail themselves of their only means of defending and advanc-

ing their position in life were it not that they in many instances have their prejudices aroused and their ignorance of actual conditions preyed upon by the instruments of their oppression in the hands of the corporate and employing class. But the men are on strike, the police armed to the teeth are on guard to protect life and property, the militia are called out ostensibly for the same purpose, and the regular army of the United States are marshaled into the fields by order of the President to enforce injunctions, restraining "everybody" from even writing a letter, issued by the judge who only a few days before expressed the firm conviction that the growth of labor organizations must be checked by law."

REFORM IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

UNDER the title, "Legalized Plunder of Railroad Properties," Mr. Isaac L. Rice sets forth in the *Forum* the condition of affairs that has been brought about by our present policy of management. In theory, says Mr. Rice, our railroad companies are required to make frequent and truthful reports as to their condition; their officers and directors are supposed to be responsible to the proprietors and so restricted in their powers that they may not abuse with impunity the trust confided to them, and similarly, receivers are not permitted to abuse their positions as delegates of courts of equity. In practice, however, he asserts that the power of directors and receivers of railroad corporations has been rendered well nigh absolute, and practically irresponsible, so that corporations are frequently treated by the persons administering their affairs, not as trust estates confided to their care, but as conquered provinces. This condition of affairs has been brought about it is asserted by our present policy of leaving to private action alone the protection of the rights of security holders under theoretical safeguards which in practice have proved illusory. These theoretical safeguards are: 1, Annual elections; 2, legal redress by suits instituted on the part of individual security holders; 3, intervention in receivership proceedings.

As every one knows the first of these safeguards is futile as to the properties whereof the directors own so large a proportion of the stock that elections and annual meetings are practically perfunctory affairs. But even when directors own only the nominal amount necessary for their qualification, Mr. Rice states that they are almost invariably in position to control elections and to secure a ratification of their own acts, no matter what they may be. He supports these statements with well-known evidence to show that an attempt to hold the directors responsible at annual meetings and elections is attended with such difficulty, and the chance for successful opposition so insignificant, that such meetings and elections have lost all vitality.

The employment of the second so-called safeguard, namely, suits instituted by private individuals in the courts of equity, for the purpose of holding directors responsible for breaches of trust, Mr. Rice declares is attended with such heavy expense and the chances of success are so remote, and even if finally prevailing, the practical results are so barren, that such suits are even more rarely resorted to than contests for control.

As to the third of these safeguards, intervention in receivership proceedings, Mr. Rice holds that it is not the best arrangement to impose upon courts of justice the "onerous and foreign" duty of managing railroads.

WHAT SHALL BE OUR POLICY?

While Mr. Rice considers that our present policy has disastrously failed, and that it is imperative upon us to adopt a new one, he thinks it best to go slow. It is essential, he declares, on account of the very failure of the past, that a new policy shall not involve such radical changes as to give rise to new and unsuspected problems; that it should not be novel, but in perfect congruity with the spirit of the Federal Constitution and with existing institutions; in short, "the object should be only to give practical effect to the trust relations which ought to exist between directors and security holders, and which must exist in order that we may establish justice and promote the common welfare."

Mr. Rice favors the passage of the bill "to regulate railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce," recently introduced into Congress, as a first step in the inauguration of the right sort of policy. This bill was brought forward in the Senate by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Isidor Straus, of New York, and proceeds on five lines, as follows:

"1. Restraint upon the commission of those wrongs proved to be most common and most destructive of the welfare of railroad companies, by placing the stigma of crime upon them.

"2. Regulation of railroad elections so as to make them free and honest, in order that the sense of trust and responsibility for the management of those companies may be reawakened and kept permanently active.

"3. Assimilation of the management of railroad properties by receivers to that of directors, so as to relieve the United States circuit courts from the cares of the business management of those properties to the extent that these cares are foreign to the administration of justice.

"4. Establishment of a method of publicity of corporate affairs, acts of the directors, and business results, under governmental supervision.

"5. Initiative on the part of the public prosecuting authorities in respect to crimes committed in contravention of the provisions of the bill."

The evils at which this bill is aimed are sufficiently well known to be suggested by the provisions quoted above. Enough here to say that the accomplishment of this reform requires absolutely that there shall be public examinations similar to those which our banks are subjected to, and that these examinations shall be made periodically, and that no report shall be published by the directors or receivers unless certified by the examiner as correct.

THE PURIFICATION OF LEGISLATION.

SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN has a timely article in the *North American Review* on the subject "How to Purify National Legislation," taking as his text the bill for that purpose which he introduced into the Senate on June 6 of this year. This bill, if passed, would make it unlawful for any Senator or Representative of the United States during his term of office to own, or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, or in any manner dealing in speculative stocks the value of which may depend upon a vote of Congress.

As to the necessity for the enactment and enforcement of a law of this character, he says: "All human experience has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that it would be putting human nature to a test altogether too severe to expect a wholly impartial exposition of law from a judge who was himself pecuniarily interested in the result of a suit tried before him. Hence in this country it has become an undeviating rule for judges not to sit in cases in which they are personally concerned. Should they do so, the rule is equally well settled that their judgments would be absolutely void and of no effect. The moment it should appear of record that the judge was pecuniarily interested in the result of a litigation tried before him, he would become *ipso facto* deprived of jurisdiction. This is upon the broad ground of public policy—upon the ground that to permit judges to act in such cases would be to encourage corrupt practices on the part of the judiciary, and would lead to gross injustice.

CONGRESSMEN VS. JUDGES.

"It is well known that the judiciary of this country is of the very highest character for probity and integrity. Yet the law, with a merciful regard for human feelings, declines to permit any judge to sit in his own case. Why should not this beneficent rule be applied to the legislative as well as the judicial branch of the government? If, in the case of an *interpreter* of laws—and such, in the last analysis, a judge must be said to be—it is too much to expect that he will observe the strictest impartiality in a case in which he is himself pecuniarily interested, what divinity should hedge a *maker* of laws to shield him from the operation of the same principle? What disparagement of his character can be involved in a law which would have the effect of removing from him even the suspicion of wrongdoing?

"Congress possesses exclusive legislative jurisdiction over all matters national in character. Whether for good or ill its laws operate with full and direct force upon all citizens within the confines of the Republic. Why should not its members, charged with such grave responsibilities and executing for the entire nation so delicate and far-reaching a trust, be compelled to observe the same degree of propriety that the laws require to be observed by members of the judicial branch of the government? Why should they not be required to refrain from practices that would constitute a serious offense in a judge of the most obscure local court? If it would be too much to expect that one class of public officials, and those acknowledged to be of the highest integrity and probity, can act impartially in a case in which their private pecuniary interests conflict with an impartial performance of their public duties, what good reason can be urged for exempting from the operation of the same wholesome principle another class of public servants of necessarily no higher—inasmuch as there can be no higher—degree of integrity and probity?"

Such a law, Senator Allen contends, would not exclude Senators and Representatives from engaging in an honorable private occupation during their terms of office, or investing in any property, which, as an incident of the general prosperity induced by beneficial legislation, might be increased in value. The proposed bill, as interpreted by its author, seeks merely to restrain Senators and Representatives during their term of office from dealing in speculative stocks, the value of which may in any manner depend upon a vote of Congress. To the oath, which by the Constitution is required to be taken by a member of the national legislature before being permitted to occupy his seat, Senator Allen would add a provision by which the member elect would swear that during his term of office he would not be concerned in any way in speculative stocks, or connected in any way with organizations in which speculative stocks are bought or sold. These safeguards, if properly enforced, would, he declares, in conclusion, place the country upon a sounder basis of public and private morality.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE ANARCHIST.

MR. HENRY HOLT discusses in the *Forum* the subject "Punishment of Anarchists and Others." The difficulty in dealing with the anarchist seems to be this: So long as he confines himself to merely denouncing the present social organization, it is practically impossible under our American laws to restrain him. If he is put in prison or in an asylum, there is no sort of security that he would stay there, for the reason that "his disorder does not prevent dissimulation," and all that he has to do to secure release is to profess a change of heart and stick to it. It is only after he has committed some crime that we are able positively to deal with him.

For this difficulty Mr. Holt suggests the following remedy: "Let the State say to the professed anarchist: You have abandoned the right to stay among us. We have no desire to take your life; but we will not have you among us. Go elsewhere, and use whatever chances you may have. You prove yourself not fit for human society, and we shall, as a matter of decency, notify all organized societies of that fact. If you come back here we shall kill you. If you go there, they, if they are wise, will do the same. Your only possible home is your only fit home—the wild and desert places of the earth, with the other beasts of prey that man has not yet exterminated."

A NON-PARTISAN FARMERS' ORGANIZATION.

THE "Farmers' National Congress of the United States" is described by its president, the Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, in the *Midland Monthly* for August. Mr. Clayton does not believe in the infusion of party politics into farmers' organizations. On this point he says:

"Farmers' organizations in the past have been a flat failure. They have been manipulated in the interest of political parties and to advance the interests of political leaders.

"The Grange organization of the early seventies was a magnificent effort in the right direction. As long as it adhered to the object for which it was organized, it commanded the respect of the leading political parties, but when it entered the muddy pool of politics it soon lost its power for good. The Farmers' Alliance, which took the place of the Grange, was soon wrecked on the same political reef. These failures have caused thoughtful and practical representative men of the great productive interests of the country to look in a different direction for necessary influence to secure legislation in behalf of our great interest. It is through the non-political action of the 'Farmers' National Congress of the United States of America' that much has been accomplished, and through which much more may be accomplished.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

"Its principles are contained in one short sentence of the first section of the constitution, which says: 'Its object shall be to advance the agricultural interest of the union.' (Short as it is it embraces every phase of a great industry.)

"The organization is non-political in character, with the same representation as that of the Congress of the United States, with the addition, that the presidents of all State agricultural societies and agricultural colleges are members by virtue of their office. The delegates, who hold their office for two years, are appointed and commissioned by the governors of the several States. The object of the organization is twofold in character:

"1. It seeks to mold and shape such legislation as the interest of the farmer requires, and to present it to State and national legislative bodies for their action.

"2. It has a literary programme by which it seeks to elevate the great masses, now engaged in agricultural pursuits, to a position in keeping with that occupation. . . .

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

"Nearly every important demand made by this congress, upon our national legislative body, has been favorably considered. It demanded the passage of the interstate commerce law; also that the Secretaryship of Agriculture be made a cabinet position; that the Signal Service be enlarged; that infectious live-stock disease be stamped out; that adulteration of human food be prevented; that our rivers and harbors be improved; that the irrigation of the arid districts be encouraged, and that agricultural products be given the benefit of the same protective policy extended by the government to other great interests."

THE CIVIL WAR INCOME TAX.

AMONG the advantages claimed for the income tax as a means of revenue, Mr. Joseph A. Hill points out, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, its responsiveness to the influences of patriotism when war is undertaken by a democratic country. The productiveness of this tax, Mr. Hill admits, depends largely on the readiness of men to reveal their incomes.

"On the floor of Congress Mr. Morrill referred to 'our income tax' as being, 'after all, but little more than each individual chooses to pay on his own estimate of his income;' and at another time he said that 'the law left it almost to the conscience of each man how much he should pay, and all seemed to vie with each other as to who should pay the most.' Doubtless this picture, although rose-colored, had a background of substantial truth. No one seriously imagines that under the war tax all income was fully revealed and adequately assessed; but it is certain that better results were secured from the tax, and with less complaint and opposition than would be possible in ordinary times. It would have been strange, indeed, if the patriotism which led men to volunteer for the field in such numbers had been inoperative when contributions of money were called for.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

"Our experience with the war tax, however, will hardly explain or justify the movement in favor of a personal income tax of the form now proposed and under the present conditions. Neither does it afford a fair indication of what results may be expected from such a form of taxation now. We may safely predict that they will compare unfavorably with those which were obtained in the war period unless the assessment is made much more stringent and efficient. Probably, however, the assessment of the war tax went as far in the direction of stringency and attained as high a degree of efficiency as the temper and disposition of the American people and the condition of our civil service will permit.

"A tax on the interest and dividends of corporations presents a different aspect. So far as its assessment is concerned, it is free from the difficulties which beset the personal tax. It may be assessed with comparative completeness and without inquisitorial procedure, and affords a much more convenient and less vexatious method of raising revenue. But it greatly increases the difficulty of making exemptions or reductions out of regard to the circumstances of the taxpayers, and it reaches only one form of income. Justice requires the taxation of other forms also and this it is difficult to do without a resort to the personal tax."

CIVICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE views of a group of teachers on methods of training for citizenship are presented in the August number of the *American Journal of Politics*.

Prof. H. H. Swain, of Yankton College, holds that all such instruction should begin with what is simple, close at hand and easily understood, and advance to what is more remote and complex, but in teaching civil government the reverse is often true. "There are places where a teacher can obtain a first grade certificate, whose study of civil government has been confined to a manual on the Constitution of the United States, who never saw a copy of the State Constitution, and to whom a city charter would be as great a curiosity as a mediæval parchment."

This method, says Professor Swain, is objectionable for practical as well as theoretical reasons. The study should begin, he urges, with local institutions, and, in elementary courses, give the largest share of attention to these and the State governments.

"In the first place, the means for study in a truly scientific way will then be much more abundant. Study of the national government must be largely by text-book. Classes cannot visit meetings of Congress, they cannot converse with the president on the policies of his administration, in general they cannot attend sessions of the federal courts. Study of the national government is very apt, therefore, to be no living study of government at all—only an analysis of the Constitution—anatomy, the handling of an artificial skeleton. But it is quite practicable for classes to attend town meetings or meetings of the county board or city council or even primary caucuses. They can inspect the original records in the public offices. In short, they can examine the whole organism in living operation.

"In the second place, study of local institutions brings to pupils the knowledge which it is of the greatest consequence for them to have. The questions of transcendent importance in government are not the tariff and the currency. The difference in the effect of absolute free trade and the most extreme form of a protective tariff would be less to the average citizen than the difference between extravagance, corruption, or incompetency in local government, and a thoroughly honest and intelligent management of city or county affairs.

"Again, in giving the first and greatest attention to local government, information and interest will be increased where it is most needed. But little more than a century ago there was complaint that the national government could not command the services of the men foremost in ability, because they were kept at home to work in their State governments. Now, just the contrary is the case. No State government is administered with such efficiency as the government of the nation. Every State legislature is inferior to the Congress, and the usual character of city councils has become proverbial.

"Here, also, the coming citizen will find his greatest opportunity for exerting wholesome influence. In the nation the individual is an almost indistinguishable drop. In the local community he may be a powerful factor. Especially if his understanding of local government is clear and thorough, he will be likely to find abundant chance to exercise his powers. This participation, also, will be the best training possible for the few whose work will reach far into the broader field. It was just because our forefathers were so thoroughly trained in the town and county meetings and the State legislatures that they were able to establish a nation of enduring strength.

"Because such study can be pursued by direct investigation it will interest the pupils. But the interest will not stop with them. They must be constantly storming parents with questions and with appeals for help in their researches. Caucuses will not be forgotten so often. Public officials will be surprised with frequent visits from their constituents, to the great improvement of both the officials and the visitors.

"The most important thing, then, in the study of civil government is to begin at the foundation, to study it, so far as possible, at first hand, and thus to gain an acquaintance with living realities—an acquaintance which will be constantly expanding, and which will lead directly to valuable practical results."

Ethics and Civics.

Professor Edward W. Bemis, of the University of Chicago, discusses the question of ethical training in the concluding article of the *Journal of Politics* symposium:

"Ethical training can be most satisfactorily given in our public schools without the use of any religious sanctions such as 'God commands it,' 'Christ so said,' 'The Bible orders it.' The one need is the right kind of teacher, such as nearly every one has some time in his life met, and who has been a grand inspiration without ever referring to positive religious sanctions in the school room, though I believe in such sanctions.

"Again, teaching of our institutions and the duty of honest citizenship, and of not shirking political duties, or voting for ward bummers and spoilsmen, must be inculcated, as also manual training. To secure these there are needed far better school boards—to get better superintendents and so better teachers. Many more teachers, and better paid, as well as more carefully selected, are necessities if we would in time rise out of the degrading condition of government in our city and State legislatures.

"Within three days two prominent politicians, with hands fresh from bribery, as they privately admitted, declared to the writer that with a fair amount of money they could carry their respective cities for any measure.

"Fifty-two out of sixty-eight aldermen of one of our largest cities were in the market for sale two years ago, asserts one of the best informed legislators of the city in question.

"Some of our worst anarchists are the seekers after valuable public franchises by corrupt means, and there are those among our rich who strive to escape

their share of taxation. But apathetic because ignorant voters make it possible.

"Instruction in the ethic and economic relations of man to man and to society must be given in our public schools, and compulsory education with proper truant schools, and inspectors holding office on a civil service reform basis, must keep our future citizens and masters in school long enough to save them and our endangered institutions.

"Much can be done by university extension work—lectures to the masses and to the well-to-do, in courses of six to twelve lectures by the same lecturer on some great department of civics. Endowments are needed for such courses from our strong young college professors, who, under such men as Professors Ely, Seligman, Clark, and many others, have secured a training abreast of the times."

University Extension and Civic Education.

One thing which has made the promoters of University Extension so active and earnest in their efforts to extend this method of education has been their belief that the general tone of social life could be improved, politics made better, government more effective and the people's appreciation of the best things in life far greater. This has been the dominant and impelling motive actuating the leaders of the Extension movement in England and in this country. General political or civic education in a large sense has come to be one of the chief aims of Extension teaching. What is more, those who are particularly interested in civic improvement are coming to recognize the great possibilities for good in this method of popular education. In this lies the significance of the interesting "Experiment in Civic Education" described in the August *University Extension* by Mr. Frank S. Edmonds, of Philadelphia. In the summer of 1893 several public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia placed at the disposal of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching a considerable sum of money to be expended in the promotion of the scientific study of civic problems, with the hope that the general tone of city politics and government would be elevated. The plan adopted for accomplishing this end was the formation of University Extension Classes at any place in the city, as in church parlors, school buildings, club, society or lodge rooms, where a sufficient number could be got together having a common desire for a certain subject. The American Society furnished the lecturers and text books and offered to conduct courses in History, Literature, Economics, Civics, or any regular college study. The course consisted of ten weekly meetings. The method of instruction was that of the college class room. In his summary of the year's work Mr. Edmonds states that thirty-two such classes were formed in the past academic year, with a total enrollment of 2,095 students. Of this number of classes nineteen took Civics as their subject, with 876 enrolled. The high average attendance of two-thirds was the showing for the year. The results of the Philadelphia experiment have been extremely interesting and the possibilities for the improvement of civic life through this method of Extension classes are very great.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *New England Magazine* for August, Mr. Joseph Leroy Harrison describes in some detail "The Public Library Movement in the United States," giving a valuable *résumé* of library legislation in the different States, and mentioning various agencies, such as the American Library Association, the Library School at Albany and other training schools for cataloguers and librarians co-operating for the advancement of library interests throughout the country.

The article closes with a discussion of the relations which the public library sustains to the community in which it is placed.

"And now what is the modern library movement? What is its moving thought, its scope, its purpose, its aspiration? The modern library movement is a movement to increase by every possible means the accessibility of books, to stimulate their reading and to create a demand for the best. Its motive is helpfulness; its scope, instruction and recreation; its purpose, the enlightenment of all; its aspiration, still greater usefulness. It is a distinctive movement, because it recognizes, as never before, the infinite possibilities of the public library, and because it has done everything within its power to develop those possibilities.

RELATIONS TO EDUCATION.

"Among the peculiar relations that a library sustains to a community, which the movement has made clear and greatly advanced, are its relations to the school and university extension. The education of an individual is coincident with the life of that individual. It is carried on by the influences and appliances of the family, vocation, government, the church, the press, the school and the library. The library is unsectarian, and hence occupies a field independent of the church. It furnishes a foundation for an intelligent reading of paper and magazine. It is the complement and supplement of the school, co-operating with the teacher in the work of educating the child, and furnishing the means for continuing that education after the child has gone out from the school. These are important relations. From the beginning the child is taught the value of books. In the kindergarten period he learns that they contain beautiful pictures; in the grammar grades they do much to make history and geography attractive; in the high school they are indispensable as works of reference.

"Few of those who enter the public schools become academic pupils, but they have been taught to read, and are graduated into the world in possession of a power of almost infinite possibilities. It is as the means by which that power may be developed that the supplemental work of the library begins. Were it not for the library, the education of the

masses would, in most cases, cease when the doors of the school swing in after them for the last time; but it keeps those doors wide open, and is, in the truest sense of the word, the university of the people. The library is as much a part of the educational system of a community as the public school, and is coming more and more to be regarded with the same respect and supported in the same generous manner. It is not necessary to consider here the means which have been employed to increase the usefulness of the library in this respect; but sufficient to say that it is constantly increasing, that librarians are fully alive to this function of the library, and that their efforts are being ably seconded by all educators.

THE LIBRARY AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

"The relation of the library to university extension is perhaps even closer than its relation to the public school, for its character makes it the most natural local centre of this form of education, and often its organizing force. Indeed, the question of university extension was first publicly presented in America before the American Library Association, when, in 1887, at the Thousand Islands, Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, pointed out to librarians their peculiar opportunities for inaugurating and aiding the work. Mr. J. N. Larned, superintendent of the Buffalo Library, and Mr. F. M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, were the first to act on Mr. Adams' suggestion. Other libraries followed. Then New York State recognized the movement by making it a department of the university of the State, with the State library as the basis of its inspiration and supplies. To-day the relation between the library and university extension is firmly established and in a natural stage of development. With its class rooms and lecture rooms, its books and its reference lists, its intelligent librarian and studious atmosphere, the library provides university extension with an attractive and appropriate home, and university extension, on its part, furnishes the library with that which it most covets, an added constituency.

PRESENT USEFULNESS.

"These are but two of the many ways by which the public library is endeavoring to serve the public. The modern library spirit has found within the expansive walls of the institution possibilities which half a century ago were not even dreamed of, and is directing all its energy to finding the means of realizing these possibilities. It began its work at the very foundation. The library of to-day is centrally located, well housed, ventilated, heated and lighted, well arranged, catalogued and manned. It aims not only to furnish books, but the best books, and thus to raise the standard of reading. Especially has great care been taken to guide the reading of the young, and by a most careful selection of juvenile literature to create in the child a desire for the best. Annotated catalogues and selected lists of books on special subjects are comparatively new features, and offer great assistance to the reader. Access to shelves by the general public is becoming more and more general, the tendency being to do away just so far as possible with all restrictions to the use of books and the library. The hours of opening are longer, the days of closing fewer, and it is entirely probable that the time is not far distant when the great majority of the libraries of the country will be open every day.

THE LIBRARY AND THE PEOPLE.

"The library has begun to study thoroughly and systematically the community, and to shape its course to meet the best needs of the material, intellectual and moral advancement of its people. Its aspirations are unlimited. It sees that its shelves are well stocked with books on subjects most closely allied to the business and manufacturing interests about it. It provides art, literary and scientific clubs with the material necessary to carry on their work. Books of music, vocal and instrumental, were added, then music-rooms themselves, with piano and stringed instruments, were provided within the walls of the building. Books on drawing and photography were found in the old days as a matter of course. Now drawing-rooms, with tables and fixtures, and dark rooms in which negatives may be developed, are beginning to find their place. The class-room the lecture-room, the gallery of art, the museum with its many objects of local historical interest, are common. But the modern librarian will tell you that all this is but the beginning.

A HINT OF FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

"The public library has provided the novel as a means of recreation, the art gallery to develop the artistic taste, the drawing-room for the convenience of the mechanic, and the entire library for intellectual gratification. Is there any reason why it should stop here? When the open fire, the easy-chair and the study lamp were placed in the reading-rooms of libraries, the principle of attractiveness as a means of accomplishing good results was established. That same principle, if extended, will provide such accessories as will attract not one class but all classes, and will be a powerful disinfectant in preventing the spread of crime. The possibilities of this third function are not foreign to the library thought of the age and are among the problems of the near future.

"The public library of to-day is an active, potential force, serving the present, and silently helping to develop the civilization of the future. The spirit of the modern library movement which surrounds it is thoroughly catholic, thoroughly progressive, and thoroughly in sympathy with the people. It believes that the true function of the library is to serve the people, and that the only test of success is usefulness."

Mr. Harrison believes that the modern library owes its rise and progress to the demands of the people, and that its underlying principles are in thorough accord with those of all American institutions. He seems to find nothing dangerously socialistic in the public library as we have it.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARIES OF BERLIN.

THE *Daheim* of July 14 contains a brief account by Arend Buchholtz of the origin of the People's Library of Berlin. Germany would seem to be far behind the United States in its library movement, as the following notes from the *Daheim* will show.

When Friedrich von Raumer, the historian of the Hohenstaufen, was traveling in the United States, he happened to fall into conversation with a number of workingmen, and was surprised at the accurate knowledge of Plutarch which some of them displayed. Inferring from this that it was the public libraries and scientific lectures which did so much for the people, he made up his mind that he would set about founding similar institutions for the masses of Berlin. So tradition says, at least. On the whole, his idea was well received, but Savigny, the famous jurist, who was the chief opponent of the scheme, declared the whole undertaking, and especially the participation of women in its benefits, to be a degradation to science.

Nothing daunted, Raumer first called into existence a Scientific Union and organized lectures in the Singing Academy. The result was most gratifying; the most prominent representatives of German science became lecturers, and large audiences filled the Academy. The plan soon found imitators in many other German cities, and thereby an interest was awakened in scientific questions, and much useful knowledge was spread.

THE GERMAN LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

Raumer's next move was to establish libraries for the people, it being his idea that knowledge should not be confined to school and university circles. In 1850 four libraries were started, and the next year twenty-three more followed. These libraries, though in close relationship with the public elementary schools, are carried on under the auspices of the Scientific Union. The books are stored in the school houses, and the libraries are superintended by the school rector and a representative of the Scientific Union.

Now very naturally, the interests of the library demand emancipation from the school and the schoolmaster. The work has grown, and "librarians" with more time at their disposal than is possible to the school rector, and buildings with more space for the storing of the books than is available in the school house, are required if further progress is to be. Moreover, the libraries need to be open all the week round, instead of three days, and reading rooms are wanted; but there seems little prospect of any extension of the praiseworthy work while the income available amounts to not more than $9,000.

The twenty-seven libraries already in existence contain over 100,000 volumes, and after the German classics, Ludwig, Anzengruber, Berthold Auerbach, Felix Dahn, Georg Ebers, Theodor Fontane, Gustav Freytag, Paul Heyse, Gottfried Keller, Konrad Ferdinand Meyer, Wilhelm Raabe, Victor von Scheffel and Friedrich Spielhagen are among the authors most read by the readers; 70 to 80 per cent. would fall under literature and juvenile work; 10 per cent. read history, biography and travels; 5 per cent. natural science, industrial and technical works, and the remaining readers fall under the other departments.

FOR AND AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE *Century* publishes two articles—one, "The Right and Expediency of Woman Suffrage," by Senator Hoar, and the other, "The Wrongs and Perils of Woman Suffrage," by Dr. Buckley. Senator Hoar intrenches himself behind the declaration of Abraham Lincoln, who said, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government among those who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women." Senator Hoar explains the absurdity of the common contention that, if you give any one the vote, those persons must forthwith forsake their business in life to devote themselves to the study of abstract political questions. The majority of male citizens who have the franchise at present do not feel that it conflicts with their everyday duties. He says:

"They attend a political meeting two or three times a year, and vote with their party. They love their country, and would give their lives, if they were needed, to preserve the Union, or to preserve the honor of the flag. Somehow and someway an intelligent and wise government, which deals pretty well with most public questions, is the result, whatever party is in power. Even those persons whose spirit is a public spirit, and who give much labor and thought to the common weal, deal with some one matter alone, and leave other things to other men.

SOME THINGS THAT WOMEN CAN DO.

"Now I maintain that the management of schools, whether it depend on legislation or administration; the management of colleges; the organization and management of prisons for women, of hospitals, of poor-houses, of asylums for the deaf and dumb and the blind, of places for the care of feeble and idiotic children; the management and improvement of the hospital service in time of war; the collection and management of libraries, museums, galleries of art; the providing for lectures on many literary and scientific subjects in lyceums and other like institutions; the regulation—so far as it can be done by law—of the medical profession, and of the composition and sale of drugs; the management of our factory system, and the employment of children; and a great many other kindred matters which I might mention, taken together, ought to make up, and do make up, a large part of the function of the State. To these we may add what has not been in this country for some generations a part of the duty of the State, but still is a political function of the same kind, the government of parishes and churches. Now for all these things women are as competent and as well qualified as men. I do not see why a woman like Clara Leonard or Clara Barton, who knows all about the manage-

ment of hospitals and the care of the sick and wounded, is not performing a public function as truly and as well as a West Point graduate like General Hancock, who can lead an army, but who thinks the tariff is a local question. If women keep themselves to these things, and keep off the ground which the opponents of woman's suffrage seem to dread to have them occupy, they still are helping largely in the work of the State. I do not see how it is to degrade them to have their votes counted, or why their votes, when they are counted, are any more likely to work an injury to the State than the vote of a man who knows nothing except the management of a ship or the management of an engine.

"If 95 per cent. of the school teachers of Massachusetts are women, why should not their votes be counted in the choice of the Governor who appoints the Board of Education? If women have charge of the stitching rooms in our shoe factories why should not their votes be counted when the laws which determine for what hours and for what part of the year children may be employed in those factories, or even when the laws on which some of us think the rate of wages in these factories depend, are to be framed?

"The vote of the father has not yet quite accomplished the rescue of the children of our manufacturing States from overwork in crowded and heated factories. It might be well to have the voice of the mother also."

The Other Side.

Dr. Buckley, who takes the other side, sets forth the opposing arguments with his accustomed cogency. We only quote the concluding passages:

"When women vote generally,—and if they are not to vote generally the agitation is useless,—all classes will need to be instructed and led to the polls. There must be women leaders for different classes, as there are among men. Women who aspire to be leaders, or are made such by their constituents, will be compelled to associate for political purposes with other women similarly related to the party. At present the morals of society are largely preserved by the fact that a woman of doubtful character is not admitted to the society of women of unspotted reputation. Also that leading political women will be brought into confidential relations with men occupying similar relations in the same party is a consequence of the proposed revolution which would not long be delayed.

"Should the suffrage be extended to women the grant can never be recalled. Experiments in legislating upon economic questions, even if unwise, need not be permanently harmful, for they may be repealed; but in dealing with the suffrage, or with moral questions, new laws, if bad, are exceedingly dangerous. They will develop a class lowered in tone, or deriving personal, pecuniary, or political advantages from the new environment, who will vehemently declare that the effect of the innovation is beneficial, and resist all efforts to return to the former state.

"Should the duty of governing in the State be imposed upon women, all the members of society will suffer: children, by diminished care from their mothers; husbands, from the increase of the contentions and the decline of the attractions of home; young men and maidens, from the diminution or destruction of the idealism which invests the family with such charms as to make the hope of a home of one's own, where in the contrasts of the sexes life may be ever a delight, an impulse to economy and virtue — but the greatest sufferer will be woman. Often those who recollect her genuine freedom of speech, 'the might of her gentleness,' the almost resistless potency of her look and touch and voice, will long for the former proud dependence of woman on manliness, reciprocated by man's reverence for womanliness; while 'the new generation to whom such sweet recollections will be unknown will blindly rave against their fate or despondently sink under it, as women have never done (from similar causes) under the old *régime*.' Meanwhile the office-holding, intriguing, campaigning, lobbying, manish woman will celebrate the day of emancipation—which, alas, will be the day of degradation—when, grasping at sovereignty, she lost her empire.

"The true woman needs no governing authority conferred upon her by law. In the present situation the highest evidence of respect that man can exhibit toward woman and the noblest service he can perform for her are to vote Nay to the proposition that would take from her the diadem of pearls, the talisman of faith, hope and love, by which all other requests are won from men and substitute for it the iron crown of authority."

The editor of the *Century* allows each of the disputants to reply in a postscript.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

IN a brief notice of Mrs. Abel's book on the Little Sisters of the Poor, the *Dublin Review* thus summarizes one of the most remarkable of religious and philanthropic movements of modern times: The Little Sisters of the Poor is an institution which, "founded less than fifty years ago by a young curate with no resources save his stipend of $80 a year, assisted by two poor seamstresses and a peasant woman, has covered the whole earth with its branches, and taken its place among the most beneficent creations of Catholic faith. It has now 250 houses, of which twenty-nine are in the United Kingdom, and gives food and shelter to over 33,000 of the aged and indigent poor of both sexes. The name of the humble servant woman who was its first alms-gatherer is so closely interwoven with its early history that its sisters throughout Brittany are still known as "Jeanne Jugans," and a street in St. Servan is called after this lowliest of its inhabitants. Here in a wretched attic the Abbé Le Pailleur placed his two young novices with Jeanne as their matron, and hither, in October, 1840, they brought the two old women who were the first pensioners of the Little Sisters of the Poor. During the time the two girls still pursued their calling as seamstresses, while Jeanne, by various forms of service, earned wages which also went into the common fund. With every extension of the un-

dertaking fresh help was forthcoming for it, and thus it progressed from a garret to a basement, and then to a house built for it by the charity of the public. Now the Little Sister, with her basket or her cart, is a familiar figure in every large city, and the Abbé Le Pailleur has lived to see the great idea with which heaven inspired him realized to an extent that prophetic vision alone could have foreseen.

WOMEN'S MISSION AMONG THE MOORS.

MR. WILLIAM SHARPE, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has a very interesting paper on "Cardinal Lavigerie's Work in North Africa." From this it appears that the Cardinal's chief work was the introduction of women into the mission field of Algeria. "It will, however, interest many readers to know that this mission work in Kabylia, as indeed elsewhere throughout Franco-Moslem territories, is due even more to the Sisters of Our Lady of African Missions than to the indefatigable and unselfish labors of the White Fathers, praiseworthy and resultant in innumerable good works as the efforts of these apostolic emissaries have been and are.

"On his elevation to the see of Algiers—to be more exact, on his voluntary and self-sacrificing transfer thither from his wealthier and more comfortable see of Nancy—Mgr. Lavigerie almost from the first foresaw the need of women missionaries to carry out his schemes of evangelization and social and domestic regeneration. His plans were regarded dubiously even by many of his fellow-bishops and higher clergy, and a large section of the public openly protested against the idea of Christian women being sent into regions where their honor would not be safe for a day.

"The Archbishop had that supreme quality of genius, controlled impatience. Within a quarter of a century he is said to have declared once to his Holiness, the late Pope, 'French Africa will be civilized by women.'

From the moment he explained publicly the need for women missioners volunteers were ready. The first response to his appeal came from his old diocese of Nancy—from the well-known and venerable community of the Sisters of St. Charles. A novitiate was formed that year (1868) at Kouba.

"For a few years the obvious results were sufficiently humble to give some color to the derision or misrepresentation of the covertly malicious, the openly hostile and the indifferent. But at last even the hostile had to admit that a labor of extraordinary importance, whether tending to ultimate good or ultimate evil, was being fulfilled throughout Algeria, and even among the intractable Kabyles and the haughtily resentful Arabs and Moors. Now, the African Sisters, as they are called succinctly, are a recognized power in the land; and even the most bigoted anti-religionist would hesitate to aver that their influence is not wholly for good.

THE WORK TELLS.

"Among the Arabs there was and is a spirit of wonder and admiration for the dauntless courage, the self-sacrificing devotion, the medical knowledge and skill, the tenderness and saintly steadfastness of these heroic women. Hundreds have been brought to a different attitude entirely through observation of the Sœurs de Notre Dame d'Afrique. In the words of the eminent Jesuit whom I have already quoted, 'The moral superiority of these women, their self-denying kindness, their courage and devotion deeply impressed the unbelievers, who gazed at them with astonishment and admiration, as if they belonged to a different order of beings, and were something more than human.'

"Not very long ago no European women were able to appear in Sidi-Okba, even with an escort, without having to run the risk of insult and even violence. Well, the African Sisters have not only gone to this unlikely place, but have thriven there. In the face of threats, insults and passive (and occasionally active) opposition they have persevered, and are now winning an ever-increasing reward.

"From a White Father in Biskra I learned that the work so silently and unostentatiously done by these African Sisters is of so great importance that if, for any reason, it were impossible for both the White Fathers and the White Sisters to remain there as missioners, the Fathers would unquestionably have to give way.

"'In a word,' he added, 'we are the pioneers, forever on the march after receding boundaries; the Sisters are the first dauntless and indefatigable settlers, who bring the practically virgin soil into a prosperous condition, full of promise for a wonderful and near future.'

"I asked if there were many mischances in the career of those devoted women.

"'Few,' he replied: 'strangely enough, fewer than with the White Fathers. We have had many martyrs to savage violence, to the perils and privations of desert life. The Sisters have had martyrs also, but these have lost their lives in ways little different from what would have beset them in any other foreign clime. As for endurance, both of climatic strain and privations generally, I have come to the conclusion that women can undergo more than men; that is, if they have anything like fair health, are acting in concert and are sustained by religious fervor. They do not, as a rule, act so well on their own initiative; they cannot, naturally, do pioneer work so well as men; and though they have superior moral courage, they are unable to face certain things, in particular absolute loneliness, isolation, remoteness. Many a White Father would instinctively shrink from the task fearlessly set themselves by some of the more daring Sisters; yet these very heroines would be quite unable to cope with some hazards almost inevitable in the career of one of our missioners.'

"Personally, I think the greatest work is being achieved by the Roman Catholic Church, and in particular by the institutions and societies inaugurated, and the specially trained emissaries sent forth by Cardinal Lavigerie."

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

THE August number of the *North American Review* contains an important addition to the series of articles by Cabinet Ministers, which that review has for some time been giving to its readers, the subject of the one in the present number being "The Resources and Development of the South," and the writer, Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

After pointing out the obstacles which have stood in the way of the industrial development of the South during the last century, the chief of which was, as is well known, the institution of slavery, Secretary Smith sets forth the condition of that section after slavery had been abolished, and it had begun to adjust itself to the changed condition of affairs. To appreciate the present condition, he says that it is necessary to remember that the total wealth of the South had depreciated from 1860 to 1880—from the outbreak of the Civil War to the time when good government had been restored in nearly every part of the South—by $2,400,000,000. From 1880 on, however, the South has grown in wealth, and that growth has been reremarkable. The census report of 1890 shows an increase in the assessed value during the preceding ten years of $1,815,000,000, and an increase in true value of nearly $4,000,000,000. In these ten years the value of the produce of the South increased from $1,200,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. Secretary Smith points out that one of the most notable indications of the progress of the South is that in ten years the public schools increased their expenditures 96.53 per cent., and adds that "the South is determined that illiteracy in its section shall cease, that every child shall receive a fair education."

Secretary Smith concludes his remarks with a statement of the resources of the South:

AGRICULTURE.

"The total acreage in the Southern States named is 500,000,000, the amount in cultivation is 100,000,000. Three-fourths of the uncultivated land is suited for farm purposes. The gross product from agriculture in the South for 1890 was 24.1 per cent. on the value of investment. In the other States of the Union it was 13.1 per cent. What an opportunity this section offers to home-seekers! They will find land cheap and the people ready to receive them with hospitality. Political affiliations no longer affect social relations in the South.

"The land is most varied in its uses. The lofty elevation of the Piedmont region furnishes a climate similar to New England, while the low lands of the Gulf States are suited to semi-tropical products. Between these two can be found every character of soil, and the farmer can choose the locality and raise what he pleases. Locations can be found in which wheat, corn, cotton and fruit can be successfully cultivated in the same field. The truck farms furnish great results, and from Norfolk alone is shipped annually over $6,000,000 worth of vegetables and fruits. While the South produces over 60 per cent. of the world's cotton, its grain crops are now nearly equal to its cotton crops.

"It was claimed that in 1865 the cotton industry must go with slavery, yet the cotton crop of 1892 was about twice that of 1860.

"The standing timber of the South is equal in value to that of the balance of the Union, and the annual output of the saw and planing mills grew in the period from 1880 to 1892 from $38,000,000 to $117,000,000.

IRON AND COAL.

"The iron ore is without limit, and a statement of the comparative cost in the Southern district and the Northern district, prepared by Hon. Carroll D. Wright in 1891, shows an advantage of $3 per ton in favor of the South. The increase in the production of iron by this section since 1880 has been 500 per cent.

"The coal fields of the Southern States cover over 60,000 miles, which, as Mr. George W. Armstead states in *The Tradesman*, is seven times as much as in Great Britain, and more than in Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium combined. The coke is excellently adapted to use in manufactures. Since 1880 the production of coal has increased from 3,000,000 of bushels to 25,000,000 bushels.

COTTON.

"But the manufacture of cotton in the South offers the most inviting field for industrial growth. The South produces over 60 per cent. of the cotton of the world. Only about one-third of our cotton is manufactured in the United States. The balance goes to Europe, where its value is increased threefold, creating thereby $600,000,000 each year which properly belongs to this country. Every advantage is offered for the manufacture where the cotton grows. The climate permits uninterrupted operation for factories every month of the year. The raw material is at hand, with cheap coal for steam, or ample water power to be obtained at reasonable prices. Labor can live with less expense than in New or old England. While no discontent exists among the laboring classes in the South, still a large portion of the service required in cotton factories can be there obtained at a low figure. If England is to continue our chief competitor in the manufacture of cotton goods, surely much negro labor can be found in the South to compete with English white labor in the cotton mills. Perhaps the negro is intended as the laborer to manufacture cotton as well as to hoe it. There are reasons to believe that eventually the yellow race of the East will prove a formidable competitor in this line of business. If so, it may be necessary to overcome them by the use of the black labor in the South. It is certainly true that all indications point to the manufacture in the South of the cotton there grown. It would change the value of the crop annually from $300,000,000 to about $1,000,000,000. The manufacture of cotton has increased in the South since 1880 from 342,048 to 2,171,147 spindles, and the value of the annual product from $16,350,000 to $54,200,000."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S BUDGET.

THE English Budget has been discussed at such length in the House of Commons that the general public has only a very vague idea as to what its real provisions are. For confusing the public, next to having no discussion at all, nothing is so successful as too much discussion. Lord Farrar's account of the leading features of the Budget in the *Contemporary Review* is therefore a welcome contribution to the periodical literature of the month. We omit his criticisms and reproduce here Lord Farrar's own summary of the measure. It will be handy for purpose of reference and will enable many of our readers to understand for the first time what the English Budget really proposes.

Lord Farrar says: "What are the leading features of Sir W. Harcourt's Budget? In the first place, he has swept away the complications of the Naval Defense act and of the Imperial Defense act, and has brought us back to the original and simple plan of making the income of the year pay for the expenses of the year, and of leaving the control of Parliament unfettered; without vainly attempting to forecast the the exigencies of foreign politics, or the ever-changing fashions of naval warfare. But to do this a debt of from five to six millions had to be cleared off, and this has been done by suspending for three years the New Sinking Fund, which amounts to about $9,000,000 a year. In other words, a new temporary debt has been converted into part of the permanent debt of the nation.

"But when the Tory debt had been thus cleared off there was still a deficit of between two and three millions to be met by increased taxation in the present year; and there will in all probability be a similar demand in future years. These demands have been met by one of the largest schemes for the revision of taxation which we have known since the great Budgets of Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone. One million has been raised by taxes on articles of consumption—viz., by an additional 12-cent tax on beer and spirits." An additional 2 cents has been placed on the income tax, but various exemptions have been made reducing the pressure of the tax upon smaller incomes.

INHERITANCE TAXES.

The chief feature of the Budget, however, is its dealing with the Death Duties; "Roughly speaking, these duties are twofold in character. The one class is represented by Probate Duty. This duty depends on the aggregate amount of the property passing on death, and is collected at once. Hitherto it has been confined to personalty. The second class is represented by the Legacy and Succession Duties. It depends on the actual amount of interest acquired by each recipient; it varies according to the relationship of the recipient to the deceased; and it is in many cases only collected when and as the individual interest of the recipient falls in, and then in some cases by installments, which, of course, in many cases involves postponement of receipts. It has hitherto been applied both to personalty and realty, but while personalty has been taxed upon its full value, realty has hitherto only been taxed upon a valuation of the life interest of the successor.

"The present financial scheme extends the first of these two classes of duties to realty and to settled personalty, and thus does away with the principal exemption which has been so much complained of. All property of whatever kind will henceforth be subject to this tax, henceforth to be called 'Estate Duty.' This is the first great reform.

"The second is to apply the principle of graduation to this duty, by charging rates varying from 1 per cent. on $500 to 8 per cent. on $5,000,000. Thus an estate worth $5,000 will pay $100; an estate worth $50,000 will pay $1,500; an estate worth $500,000 will pay $27,500, and an estate worth more than $5,000,000 will pay $400,000. Capitalized wealth will therefore bear a much larger share of the national burdens than it has ever yet done.

"In addition to this reform of the Probate or Estate Duty, another inequality has been removed by imposing the Succession Duty on realty, not as hitherto on the life interest of the owner, but on the actual value of his whole interest calculated as in the case of Probate or Estate Duty; and by making it payable at once, instead of allowing it to be paid by installments, or, if not paid at once, by charging interest upon it.

"At the same time, real estate, while thus charged in the same manner as personal property, has been relieved in respect of Income tax by allowing a fair deduction in respect of outgoings."

"PAY AS YOU GO."

Lord Farrar thus sums up the result of the Budget scheme: "A novel, complicated and dangerous system of finance has been swept away, and we have returned to the simple plan of paying as we go. This has not been done without making posterity pay the debt which, according to the plan of the late Government, would have been charged on their immediate successors.

"The long-standing controversy concerning the Death Duties has been settled by a plan which, if not absolutely free from faults, has the great merit of taxing all kinds of property equally.

"The principle of graduating taxation so that large properties shall pay not only more, but more in proportion to their size, than smaller properties, if not now introduced for the first time, has for the first time been accepted as an acknowledged and permanent principle of taxation.

"The Income tax has been raised, and at the same time its proportionate incidence on the landowner and on the less wealthy classes has been lightened.

"By these various means a formidable deficit has been met, and money has also been found to meet a new demand for increased naval expenditure.

"Finally, the classes who call for increased naval and military expenditure have had an excellent ob-

ject lesson. They have been taught that those who call the tune must pay the piper."

A Voice from the Opposition.

From this it will be seen that Lord Farrar heartily approves of Sir William Harcourt's Budget. On the other side, the *Edinburgh Review* declares that—"The more the new Death Duties are examined the more gross appears to be the inequality of treatment they mete out to both properties and persons. It used once to be considered a canon of wise taxation that it should be certain in amount. Under Sir William Harcourt's scheme a legatee of $5,000 from a millionaire will have to pay an 'estate duty' of $400 and legacy duty—possibly another $500 on the consanguinity scale as well; whilst the legatee of $5,000 from a testator worth less than $50,000 will have to pay an estate duty of only $150, including legacy duty. Yet very probably the first legatee may be a richer man than the last. Is this an example of that grand principle of 'graduation'—of that 'equality of sacrifice'—of which democratic finance is so proud? A 'just graduation'! Heaven save the mark! The graduation is visible enough, but where is the justice? What, again, so uncertain as the date when the property will have to provide the tax? One estate will go untaxed for sixty years. Another will, in consequence of rapid successions, have to pay several years' profits several times over in the period of a single average generation. The man who has sacrificed most income to improvements, and to bettering the condition of his farms and his cottages, has in adding to the market value of the estate but subjected that estate to a larger exaction."

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

How They Are Made.

"THE Bank of England and some of the cleverest criminals have been running a race—the bank to turn out a note which might defy the power of the forger to imitate, and those nimble-fingered and keen-witted rascals to 'keep pace' with the bank," says the author of a chatty article on Bank of England notes in the *Cornhill*. The paper from which the notes are made, we are told, is manufactured entirely from new white linen cuttings, and the toughness of it may be roughly estimated from the fact that a single bank note will, when unsized, support a weight of thirty-six pounds. "The paper is produced in pieces large enough for two notes, each of which exactly measures five inches by eight inches, and weighs eighteen grains before it is sized; and so carefully are the notes prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery. Few people are aware that a Bank of England note is not of the same thickness all through. In point of fact, the paper is thicker in the left hand corner to enable it to retain a keener impression of the vignette there, and it is also considerably thicker in the dark shadows of the center letters and beneath the figures at the ends. Counterfeit notes are invariably of one thickness only throughout."

HOW THEY ARE DESTROYED.

The notes are printed at the rate of 3,000 an hour, and the bank issues 9,000,000 of them a year, representing roughly about $1,500,000,000 in hard cash. "The number of notes coming into the Bank of England every day is about 50,000; and 350,000 are destroyed every week, or something like 18,000,000 every year. As a matter of fact, the average life of a note of the Bank of England is just under seventy days, and curious to say, bank notes are never on any account reissued. The destruction of the documents takes place about once a week, and at 7 P.M., after the notes have been previously canceled by punching a hole through the amount (in figures) and tearing off the signature of the chief cashier. The notes are burned in a close furnace, containing merely shavings and bundles of wood. At one time they used to be burned in a cage, the result of which was that once a week the city was darkened with burned fragments of Bank of England notes.

"Bank notes of the value of thousands of pounds are annually lost or destroyed by accident. In the forty years between 1792 and 1832 there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England, presumed to have been either lost or destroyed, amounting to $6,650,000 odd, every cent of which was clear profit to the bank. In many instances, however, it is possible to recover the amount of the note from the bank in full. Notice has to be given to the bank of the note supposed to have been lost or stolen, together with a small fee and full narrative as to how the loss occurred. The note is then 'stopped'—that is, if the document should be presented for payment the person 'stopping' the note is informed when and to whom it was paid. If presented (after having been 'stopped') by any suspicious-looking person (and not through a banker), one of the detectives always in attendance at the bank would be called to question the person as to how and when the note came into his or her possession."

ROMANCE OF A BANK NOTE.

The writer of the article tells one very good story, which we do not remember to have seen before, anent the important part which bank notes have sometimes played in our modern life: "Some sixty odd years ago the cashier of a Liverpool merchant had received in tender for a business payment a Bank of England note, which he held up to the scrutiny of the light so as to make sure of its genuineness. He observed some partially indistinct red marks of words traced out on the front of the note beside the lettering and on the margin. Curiosity tempted him to try to decipher the words so strangely inscribed. With great difficulty, so faintly written were they, and so much obliterated, the words were found to form the following sentence: 'If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in

Algiers.' Mr. Dean, on being shown the note, lost no time in asking the Government of the day to make intercession for his brother's freedom. It appeared that for eleven long years the latter had been a slave to the Dey of Algiers, and that his family and relatives believed him to be dead. With a piece of wood he had traced in his own blood on the bank note the message which was eventually to secure his release. The Government aided the efforts of his brother to set him free, this being accomplished on payment of a ransom to the Dey. Unfortunately, the captive did not long enjoy his liberty, his bodily sufferings while working as a slave in Algiers having undermined his constitution."

POST OFFICE INSURANCE.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Julius Vogel contrasts the methods of the Post Office Insurance in England with those adopted by the Prudential and other companies. The following is his summing up of the points which he has attempted to prove :

"1. That the failure of the Post Office Insurance system is not caused by the limits within which it is restricted, but that, on the contrary, it might, with the immense advantages it possesses, be made a great success in the hands of an experienced professional life insurance manager.

"2. That no reflection is designed on the ability of the Post Office Savings Banks officers, but that it is impossible for a Life Insurance Institution to be properly managed unless in the charge of an expert who devotes his whole attention to it.

"3. That no attempt should be made to increase the permitted limits of insurance, and that it would be desirable to procure legislation—

(*a.*) To enable the funds to be invested in securities in which trustees are allowed to invest.

(*b.*) To amend and make effective the provision (Sub-section 9, Section 5, of the Act of 1882) enabling the profits to be divided amongst insurants.

But, even failing this legislation, the institution can be made successful.

"4. That payments of premiums more frequently than once a year should be permitted.

"5. That persons desiring to insure should be able to obtain information and assistance in filling up their forms.

"6. That offices should be open in the evening, where such information could be privately supplied to inquirers, and that small fees should be paid to the officers of the Post Office who rendered assistance, and possibly a consideration allowed to Savings Banks depositors: the object being to make the details of the government system well understood.

"7. That the tables should be reconsidered, revised and added to from time to time.

"8. That fuller information should be afforded and returns be regularly made.

"9. That the periodical valuations should be published."

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS, THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, AND MR. SMALLEY.

A Chapter in the History of Journalism.

IN the first of the "Chapters in Journalism" which Mr. George W. Smalley is contributing to *Harper's Magazine*, he tells the story of the share which he, as the representative in London of the New York *Tribune*, had in setting the example during the Franco-German war of using the telegraph for war correspondence purposes. Hitherto the London *Daily News* had by every one been considered the pioneer in this respect, but Mr. Smalley shows that the whole credit of the undertaking belongs to the paper which he represents. The war had broken out suddenly and unexpectedly, finding the great newspaper offices of London and New York quite unprepared. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting correspondents into the field, and moreover Mr. Smalley saw at once "that any single American paper, no matter how well served in the field by its own correspondents, would be heavily handicapped by its want of access to the general news services which every great London journal had at its disposal."

AN ASTOUNDING PROPOSITION.

"Reflecting much on these matters, I finally went to Mr. Robinson, the manager of the *Daily News*, and laid my views before him. I told him frankly what we needed—that we asked nothing less than that he should put his office at our disposal, conceding to us the privilege of seeing news, proofs, and everything else, at all hours, whether relating to the war or otherwise. In return we offered him the results of our special service. I told him what we proposed, whom we were sending into the field, what our plans were, what we expected and hoped to accomplish. I pointed out to him that we had behind us the four years' experience of our own war, during which news had been collected on a scale and by methods before unknown, and I said we meant to apply the same or similar methods here, and to adapt our American practices to European fields. I said we were prepared to spend a good deal of money, and to use the telegraph far more freely than was the custom here, and in a different way. I explained that we did not propose the arrangement for the sake of economy, nor with any wish that either paper should reduce its expenses in reliance on the other. What I meant was that he, on his side, should organize his correspondence exactly as if we did not exist, that we, on our side, should do the same with ours, and that each journal should have the full benefit of the double service. All our telegrams and letters were to be supplied to him in duplicate on their way to New York, and his and ours were to be printed simultaneously in New York and London. Mr. Robinson listened attentively to this statement, which seemed to make little impression on him, asked a few questions as if for civility's sake, and ended by rejecting my proposal altogether. He saw no advantage in it, he said, and

could not perceive that the *Daily News* would gain anything of consequence by accepting it." But Mr. Smalley knew better than to take no for an answer. He got Mr. Robinson's leave to discuss the matter with Mr. Frank Hill, the editor of the paper, and Mr. Hill "said without hesitation that he would see Mr. Robinson and urge him to accept." "He knew his way to Mr. Robinson's mind much better than I did, and the result of his intervention was that Mr. Robinson reconsidered the matter, and accepted what he had at first rejected."

AN EPOCH-MAKING DISPATCH.

"Mr. Hill's sagacity was vindicated almost at once." Mr. Holt White, a *Tribune* correspondent, had pushed forward rapidly enough to see the first engagement on the northeastern frontier of France, "and, in pursuance to his instructions, telegraphed his account of that action direct to London—about a column altogether." "That dispatch marks the parting of the ways between the old and the new journalism of England—between the days when the telegraph was used only for short summaries of news and the days when dispatches became letters, and everything of any real consequence, and much that was of none, was sent by wire. I am aware that this remark may not have a friendly reception in England, and may be thought, from one point of view, open to criticism. But it is strictly and literally true."

The dispatch reached Mr. Smalley early in the evening. Making a fair copy, he went at once to the *Daily News* office, only to be told that Mr. Robinson had gone home and Mr. Hill had not come in. "I asked to see the editor in charge, and I handed him the dispatch. He knew but very imperfectly the agreement we had come to, and he did not know at all what to make of the dispatch. He asked more than once if I meant to say that it had come by telegraph. I assured him it had. 'The whole of it?' 'Yes, the whole of it.' He was incredulous. He remarked that it was not written on telegraphic forms. I told him I had myself copied it from the forms. He was perfectly polite, but he evidently wanted to see the forms; and as, anticipating some such question, I had brought them with me, I produced them. He looked at them as if I had produced a transcript from an Assyrian tablet. Finally he said he thought he might go so far as to have the dispatch put in type, and Mr. Hill would determine what should be done with it. I had done my part, and I left. I confess I opened the *Daily News* next morning with curiosity. There was the dispatch, and there was, moreover, a leading editorial, rather longer, I believe, than the dispatch, commenting on it, and inviting the attention of the reader to this novel and indeed entirely unprecedented piece of enterprise in European war news. From that time on there was no further question in Mr Robinson's mind as to the value of the alliance with the *Tribune*. Dispatches poured in. We were admirably served by the men we had with the French and German armies, and during that memorable six weeks which ended with the battle of Sedan, the *Tribune* in New York and the *Daily News* in London were far ahead of all other journals. So much was admitted. From the beginning the alliance was useful to us, for the reasons given above; but for a considerable time it was, if I may say so, still more useful to our partner. With the exception of the account of the battle of Gravelotte, the larger part of the war news was ours and the system was ours. Mr. Robinson was a very capable man, but it took time to get his forces into working order. The time which other London managers required was still longer. In the end we profited largely by the service which Mr. Robinson created. We, at any rate, were well satisfied with the results of the alliance as a whole."

COMMENTS OF THE "THUNDERER."

Naturally the new striking departure in war news made the greatest sensation among journalists, and upon the *Daily News* publishing "the first and, for a long time, the only account of the capitulation of Metz," the *Times*, copying the dispatch the next morning in full, said: "We are indebted to the *Daily News* for the following excellent account of the surrender of Metz, and we congratulate our contemporary on the enterprise and ability of its correspondent. That also was without precedent, and such a tribute from the *Times* made no little stir in the world of journalism. It is to be understood, of course that both the *Tribune* and the *Daily News* regarded all the dispatches and letters as common property, and neither credited them nor any of them to the other. Very soon there grew up a legend about this Metz narrative. It was attributed to Mr. Archibald Forbes. No higher compliment could be paid to it or to its author. Mr. Forbes' renown was then in its early growth, but he was already widely known alike for the solidity and brilliancy and military value of his writing, and for his almost matchless energy in the field. He had nothing whatever to do with this Metz dispatch, but it is a wonder that outsiders credited him with a particularly good and difficult piece of work. *On ne prête qu'aux riches.*"

The incident had a tragic sequel. The correspondent who had brought the dispatch from Metz, a young German-American, Mr. Gustav Müller, was naturally elated with his success, and willing, Mr. Smalley had no doubt, to repeat it. "I asked him to return to his post at once; gave him, as was usual, a large sum of money; we said good-by, and he walked out of the office in Pall Mall. From that day to this I have never heard of nor from him. He vanished utterly into space. As he had every inducement to continue his career, I always supposed, and still suppose, that he was either shot in some skirmish, or murdered by some of the plundering bands always hanging on the rear of an army. The inquiries made at the time came to nothing, and it is too late to expect the secret to disclose itself, but I should still be much obliged to anybody who could give me a clew to the fate of Gustav Müller."

MAX O'RELL IN AUSTRALIA.

M. PAUL BLOUET, better known as Max O'Rell, has contributed to the *Revue de Paris* that portion of his forthcoming book, "John Bull and Co.," dealing with the Australian colonies.

Max O'Rell, during his late lecturing tour round the world, does not seem to have lost his time; and his criticisms, both kindly and severe, are those of a shrewd observer anxious to discover the secret of successful colonization; and, although he does not say so in as many words, he evidently considers Australia superior in many things to the United States.

He gives an attractive picture of the colonial cities, with their fine public buildings, large parks and neat rows of pleasant homes, where you might easily imagine yourself, he says, in some forgotten corner of far-away England; the more so—and of this the French writer can scarcely be said to approve—that our Australian cousins have remained faithful to the roast beef, boiled potatoes and plum puddings of the mother country; for Max O'Rell hoped to find on an Australian bill of fare stewed kangaroo, roast *cockatoos* and boiled opossum. He laments the Australian abuse of tea, and points out that, did they but know it, the colony might become as great a wine-drinking country as France or Italy. Like most of those who visit Australia, M. Blouet laments the class of immigrant who finds his way there, and hints that the colony might have a very different future if a few thousand sober, hard-working French peasants could be suddenly planted therein.

CENSURE FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

The workman, according to Max O'Rell, is the real sovereign and master of Australia, but of this sovereign the French traveler gives but a poor account. "The Australian workman is an idler, a drunkard, whose life is spent in a perpetual holiday, and who cares nothing about the advancement of his country. He will leave the best paid work to attend a race a hundred miles from home. He is without technical knowledge and becomes turn and turn about a carpenter, a locksmith, a mason, a gardener, a wagoner, a shearer and even a schoolmaster." Again: "If Australia were peopled with intelligent and laborious tillers of the soil she might become in time the granary of the world;" and he pays a just tribute to the German, Swedish and Chinese settlers.

Max O'Rell considers that the Australian has the gayest and brightest nature of any of the English colonists, but he evidently believes that the whole Australian population is given over to the demon of gambling, and remarks there is no corner of the Bush where a keen and practical interest is not taken in the result of that Australian Derby, the Melbourne Cup.

The author of "John Bull and His Island" compares Australian amusements very favorably with those of the Old World, and gives *en passant* a well-merited reproach to those Parisian places of amusement where almost every step is made the excuse for a tip or extortionate fee. In the same article M. Blouet touches on several of the problems affecting the British Empire, and alludes to the great part played by Mr. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. These few pages discover their author in a somewhat new light—that of a thoughtful student upon contemporary history and a singularly impartial observer.

A LAND OF SOLITUDE, ICE AND VOLCANOES.

GENERAL GREELY, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, who extended and reorganized the National Weather Bureau at Washington, and who headed in 1881–1884 the Polar expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, attaining the "Farthest North" of all time, writes a paper in the *Cosmopolitan* on "Antarctica." Answering the question, Why do all expeditions seek the North Geographical Pole and none try to discover the South Pole? he assigns two potent reasons for the comparative rarity of Antarctic voyages. 1, The greater difficulties and increased cost; and, 2, the comparative paucity of results to be obtained from explorations on the Antarctic circle.

General Greely describes the initiation, development and present condition of this problem of evolutionary geography, covering nearly four centuries, from Magellan, in 1520, to Larsen, in 1893, and concludes as follows: "The time has come when it is possible to state with a considerable degree of accuracy the physical conditions of the Antarctic regions. The adventurous voyages of Cook, Palmer, Bellinghausen, Weddell, Balleny, d'Urville, and especially of Wilkes and Ross, definitely determined the location of certain isolated points, while the admirably planned and skillfuly conducted cruise of the *Challenger* resulted in such a wealth of physical observations that Carpenter and Murray have been able to read the 'riddle of Antarctica.'

THE GREAT ICE SHEET.

"The outlines of this great land are by Dr. John Murray, and if, as seems probable, its fair dimensions may be more or less changed, yet its present construction is one of the triumphs of scientific geography. Scarcely an attentive physicist doubts that this land, of quite continental area and inconsiderable average elevation, is covered by an eternal, yet everchanging ice sheet that swallows up all but its highest peaks. Formed from successive snowfalls of centuries, the ice cap moves in the line of least resistance, seaward, through the interactions of various forces, of which that arising from changes of temperature seems most potent. Its outward march into the ocean, unwasted by the freezing temperature of the sea water, presents a towering perpendicular front of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet thick, which ploughs the ocean bed until, through flotation in deep water, disruption occurs and a floeberg is born.

"The unvarying temperature of the Antarctic sea, from surface to bottom, proves that no strata of colder water exist poleward, and the thickness of the ice barrier proclaims a continental, or extensive

land area, on which only such unparalleled ice sheets could have been formed.

"The most marvelous aspects of these desolate regions are active volcanoes, which rear their glowing cones and pour forth their showers of scoriæ and rivers of molten lava, to the south of both Patagonia and New Zealand, on opposite sides of the Antarctic circle.

"Thus, Antarctica is a continent of wonderful contrasts and unsurpassed desolation. The severity of its wintry summer offsets the comparative mildness of its sunless winter. While a fauna peculiar to its icy waters obtains over its ocean bed, with vegetable life more abundant than in any other sea, yet its barren land furnishes forth no trace of vegetation—not even a lichen or a seaweed.

"The sea is so filled with animal life, small crustaceans, that the *Challenger's* tow nets occasionally burst from repletion, while fish and seal, whale and penguin abound. On its desolate shore for a few weeks each year the nesting sea bird finds perfect solitude—the only absolute solitude on the wide earth—that means safety to its broods."

THE RURAL COMMUNE IN RUSSIA.

The Germ of Self-Government.

THE rural commune as it exists in Russia is described in the *Leisure Hour* this month in one of the series of papers, "Peoples of Europe." The existence and constitution of these village communes will surprise many readers. Here is the description of the rural commune: "An institution entirely distinctive of Russis is the Mir or rural commune. The father of the family, according to old Russian traditions, is sovereign in his house, and this sovereignty has remained intact throughout all transformations and revolutions. To the paternal authority is conjoined, in the still entirely patriarchal family of the *moujik*, the *régime* of the commune with its undivided property.

"In the days of serfdom rural families liked to remain agglomerated. Nowadays partition of goods is less rare. Few huts, or *isbas*, as they are called, shelter several married couples under their roof as formerly. Communal possession is generally divided into pasture land and arable. The first has been curtailed owing to the emancipation, and is nearly all *exploité* in common. Every family sends its animals to graze on the same spot, the flocks only being known by their distinctive mark. The shepherd is also a communal servant.

DIVISION OF THE FIELDS.

"These fields are redivided at intervals of more or less regularity between the members of the commune, to be cultivated by each person separately at his own risk and peril. The fundamental idea of the *régime* of Mir rests upon this periodical redistribution of the soil.

"There are three points that are considered in this division: First, the titles that give the right to have a lot, then the epochs of the division of the communal property, finally the method of parceling out or of allotment. The division is made according to souls (*douchi*)—that is to say, per head for each male inhabitant, or per family; and in the latter case account is taken of the capacity for work displayed by the different families and the amount of labor that each one of them is able to contribute.

"Under this system a lot having been given to a couple, it is the woman who gives her husband access to the property, on which account, perhaps, Russia is the land in which marriages are most fecund. The more the population augments the more frequent must be the redivision of the land.

"The principle of the Mir demands that each lot of ground should be rigorously equal, because it has to support an equal share of the imposts, and the Mirs endeavor to exercise an absolute impartiality and justice. In making this division, superfices is first considered, then value, and occasionally there is resort to drawing by lot.

"The peasants thus held together by the double chain of collective possession and solidarity of taxes form the village commune or commune of the first degree, *obstchestvo*, as it is called. According to the act of emancipation these first-class communes are composed as a rule of peasants who formerly had the same masters, and who to-day possess the same lands.

"Many of these neighboring communes are reunited into sodalities called *volost*. The Russian *volost*, like the American townships, holds a mean place between the canton and the communes of France. By its administrative rule it more nearly approaches the commune.

"The *volost* and *obstchestvo* play different *rôles*. The smaller commune is more concerned with economic affairs; to the larger commune pertain the administrative functions; but the principles that guide the two are absolutely identical.

VILLAGE ASSEMBLIES.

"The assembly of the *volost* is composed of all the functionaries belonging to the Mir conjoined to the delegates chosen by the village assemblies in proportion to the number per ten hearths (*dvor*). The council must in all cases count at least one representative of each hamlet, and possesses a sort of permanent commission formed of the chiefs of the divers communities. The assembly of the *volost* has as its prime mission the duty of electing fuctionaries and local judges, and of nominating representatives at the district assemblies or *zemstva*, a sort of general council at which all classes meet. The *volost* may undertake public works, such as would transcend the capacity of individual communes, construct reads, build schools or hospitals; and for such purposes it has the right to vote local taxes. The village assemblies are composed only of heads of houses.

COMMUNAL ASSEMBLIES OF WOMEN.

"Under this denomination widows or women temporarily deprived of their husbands may take their place. In the sterile regions of the north, where the men go to seek work afar, the communal assemblies

will sometimes consist entirely of women who represent the heads of the house and take upon their shoulders the deliberation of all communal interests."

THE BEGINNINGS OF FRENCH EMPORIUMS.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Vicomte Avenel gives some curious details of the great Parisian shops. The writer considers them a great social gain and a development of democratic genius in which there is little to regret. He says that they replace the immense fairs of the Middle Ages, for in the thirteenth century every wine merchant of the South of France had a special depôt in the fairs held in Champagne. At the Fair of Beaucaire, when Cardinal Richelieu was Minister, the value of merchandise amounted to $1,200,000. As communications between province and province became easier, the great fair declined, and peddlers wandered from village to village, while in the towns the mercers rose into special importance. They amassed large fortunes and were allowed (in those days of strict supervision) to sell various other kinds of merchandise, such as jewelry, carpets and ironmongery. It is curious to learn that every piece of silk and stuff was registered as it left the loom and that the legal width of silk was gravely deliberated upon by the Council of State.

The great modern emporiums of Paris may be said to date from the First Empire, when their names were striking and picturesque. Their signs were "The Iron Mask," "The Devil on Two Sticks," "The Two Magogs." Only one of these has survived to the present day. Under Louis Philippe arose "The Beautiful Farmer's Wife," the "Street Corner" and the "Poor Devil." But the future of these enterprises was still considered so uncertain that when M. Deschamps, who founded the "Ville de Paris," asked his father to intrust him with the paternal savings, the elder man replied, "Not I; I would not lend a draper five shillings."

FOUNDER OF THE "BON MARCHÉ."

The rise of Aristide Boucicaut, who founded the "Bon Marché," is well described by M. d'Avenel. So far from being a capitalist, Boucicaut began with hardly any capital; his father was a little hatmaker in Bellême, and he himself was a clerk in a large shop in the Rue de Bac, when at forty-two years of age he entered into partnership with M. Vidau, who had a small shop higher up the same street. The customers were poor, and Boucicaut at first gave away needles and thread to entice people to the shop. Little by little, saving, purchasing, turning over the nimble ninepence, and organizing with rare intelligence, he laid the foundation of the enormous business known to all Europe. In 1863 he bought out M. Vidau, being assisted to find the necessary sum, not by the Jesuits, as was reported, but by M. Maillard, a French merchant who had made his money in New York. How the great shop grew must be read in M. d'Avenel's paper; and also the wonderful intelligence with which the childless widow of Boucicaut finally distributed the huge fortune made by her husband and herself, arranging that the shares in the business should only be sold to those employed by the business, and no one holder allowed to acquire more than a fixed number.

The "Printemps," near the Gare St. Lazare; the "Belle Jardinière," which oddly enough is the great emporium for men and boys; the "Louvre," which now pays $7,500 a year for the string which is used to tie up its parcels; the "Samaritaine," near the Pont Neuf—these are the four great rivals of the Bon Marché. Zola has described such an establishment in his famous novel the "Bonheur des Dames."

It is evident that this immense system of distribution which has thoroughly taken possession of the civilized world is susceptible of many abuses. It also offers wonderful facilities for intelligent perfecting in the best sense. And very much in this moral and industrial direction was assuredly achieved by the simple workwoman Marguerite Guérin, who became the wife of Aristide Boucicaut, and to whom, as his widow, he confided all the vast interests which they had jointly built up.

THE DOOM OF BOOKS;

Or, What the Phonograph Will Do.

IN *Scribner's Magazine* for August, Octave Uzanne writes an amusing article, not less amusingly illustrated, as to the effect which the phonograph will have upon literature. Mr. Uzanne declares that the phonograph is destined to abolish the printing press. The following are some of the predictions in which he indulges. Fantastic though they may seem, they are by no means outside the range of possibility:

"Men of letters will not be called Writers in the time soon to be, but rather, Narrators. Little by little the taste for style and for pompously decorated phrases will die away, but the art of utterance will take on unheard-of importance.

"Libraries will be transformed into phonographotecks, or, rather, phonostereotects: they will contain the works of human genius on properly labeled cylinders, methodically arranged in little cases, rows upon rows, on shelves. The favorite editions will be the autophonographs of artists most in vogue; for example, every one will be asking for Coquelin's 'Molière,' Irving's 'Shakespeare,' Salvini's 'Dante,' Eleonora Duse's 'Dumas fils,' Sara Bernhardt's 'Hugo,' Mounet Sully's 'Balzac'; while Goethe, Milton, Byron, Dickens, Emerson, Tennyson, Musset and others will have been 'vibrated upon cylinders by favorite Tellers.'

THE CHANGE IN JOURNALISM.

"Journalism will naturally be transformed; the highest situations will be reserved for robust young men with strong, resonant voices, trained rather in the art of enunciation than in the search for words or the turn of phrases; literary mandarinism will disappear, literators will gain only an infinitely small number of hearers, for the important point will be

to be quickly informed in a few words without comment.

"In all newspaper offices there will be speaking halls where the editors will record in a clear voice the news received by telephonic dispatch; these will be immediately registered by an ingenious apparatus arranged in the acoustic receiver; the cylinders thus obtained will be stereotyped in great numbers and posted in small boxes before 3 o'clock in the morning, except where by agreement with the telephone company the hearing of the newspaper is arranged for by private lines to subscribers' houses, as is already the case with theatrophones.

"The phonography of the future will be at the service of our grandchildren on all the occasions of life. Every restaurant table will be provided with its phonographic collection; the public carriages, the waiting rooms, the state rooms of steamers, the halls and chambers of hotels will contain phonographotecks for the use of travelers. The railways will replace the parlor car by a sort of Pullman Circulating Library, which will cause travelers to forget the weariness of the way while leaving their eyes free to admire the landscapes through which they are passing.

"At home, walking, sightseeing, these fortunate hearers will experience the ineffable delight of reconciling hygiene with instruction; of nourishing their minds while exercising their muscles; for there will be pocket phono-operagraphs, for use during excursions among Alpine mountains or in the cañons of the Colorado."

THE ORIGIN OF MR. CARLYLE'S BLUMENA.

ELIZABETH MERCER, in the *Westminster Review*, contributes a few pages in which she throws some light upon the lady whom Mr. Carlyle first loved, and whom he immortalized as Blumena in "Sartor Resartus." It seems that Blumena was a Miss Kirkpatrick. She was "The daughter of a Begum at Hyderabad, a Persian princess by descent, who married Colonel Kirkpatrick, an English officer holding a high post at the Court there. Her hair, which Carlyle describes as 'bronze-red,' was, she said, peculiar to the Persian royal family. In person she was far more foreign than English, and it was this rare combination of Eastern grace and beauty, with the highest English culture, which made her so very charming."

Elizabeth Mercer writes: "I was connected with Mrs. Phillipps (Blumine), my first cousin having married her niece, Christine Kirkpatrick, one of the three daughters of her only brother, Colonel William Kirkpatrick. This led to our first acquaintance, when circumstances took me as a girl to Torquay in the year 1847. Captain and Mrs. Phillipps were then residing at a charming place called the 'Warberry.' She was arranging books in the library one morning, when she turned to me and said:

"'Lizzie, have you ever read "Sartor Resartus" by Carlyle?'

"'No, I had not.'

"'Well, get it, and read the "Romance." I am the heroine, and every word of it is true. He was then tutor to my cousin, Charles Buller, and had made no name for himself; so of course I was told that any such an idea could not be thought of for a moment. What could I do, with every one against it? Now any one might be proud to be his wife, and he has married a woman quite beneath him.'

"This was all she said, and the subject was never alluded to again."

IF SHAKESPEARE WERE ALIVE TO-DAY?

What Would He Do?

"IF SHAKESPEARE WERE ALIVE TO-DAY?" is the interesting question which Mr. Hall Caine tries to answer in the *New Review*. He thinks that Shakespeare would be both a novelist and a dramatist and that he would indeed be all things to all men.

He says: "He would accommodate himself to our time, just as he did to his own. If he were living now I think he would write melodramas for the Adelphi. Why not? He wrote the play scene in 'Hamlet.' He would write fairy comedy for the Gaiety. Why not? He wrote 'Midsummer's Night's Dream.' He would write farcical comedy for the Vaudeville. Why not? He wrote the 'Comedy of Errors.' He would write another 'Much Ado' for the Lyceum, and another 'Henry' for Drury Lane.

"Shakespeare would, of course, be a dramatist, but it is hardly conceivable that he would not be a novelist also. He would want his say on the great questions of life, and he would find that the only place where we do not utterly fight shy of the greater life problems is the novel. I should be sorry to see the theatre turned into a dissecting-room, but I do complain that on the stage of to-day we fight shy of all great passions. They trouble us too much; we don't want to feel deeply. We dine just before we go to the theatre. That material fact is not altogether a hopeful sign for the higher drama. And so strong passions banished from the stage have taken refuge in the novel. Shakespeare would find his account there, and he would put it into great novels if he were living now.

"But why do I say if he were living now? He *is* living now. There is no one so much alive. I have talked of the supernatural in Shakespeare. The most supernatural thing in Shakespeare is Shakespeare himself. I have spoken of the ghosts of Shakespeare. Shakespeare's own ghost is constantly with us. It is helping us to write our plays and our stories. It is helping us to edit our newspapers. No need to think of a visible presence. We feel the spirit that is much more potent. And if the mind goes back to the bodily figure of the man as he walked the world, we feel that we know it. The sweet, strong, cheerful Englishman, the greatest of our countrymen, fond of good company, of liberal giving, of generous living of troops of friends—he is still with us."

HOWELLS' VISIT TO EMERSON.

IN the August *Harper's* William Dean Howells concludes his wholly delightful papers under the title, "My First Visit to New England," and tells of his visits to Hawthorne and Emerson, with the delicate humor and keen-sighted appreciation that make him so inimitable an observer and writer. He was captivated by the dreamy, half-mystical genius and personality of Hawthorne. He was not quite so fortunate in his *vis-a-vis* with the Sage of Concord, but the meeting was rather the more interesting for the little embarrassment and the shade which accompanied the "sweetness and light" of that interview.

THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD MAN IN AMERICA.

Mr. Howells says: "I think it was Emerson himself who opened his door to me, for I have a vision of the fine old man standing tall on his threshold, with the card in his hand, and looking from it to me with a vague serenity, while I waited a moment on the doorstep below him. He would then have been about sixty, but I remember nothing of age in his aspect, though I have called him an old man. His hair, I am sure, was still entirely dark, and his face had a kind of marble youthfulness, chiseled to a delicate intelligence by the highest and noblest thinking that any man has done. There was a strange charm in Emerson's eyes, which I felt then and always, something like that I saw in Lincoln's, but shyer, but sweeter and less sad. His smile was the very sweetest I have ever beheld, and the contour of the mask and the line of the profile were in keeping with this incomparable sweetness of the mouth, at once grave and quaint, though quaint is not quite the word for it either, but subtly, not unkindly arch, which again is not the word.

"It was his great fortune to have been mostly misunderstood, and to have reached the dense intelligence of his fellowmen after a whole lifetime of perfectly simple and lucid appeal, and his countenance expressed the patience and forbearance of a wise man content to bide his time. It would be hard to persuade people now that Emerson once represented to the popular mind all that was most hopelessly impossible, and that in a certain sort he was a national joke, the type of the incomprehensible, the by-word of the poor paragrapher. He had perhaps disabused the community somewhat by presenting himself here and there as a lecturer, and talking face to face with men in terms which they could not refuse to find as clear as they were wise; he was more and more read, by certain persons, here and there; but we are still so far behind him in the reach of his far-thinking that it need not be matter of wonder that twenty years before his death he was the most misunderstood man in America."

EMERSON ON POE.

Emerson asked Howells, who was then a young man of 23, according to his own description "morbidly sensitive and intolerably conscious," if he knew the poems of William Henry Channing. Says Mr. Howells in these reminiscences: "I have known them since, and felt their quality, which I have gladly owned a genuine and original poetry; but I answered then truly that I knew them only from Poe's criticisms; cruel and spiteful things which I should be ashamed of enjoying as I once did.

"'Whose criticisms?' asked Emerson.

"'Poe's,' I said again.

"'Oh,' he cried out, after a moment, as if he had returned from a far search for my meaning, '*you mean the jingleman!*'

"I do not know why this should have put me to such confusion, but if I had written the criticisms myself I do not think I could have been more abashed. Perhaps I felt an edge of reproof, of admonition, in a characterization of Poe which the world will hardly agree with; though I do not agree with the world about him, myself, in its admiration. At any rate, it made an end of me for the time, and I remained as if already absent, while Emerson questioned me as to what I had written in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He had evidently read none of my contributions, for he looked at them, in the bound volume of the magazine which he got down, with the effect of being wholly strange to them, and then gravely affixed my initials to each. He followed me to the door, still speaking of poetry, and as he took a kindly enough leave of me, he said one might very well give a pleasant hour to it now and then."

HOW MR. ZANGWILL WRITES HIS NOVELS.

THE feature "Without Prejudice" which Mr. Zangwill regularly contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* is very amusing this month. He has a lot to say about interviewers and the "auto interview," as he christens that "form of persecution" which consists of being "asked to supply information about yourself by post, prepaid." One passage is very good: "But perhaps the climax of irritation is reached when, having troubled to write down autobiographical details, having wrestled with your modesty and overthrown it, having posted your letter and prepaid it, the —— editor rejects your contribution without thanks. This hard fate overtook me—*moi qui vous parle*—not very long ago. The conductor of a penny journal, not unconnected with literary tid bits, honored me with a triple interrogatory. This professional Rosa Dartle wanted to know—

"1. The conditions under which you write your novels.

"2. How you get your plots and characters.

"3. How you find your titles.

"I was very busy. I was very modest, but the accompanying assurance that an anxious world was on the *qui vive* for the information appealed to my higher self, and I took up my pen and wrote: 1, The conditions under which I write my novels can be better imagined than described; 2, my plots and characters I get from the MSS. submitted to me by young authors, whose clever but crude ideas I hate to see wasted. I always read everything sent to me,

and would advise young authors to encourage younger authors to send them their efforts; 3, as for my titles, they are the only things I work out myself, and you will therefore excuse me if I preserve a measure of reticence as to the method by which I get them."

MR. R. H. HUTTON.

A Journalist in Literature.

BY far the most important and the most interesting article in the *Scottish Review* is Mr. William Wallace's appreciation of the literary work of the editor of the London *Spectator*, "a writer who has been a power in British thought and criticism for at least two generations." Mr. Hutton, says Mr. Wallace, is "to the journalism of the last twenty-five years what Mr. Gladstone—the Mr. Gladstone whom he has loved and lost—has been to the politics of the same period." "And apart altogether from the intrinsic value of his literary, religious and ethical pronouncements, these two volumes of essays ('Criticisms on Contemporary Thought and Thinkers') are of interest, as examples less of the journalism of the present than of the journalism of the future. Mr. Hutton is in spite—or is it in virtue?—of his power as a journalist, one of the preachers of and to the age. But no preacher ever depended less on pose, gesticulation, or pulpit-thumping."

A TRUTHFUL AND POINTED WRITER.

Mr. Wallace finds it evident from Mr. Hutton's writings that "among the British thinkers of the past two generations, the late Mr. Maurice and Cardinal Newman, and the happily still living Dr. Martineau, have influenced him most," and says that Mr. Hutton, recalling Mr. W. R. Greg, Mr. Walter Bagehot, and Mr. John Morley, rather than "the hierophants of the New Journalism," has on the spur of the moment said more true and sagacious things with more point than any public writer of the present generation or its predecessor.

"A PREACHER IN JOURNALISM."

The following passage puts cogently the gist of Mr. Wallace's able paper: "They have not, it is true, the special and purely literary delicacy which distinguishes Mr. Matthew Arnold's 'Essays in Criticism,' and which mark out their author as the British Erasmus. They do not present that combination of man-of-the-worldliness and culture which make Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'Hours in a Library' a veritable armchair delight. They have none of that delicious pensiveness—the pensiveness of the traveler through life who nevertheless can take his ease and his flask of wine in his inn and admire a golden sunset from his bedroom window, although he knows that the end of his pilgrimage is dusty death—in which Mr. Stevenson's art is seen at its best. Even when he is most touched with religious emotion, Mr. Hutton never rises into that mournful eloquence which fills, as with the swell of an organ, the pages of Mr. Rathbone Greg's 'Enigmas of Life.' Yet with all their limitations—perhaps on account of them—Mr. Hutton's papers represent at its richest the serious thought of the serious, yet cultured, Englishman (I say Englishman advisedly) who likes to keep abreast of the times, but is incapable of breaking abruptly or irreverently with the past. They represent the cream of the best English Sunday afternoon talk; and, like such talk, it is occupied to a not inconsiderable extent with matters of religion. Mr. Hutton has here been described as a journalist in literature, but not a few readers of his papers will be tempted to say rather that he is a preacher in journalism."

THE SUPERLATIVELY FEMININE GEORGE MEREDITH.

IN the *Free Review* for August Mr. Ernest Newman devotes twenty pages to the study of George Meredith and his novels.

He says: "Mr. Meredith is always on the woman's side. A lady once told Amiel that he was 'superlatively feminine;' the characterization would apply very accurately to the Meredith of the later novels. 'The Egotist' is so exquisitely delicate an analysis of a woman's feelings in relation to a man who offends, not through overgrossness, but through overrefinement, that one might be reasonably pardoned for supposing the author of it to be a woman. It is noticeable that his last three novels—'The Egotist,' 'Diana,' and 'One of Our Conquerors'—have been mainly a statement of the woman's side of the case, a pleading that could hardly be equaled for force, delicacy, insight and pathos. If you consider the extremely tenuous nature of the interest in 'The Egotist' you will be all the more astonished at the rare psychological ability with which that interest is maintained throughout. We unconsciously become feminine in sensation and emotion in the reading of the novel; we feel something of Clara's subtle, feminine shrinking of the flesh at the approach of Sir Willoughby's caress. In 'Diana' not all the abortive attempts at wit can make us do anything but love and sympathize with the noble woman who has the courage to stand against the masculine grossness of the world; while 'One of Our Conquerors,' which, perverse as it is, contains some of the finest of Mr. Meredith's writing, is planned on large motives and is supremely pathetic in interest. In all these books he achieves his wonderful success because he is 'superlatively feminine.' And reading him in this light one smiles at Diana's story of the girl in her service who had a 'follower.' 'She was a good girl; I was anxious about her, and asked her if she could trust him. "Oh, yes, ma'am," she replied, "I can; he is quite like a female."' It is sad to think that Mr Meredith himself, possessing as he does this desirable virtue of being quite like a female, has not yet become a favorite of the sex in England. It may be that the feminine reader is more perplexed at him than the masculine in this respect."

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN RICHARD GREEN.

THE most readable article in the *Young Man* this month is by Mr. Haweis, who recalls some of the incidents connected with his close intimacy with John Richard Green, the historian, covering the period from 1863 to 1870, when Mr. Haweis was in his first curacy at St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, and the future historian of the English people was incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney.

When Dr. Tait was Bishop of London he received both Green and Haweis into the ministry: "We were neither of us good candidates, but he was very kind to both of us from the first, and had quite a special affection and admiration for Green, whom he appointed Hon. Librarian at Lambeth, and although Green hardly ever went near the place, Tait sent him a $250 honorarium at a time when he certainly wanted it, which very much surprised and touched my friend, and he went down the very next Saturday to Lambeth and made himself busy with the books and MSS., showing the Archbishop's guests anything of interest that he could think of. 'But,' he said, 'you know, old boy, knocking about with those sort of fashionable *dilettante* folk isn't in my line, and I shall tell the Archbishop I ain't worth the money and I shall throw it up,' which I believe he did very soon afterward."

A CANDIDATE FOR ORDERS.

Neither of the two curates agreed with Dr. Tait, either as Bishop or Archbishop—they thought his opinions were generally wrong, his tact and management generally right, but they loved and obeyed him for all that: "Tait officiated for and visited Green at Stepney. He usually referred to us, however, with a certain grim little smile. He remarked to a friend not long before his death that the episcopal examinations failed somehow to test the qualifications of candidates for Holy Orders, since he called to mind that 'two of the strongest horses in his London diocese (Green and myself) had certainly passed two of the worst examinations.' The fact is, I knew my Bible, but was weak in my Greek verbs; Green knew his Greek verbs, but was not strong in the Bible. I believe, too, that our interest in the Thirty-nine Articles and the Athanasian Creed was discovered by the examining chaplain to be lukewarm, a point which was submitted to Tait, but which he refused to take any notice of."

Mr. Haweis received many charming letters from Green. There was one from Mentone, in later days, when the historian saw a good deal of Archbishop Tait. In it he wrote: "It is a great and inspiring spectacle to see me in black tie, wide-awake, brown coat and pepper and salt inexpressibles, walking by the side of the Lord Primate. My object is to convert him to Neology, in which case, there being no provision made for a heretic Archbishop, the Church of England will be in a hole! He can't issue a commission to inquire into his own errors, or sit on himself in the Arches Court, or send himself up to be sat upon by himself at the Privy Council; consequently everybody will do as seems good in their own eyes."

A FIGHT WITH GRIM CHOLERA.

During the cholera epidemic in East London the two friends saw a good deal of each other. Of Green's devotion to duty at that time Mr. Haweis writes: "He was devoted and indefatigable. We used to go into the London Hospital together in the morning, and rub the blackened limbs of the cholera patients, which seemed to give them relief. Those piteous wards even now rise vividly before me. I shall never forget that terrible time—the stiffened bodies, so hastily covered; the poor little children sitting up, three and four in a large bed, moaning in the early stages of seizure, and not knowing what ailed them; the long rows of the dying and the dead. Green was perfectly fearless, and kept his head level, and stood to his guns when, I regret to say, many of the East-End clergy found it convenient to go out of town for change of air.

This hand-to-hand fight with death was to me a most exciting spectacle. To get the dead away—to burn the cholera rags and beds—required the utmost vigilance, determination and promptitude. It was almost impossible to get adequate help, but Green went about with me and we did it ourselves, and in those days it was not an uncommon thing to meet Green walking between two loose women of the town, entering house after house, and with their own hands getting the dead out and the rooms deodorized. Green often referred to the noble self-sacrifice of those poor outcast girls, who rallied round their pastor when many respectable folk hung back. He said he could always rely upon them in an emergency for such dangerous work."

HOW THE "SHORT HISTORY" CAME TO BE WRITTEN.

One day Green unfolded to Haweis his idea of a book on English history, of which he had dreamt since his boyhood: "One night he said to me, 'I don't want to bore you, old fellow, but I should like to read you a few pages of my Plantagenet book. It is Stephen's ride to York. I wonder whether it is really worth much, or whether I shall ever write a book that will be read.' He then read me that brilliant fragment now incorporated with the 'Short History.' From time to time he read me his MSS., and talked wondrously on the Plantagenet Period, which he had made especially his own. He did not at first mean to write anything but the story of the Plantagenets, and the period in which he said the elements of our English people and our English constitution came together. He thought he could do this in about three volumes. But coming across Mr. Macmillan, the publisher, he was persuaded to take a wider sweep, which resulted in the matchless little book, the 'Short History.' We owe this entirely to Macmillan. Its cheapness we owe entirely to Green himself. The publisher wanted a much more expensive book, but Green insisted upon keeping down the price, and the result justified his resolve. In a very

short time 80,000 copies were disposed of. It was a little annuity to him as long as he lived, and its sale has been steady ever since."

THE BIBLE AND THE MONUMENTS.

What Is Proved and What Is Not.

IN the *Edinburgh Review* a writer endeavors to sum up the net result of the addition to our knowledge by the recent discoveries of tablets and monuments which throw light upon the Old Testament history. The reviewer says that the external sources of confirmation for the history of Israel have become numerous and conclusive, but probably we do not possess a tenth of the information which will hereafter be gathered by prosecuting the same line of research. He is careful, however, to warn us that the discoveries up to the present time are far from verifying the whole of the Bible narratives: "But it is necessary to be entirely honest in stating what the monuments do not record, and in estimating the character of the legends which we meet in cuneiform tablets. The Assyrians, like the Hebrews, believed in an underworld of the dead, and in angel messengers from Heaven. They, too, had prophets and seers; they saw visions and dreamed dreams. They told wonderful tales of miracles which the gods had wrought in the former days, though these never enter into the contemporary history of their victories. The Persians believed in ancient heroes who crossed great rivers dryshod; in a prophet who received from God a Divine Law on the summit of the Holy Mount; and in other heroes at whose command the sun stood still in Heaven. We read of these things in the Avesta; and in later Persian works we read of a future Messiah, of a Resurrection of the Just, of a time of trouble and of future triumph for the pious. The cosmogony of Persia is not the only point of contact between Hebrew and Aryan beliefs. The figure of Satan, which appears in the Bible only in works of the Persian period, formed a most important element in the Mazdean religion.

WHAT THE MONUMENTS DO NOT EXPLAIN.

"The monuments have as yet told us nothing of an Eden or of the Fall of Man; but they have transferred the infant hero floating in his bulrush cradle from the Nile to the Euphrates; and this story is also found in the Zendavesta at a later date. No monuments as yet speak of the Exodus; no records of Moses, or David or Solomon have been found. The earliest known notice of the Hebrews (unless they appear in the Tell el Amarna tablets) belongs to the period of their later kings. It is from their own monuments in the future that we must hope to learn more. The cuneiform tablets and the Moabite Stone show that not only was Jehovah the sacred name among Hebrews in the ninth century, B. C., but that it was also widely used in Syria and Assyria from about the same period.

"Nor do the monuments help us to explain difficulties in the Old Testament where these are internal. The chronological errors of the Book of Kings (as they may be justly called on the evidence of self-conflicting statements) may easily have arisen in copying, during the lapse of centuries; but the historical difficulties of some of the later books, especially Esther, Daniel, Ezra and Nehemiah, are not so easily explained. Fresh light may be thrown on them by future discovery."

MR. GLADSTONE'S PLEA FOR HERESY AND SCHISM.

ONE of the most widely talked about articles of the month is that by Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Heresy and Schism." Mr. Gladstone in his life has played many parts, but few even of those who believed him capable of explaining away anything would have ventured to have anticipated that he would have closed his career by publishing a plea in extenuation of heresy and schism. Even those who entirely agree with all that he says in vindication of heretics and schismatics, will marvel that it should have been left to so stanch a defender of the Anglican orthodoxy to discover in his closing years the virtues which are often described as if they were deadly sins.

THE LEADING CASE OF IDOLATRY AND USURY.

He begins boldly and characteristically. He says that the interdict upon idolatry and the making of graven images, which was so peremptorily expressed in the Old Testament, is no longer regarded as a sin by the Church, which fills its sacred fanes with graven images, the Ten Commandments notwithstanding. Further he points out that the Old Testament was equally categorical in its denunciation of the system of usury, whereas usury under the credit system has become the very basis of society. Then he asks, if idolatry and usury can find salvation, why not heresy and schism? and once started on this tack, he soon has abundant opportunity to prove that nowadays it is almost impossible for any one to be either a heretic or a schismatic in the sense in which those words were used by the early Church. Circumstances have changed, and with them the comparative gravity of the offense denounced by the early writers. Heresy and schism have come into the Church, and have come to stay.

DIVISION PART OF THE DIVINE ORDER.

The divisions of Christendom perpetuated now for centuries, and in the case of the Eastern Church for more than a thousand years, suggest that they indeed form part of the Divine order:

"It may in the first place be said that I am playing with edge tools; that the record of Scripture is plain and strong, written on the sacred page as in characters of fire. Do not, it will be said, attenuate, do not explain away, a teaching which is Divine. You are tempting your fellow-creatures to walk in slippery paths, and if they should fall you will have incurred no small responsibility.

"My reply is as follows: In the cases of idolatry and of usury, I have sought to follow the guidance of Scripture itself; and, it should be remembered, that Scripture is not a stereotype projected into the world at a given time and place, but is a record of comprehensive and progressive teaching, applicable to a nature set under providential discipline, observant of its wants which must vary with its growth, and adapting thereto in the most careful manner, its provisions.

"What I have attempted is, to distinguish between the facts of heresy and schism as they stood in the Apostolic age, and the corresponding facts as they present themselves to us at a period when the ark of God has weathered eighteen hundred years of changeful sea and sky."

DISSENT PROVED BY ITS FRUITS.

Mr. Gladstone vindicates heresy by pointing to the fact that, by the evangelical precept, by their fruits shall ye know them, heresies have by no means borne only thorns and thistles. The following passage concerning Nonconformists, and the part they have played in Christianizing politics, will be read with considerable bitterness in the pale of Mr. Gladstone's own communion:

"I must admit that, at periods not wholly beyond my memory, and in appreciably large portions of the country, it has appeared as if the hands principally charged with the training of souls for God were the hands mainly or only of Nonconformists. If in the abstract it be difficult to find justification for English Nonconformity, yet when we view it as a fact it must surely command our respect and sympathy. If so we cannot dare to curse what God seems in many ways to have blessed and honored, in electing it to perform duties neglected by others, and in emboldening it to take a forward part, not limited to our narrow shores, on behalf of the broadest interests of Christianity. Here, indeed, I may speak as one who in some degree at least knows that whereof he is talking. I have seen and known and but too easily could quote the cases, in which the Christian side of political controversies has been largely made over by the members of the English Church to the championship of Nonconformists. I take it for example to be beyond all question that, had the matter depended wholly on the sentiment and action of the National Church, the act for the extinction of negro slavery would not have been passed so soon as in the year 1833."

ITS TESTIMONY TO THE TRINITY.

Then, again, Mr. Gladstone finds a wonderful argument in favor of the Christian religion from the unity with which its central principles are held, notwithstanding the innumerable differences which divide Christendom. He points out that the Latin, the Eastern, and the Reformed Churches, divided though they are into innumerable sects, nevertheless testify with one voice as to the essential tenets of Christianity. He says: "The tenets upon which these dissonant and conflicting bodies are agreed are the great central tenets of the Holy Trinity and of the incarnation of our Lord. But these constitute the very kernel of the whole Gospel. Everything besides that clusters round them, including the doctrines respecting the Church, the Ministry, the Sacraments, the Communion of Saints and the great facts of eschatology, is only developments which have been embodied in the historic Christianity of the past, as auxiliary to the great central purpose of Redemption; that original promise which was vouchsafed to sinful man at the outset of his sad experience, and which was duly accomplished when the fullness of time had come.

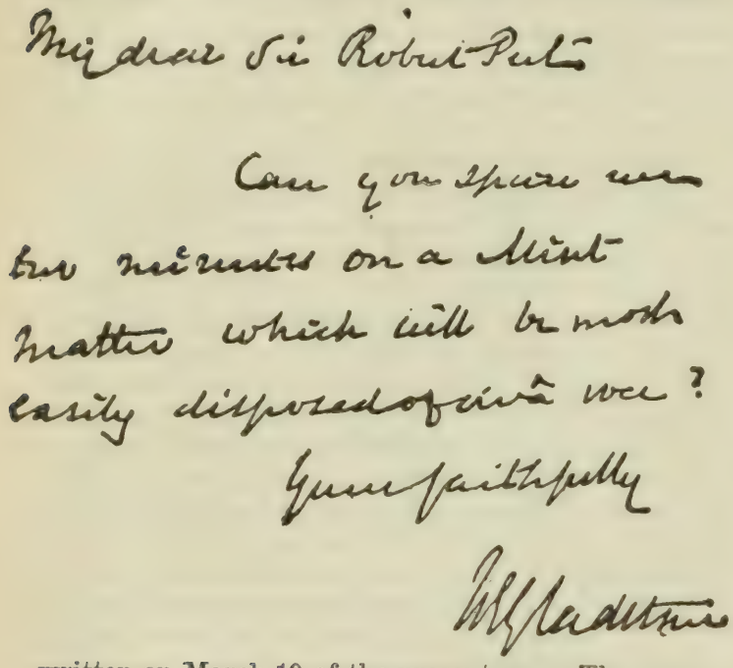
"If, then, the Christian Church has sustained heavy loss through its divisions in the weight of its testimonials, and in its aggressive powers as against the world, I would still ask whether she may not, in the good providence of God, have received a suitable, perhaps a preponderating, compensation, in the accordant witness of all Christendom, to the truths that our religion is the religion of the God-Man, and that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh?"

All this is plain enough, but the reader feels less sure where he is standing when he comes to Mr. Gladstone's remarks upon undenominational religion.

"The Church, disabled and discredited by her divisions, has found it impracticable to assert herself as the universal guide. Among the fragments of the body, a certain number have special affinities, and in particular regions or conjunctures of circumstances it would be very easy to frame an undenominational religion much to their liking, divested of many salient points needful in the view of historic Christendom for a complete Christianity. Such a scheme the State might be tempted to authorize by law in public elementary teaching, nay, to arm it with exclusive and prohibitory powers as against other and more developed methods which the human conscience, sole legitimate arbiter in these matters, together with the Spirit of God, may have devised for itself in the more or less successful effort to obtain this guidance. It is in this direction that we have recently been moving, and the motion is toward a point where a danger signal is already lifted. Such an undenominational religion as this could have no promise of permanence. None from authority, for the assumed right to give it is the negation of all authority. None from piety, for it involves at the very outset the surrender of the work of the Divine kingdom into the hands of the civil ruler. None from policy, because any and every change that may take place in the sense of the constituent bodies, or any among them, will supply for each successive change precisely the same warrant as was the groundwork of the original proceeding. Whatever happens, let Christianity keep its own acts to its own agents, and not make them over to hands which would justly be deemed profane and sacrilegious when they came to trespass on the province of the sanctuary."

MR. GLADSTONE'S HANDWRITING.

BY the courtesy of the editor of the *Strand Magazine* we are enabled to reproduce the most interesting of the many facsimiles which accompany Mr. Holt Schooling's article upon the handwriting of the ex-Premier. No less than thirty-two signatures and letters are reproduced in the article, representing all the stages of his life, from the notes on the fly-leaf of the Virgil which he used at Eton (*ætat* 12) to a letter



written on March 19 of the present year. The accompanying letter was written on January 17, 1844, in Mr. Gladstone's thirty-fourth year, when he was at the Board of Trade. It was sent by hand to Sir Robert Peel, who returned it, writing on the back: "My dear Gladstone,—I shall be very glad to see you *now* on Mint matters, and then to fix a time to see you on some other matters.—R. P."

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE *Young Woman* is an average number, the best article in which is from the pen of Miss Friederichs, on "Traveling as a Fine Art." Her "hints for the holidays" may be roughly summarized thus:

WHAT NOT TO DO.

"Don't take your holidays like a doctor's prescription, not because you like it, but merely because 'a change will do you good.'

"Don't enjoy your holiday for the time being, and then forget all about it.

"Don't 'travel abroad' merely because it is a part of your society education, like step-dancing and short curtseys.

"Don't jump into the night express and travel all the way to your destination without once stopping to see the beauties by the way.

"Don't grumble when it rains; no one can help it.

HOW TO DO IT.

"Select that which is best, see and enjoy that, and anticipate the joys that are to come.

"If you are going to Switzerland, don't rush from London to Lucerne, but stop somewhere on the threshold of Switzerland.

"Be pleased even with little things—that is with details.

"Be satisfied with a long morning tramp in the mountain air; rest in the afternoon.

"Read up about your route of travel, and about your special holiday haunts. Talk to others about them; think of them, dream of them, beforehand. The pleasure of anticipation is greater even than the pleasure of remembering.

"Take your holiday back with you. Store the reminiscences of it up in your head and in your heart; recall, when life is dull, or rainy, or foggy, or stormy, the happy days abroad.

"And be thankful."

IN PRAISE OF WALKING.

IN the August *Century* Eugene Lamb Richards celebrates the exercise of walking, under the title, "Walking as a Pastime," and makes a very pleasant sketch of the incidents and pleasant places in which some of his tramps have led him. Of the general benefits of walking as a means of recreation, Mr. Richards says: "This mode of travel, besides being independent, has other advantages. No great preparations are needed for a trip. A vacation of a few days can be utilized by a man's swinging his pack on his back, and going off into the country. Owing to the continual change of abiding place, in three days, it often seems as if the traveler had been absent a week.

"Another advantage is the light expense. In all other traveling trips the cost of mere locomotion is a great item. By walking, the change from place to place is made without paying any railroad or steamship fares, without paying any expressmen or hackmen, and without any of those unavoidable expenses which often make the cost of a trip a matter of anxious thought.

"The greatest advantage is the tonic effect on the body and mind. This is due to the freedom from care and to the natural life—the continual exercise in the open air, which stimulates the appetite, and causes a great demand for food. The amount of food consumed on one of these trips is generally three times what is taken at home. The stimulating action on the skin, by the constant flushing of the pores in consequence of the exercise, and the baths required to keep one clean, bring into a state of healthy activity a part of one's system generally neglected by those living sedentary lives. In the coldest winter weather I often find, on closing a day's tramp, that my undergarments are wet with perspiration. Then, too, fatigue brings good sleep. Thus, with exercise, good food, free perspiration in fresh air and plenty of sleep, a man takes nature's best tonics.

"It must not be supposed that these tramps exercise only the legs and feet. If one carries a pack, the upper part of the body, and especially the muscles which hold the shoulder blades, are thoroughly exer-

cised. The back and the abdomen come in for their share, so that when the trip is over, and one goes about without his pack, it is not very hard to walk erect.

"If a man wishes to begin the practice of tramping, I should advise him to take at first daily walks of at least four miles. After a little hardening of the muscles in this way he should try the experiment of going for the whole day with a bag or knapsack; and, after a week or more, for two or three days. With this preliminary training the candidate for walking will be ready for a longer tramp. But, above all things, let the beginner not do too much at once. After tasting the good effects of walking, I am quite sure that if a man has any love for nature in his soul, and any admiration for the beauties of scenery, he will not willingly forego the pleasure of tramping whenever he has opportunity to enjoy it.

"Walking is a natural exercise. It is one which can be taken at any time. It is not like other exercises, in which there is danger of hurts or strain. The fatigue which walking brings on is a natural fatigue, if regularly followed. It strengthens the digestive organs. It drives the blood away from the tired brain, and is one of the best cures for nervousness."

THE LAYING OUT OF A CITY.

THE *Architectural Review* contains an article by Sylvester Baxter entitled "The Growth of a City," in which the writer bewails the short-sighted policy which has hitherto directed the laying out of city streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA TYPE.

Philadelphia has furnished the type for street planning in nearly all our American cities. This is the rectangular or gridiron type which the writer considers "the most inconvenient and unsatisfactory form possible. It is wasteful of energy in permitting direct travel between points only in two directions—north and south, and east and west—assuming that the streets run, as they usually do, toward the four cardinal points. But it is quite as important that there should be direct communication between other sections of a city—say northeast and southwest—and possibly more so. Such a plan makes communication very circuitous, however, between such points."

THE RADIAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Baxter finds the ideal type in Carlsruhe, the capital of the grand duchy of Baden. Here "the ducal palace, with its grounds, forms the point of departure for a system of streets that radiate in all directions. As the city lies only in front of the palace, with parks, gardens and a public forest occupying the rest of the area, the municipal plan is strikingly like a fan in shape."

His radial system affords easy and direct communication between all parts of the city, and is excellently adapted to the level regions of our own West, with this modification, that the city should surround the public buildings on all sides. The result would be a series of concentric circles intersected by diverging radii meeting in a common centre at which would stand the public buildings, city hall, state house, or what not. The convenience of such a plan is apparent.

HAPPY ACCIDENTS.

Boston furnishes an example of the fact that the unconscious instincts of the people may obtain better results than elaborate but arbitrary engineering. Intricate and confusing as the Boston plan or lack of plan is to the stranger, it yet furnishes the initiated with innumerable short cuts to any desired point, besides giving a general picturesque effect to the city, and affording many architectural opportunities.

OUR ANNUAL ASH-HEAP.

EVERY one knows that the annual loss of property by fire is enormous, yet it seems incredible that our last year's ash-heap represents a waste of $150,000,000. This is the amount as computed by Mr. Edward Atkinson in the opening article of the *Engineering Magazine*. Even these figures do not set forth adequately the total loss on account of fire. In order to ascertain the true measure of the fire tax, for the year 1893, we must add some $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 as the cost of sustaining insurance companies, by which a part of the loss is distributed throughout the community. To this again must be added the cost of sustaining the fire department, about $25,000,000. So, then, according to these estimates, the full measure of the fire tax during the year cannot have been less than $250,000,000. "That," exclaims Mr. Atkinson, "is the penalty we pay for ignorance, stupidity, carelessness and crime, for which the responsibility must be distributed mainly among owners of buildings, though shared in part by occupants, architects and builders."

The best remedy for this destruction, of course, would be the building of nothing but fire-proof structures, but it may be remedied in a large measure without the excessive cost of fire-proof construction, Mr. Atkinson suggests, by the adoption of slow burning methods of construction. Such methods have been in use for a long time in the Eastern States, and have been widely extended of late throughout the West. Mr. Atkinson then proceeds to give in detail what he regards as the proper method of construction on the slow-burning principle, the chief motive of which in general is to secure the maximum of well-diffused light, the free circulation of air, and the best ventilation, coupled with immunity from danger of loss by fire so far as that can possibly be accomplished without excessive cost. All of these points must of necessity be secured at the minimum of cost. Mr. Atkinson asserts that it has been shown by experience that buildings constructed on these lines cost less per square foot of floor than those which are devised on the methods known as "combustible architecture."

A CHAT WITH A "SOCIETY" PHOTOGRAPHER.

How Royalties and Others are "Taken."

THERE is an interview (illustrated with numerous pictures) in the *Woman at Home*, in which the well-known society photographer, Count Ostroróg, better known as "Walery," gives some interesting particulars about himself and his sitters: "'My father, the late Count Ostroróg, at an early age held a captaincy in the Russian Imperial Guard. At the outbreak of the Crimean war he became aid-de-camp to General Count Zamoiski, who had formed a body of Polish Lancers, and in this capacity he served with the British army throughout the campaign, at its conclusion coming to England. At this period he was in very straitened circumstances, as the whole of his property in his native land, Poland, had been confiscated by the Russian government during the rebellion. Under these conditions he had to set his wits to work to obtain a means of livelihood. Being an exceedingly ingenious man and a good musician he succeeded in perfecting an invention for using percussion in organs, the patent of which he eventually sold for a small sum, and with the proceeds opened a photographic studio in Marseilles, and here he remained until after the Franco-German war, when he opened a studio in Paris, quite revolutionizing photography in that city.

"'The failure of the Union Général ruined him almost entirely in a few months, and having sold his three beautiful villas at Nice to Baron Reuter, he, with the money obtained by the sale, opened in 1884 a small studio in Conduit street, his original intention being to direct his energies solely to the production of enamels on copper; but finding this particular line of art not sufficiently remunerative, he had again to turn his attention to portraiture. His skill soon won royal patronage, and in 1886 he transferred his studio to the present house, 164 Regent street.

"'As to myself,' continued the Count, 'I was born in England, spending my early years in Poland. In 1871 I was in Paris during the Commune, afterward coming to England and studying at Woolwich, where I subsequently obtained my commission in the Royal Artillery. It was my father's intention that I should remain in the service, but I could not bear the idea of his struggling without my assistance, and so I resigned my commission, not without a severe pang, as I was devoted to the army. I then spent two years of hard work studying under an eminent chemist in Paris, thus learning all the technicalities of portraiture as well as every other branch of photography. I then joined my father. It was a few years later, upon my return from South Africa, where I had spent a holiday with camera and surveying instruments in Natal and Zululand, that I had the misfortune to lose my father, since which time the business has been under my management.'

"'I believe you have a great deal of trouble with some sitters, have you not?' I queried.

"'Yes!' answered Count Ostroróg, 'I should think we have. People will not sit as they are asked; they get nervous and excited. So many people say, "Why do you place us in such awkward positions? let us sit naturally," forgetting that if we allowed them to sit as they consider naturally, in all probability every part of their body, except the head, would be more or less out of focus. Then there is a stock phrase among sitters; how it could have originated I cannot conceive; it never strikes me as either being clever or humorous, and I have heard it so often I am a little weary of it. A sitter will come in and say, "I hate having my portrait taken. I would far rather have a tooth out." Then a man will rush in saying, "I have been bored to death by my friends and relatives to have my portrait taken. I have to catch a train in ten minutes, and I should like to be taken in three or four positions, so fire away." He will then fling himself into a chair, and I take him, and I am bound to own, often with the most excellent results. Then there is another class of man who will come in and say, "Now look here, I want to be taken naturally, don't you know; none of your stiff positions for me." "Certainly," I answer; "you place yourself as you like, and then if you will allow me I will place you as I think correct, and take one photo each way." It is almost needless to add how disappointed the man invariably is with the result of what he conceived to be an extremely natural attitude.'

"'Whom do you consider the more troublesome sitters, ladies or gentlemen?'

"'Men are by far and away the more fussy. I can assure you a man will often fidget twice as much over the arrangement of his tie as a woman will over her dress.'

"'I believe you have photographed members of the Royal Family?' I said.

"'Yes, we have taken nearly all their portraits, I believe. Her Majesty the Queen will communicate with us, fixing a date. Upon the day appointed we proceed with a camera, backgrounds, etc., to Windsor, where Her Majesty is photographed in a studio, which was, I believe, originally used by the late Prince Consort, one of whose hobbies was photography. Some photographers have three or four cameras going at once, so that they may be sure of the result, but we have never had more than one. Her Majesty is an excellent sitter, most gracious, kind and considerate. The Princess of Wales always makes an admirable photograph, although she is taken under the most disadvantageous circumstances possible; at Marlborough House there is absolutely no suitable place for portrait taking, the only spot where sufficient light can be obtained for the purpose is upon a sort of veranda. But, as I before remarked, the Princess always makes a good photograph; her features are so regular and so peculiarly adapted to portraiture that it would be almost impossible to produce a bad picture. The Duke of Connaught is one of the few members of the Royal Family who have honored us with sittings at our studio.'"

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH," by Secretary Hoke Smith; "Civil Wars in South America," by the Argentine Minister; "How to Purify Legislation," by Senator Allen, and "The Lesson of the Strikes," by Samuel Gompers, have been reviewed in another department.

Sir John E Gorst, in an article on "English Workmen and Their Political Friends," declares that no independent Labor party exists at present in the House of Commons. "The name is usurped by a section of the supporters of Government who take advantage of their position as trades-union leaders to claim the working-class vote for the party to which they belong. They have no definite policy upon which they are all agreed, and they must on critical occasions postpone the interests of labor to those of the Government, or the party to which they are attached would cast them out."

The Hon. Hannis Taylor, in an article on the House of Represent tives, argues for the adoption of the "Cabinet System," in a modified form. He would give members of the cabinet the privilege of submitting and debating measures, but not of voting on them.

The second of Mark Twain's papers in defense of Harriet Shelley appears in this number of the *Review*.

THE FORUM.

"PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE RECENT STRIKE," by Mr. D. McGregor Means; "Punishment of Anarchists," by Henry Holt; and "Legalized Plunder of Railroad Properties," by Isaac L. Rice, are the subjects of articles reviewed elsewhere in this number.

Mr. John Brooks Leavitt writes on the "Criminal Degradation of New York Citizenship," referring particularly to the revelations in the Senate police investigation, and Henry Charles Lea discusses "The Increase of Crime, and Positivist Criminology."

"American literature must be faithful to American conditions" is the opening sentence which strikes the keynote of Hamlin Garland's brief study of those conditions. The paper is a plea for "veritism," which is Mr. Garland's substitute for realism.

President Hall's plea for the new psychology as a basis of education is supplemented by Professor Scripture's description of laboratory methods in mind-study.

Price Collier tells us how Englishmen spend their money, while Mr. H. K. Carroll explains how well American preachers are paid. "The larger incomes of pastors compare very favorably with the salaries of judges. There are more pastors than judges with $10,000 a year. There are several who receive more than the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court ($10,500). Cabinet officers receive only $8,000 each; only three governors of States receive $10,000 each; while other State officers and members of the State judiciary are generally less liberally paid. A number of college presidents receive $10,000 each; but none of the professors receive as much as $6,000, while some have to be content with $500 or even less. It must be said that there is a better prospect for the young man who enters the ministry than for him who makes teaching his profession."

THE ARENA.

THE most prominent feature of the August *Arena* is the illustrated article on "Male and Female Attire in Various Nations and Ages," by Ellen Battelle Dietrick.

The Rev. M. J. Savage has a thoughtful paper on "The Present Conflict for a Larger Life in the Social World." The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, in an article on "A Light in the East," reviews certain aspects of civilization under the Cæsars, and finds that "the message which this age brings to us, instead of being a wail of despair, is at once a lesson and an evangel because it gives to the riper judgment and more developed soul life of the present time the golden key to progress, felicity and concord."

A full bibliography of prison reform is given for the use of "Unions for Practical Progress."

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

THE quality of the articles appearing in this periodical is distinctly improving from month to month. Fewer articles are published in each number, but those few are for the most part ably written and well within the province of a review of this character. In another department we have quoted from the symposium on "Civics in the Public Schools," in the August number. In the same number Dr. Hale writes on the "Abolition of Pauperism" (which he carefully distinguishes from poverty); Henry Budd discusses the "Limits of Party Obligation," laying much stress on the separation of municipal from general elections; Dr. Eliot Gorton treats of "Insane Hospitals;" W. L. Sheldon writes on the "Place of the Labor Leader;" T. Burke Grant describes the town of Pullman, and Alfred H. Love opposes military instruction in schools and colleges.

THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

THIS journal devotes several of its opening pages to an examination of the bill introduced in Congress by the Hon. J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, to provide all banks with new circulating notes. The editor believes that the bill aims in the right direction in its effort to "set banking free on the basis of coin redemption."

An article on "The State and Social Law of Strikes" calls attention to the theory of the English law against criminal conspiracies as stated by Jevons.

"This is, that a course of action which may be harmless when pursued by one person singly, or by any number of persons who will be likely, without preconcerted agreement, to pursue it at any one time, may be criminal when numbers conspire together to do the same act at one time, in order to control by physical obstruction some business which they do not own and have no moral right to control. Thus one depositor may withdraw his account from a bank with perfect right. But if by concerted action 20,000 depositors conspire to withdraw their deposits on the same day in order to break the bank, Mr.

Jevons holds the act should be considered a criminal conspiracy. So two persons may meet to carry a petition to Parliament and may both be armed, but if, as in Lord George Gordon's case, many thousands conspire to unite in such an act, that which would be innocent if done by one may become criminal if done in concert by many."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

ONE of the most interesting, although the shortest, articles in the magazine is the very spirited protest by the Rev. Mr. Case, the vicar of Tudley, Tonbridge, against the prevalent disposition to ascribe all the virtue to the North of England, and all the weakness to the South. Mr. Case's case would be stronger if he had not to rely so much upon past history. "Has the southern half of England been barren of great men? Again we are forced into boasting. Let us see. In active life Wolsey, Burleigh, Pym, Hampden, Eliot, Oliver Cromwell, Sidney, Vane (in this context let me point out that Wentworth was from Yorkshire), Walpole, Pitt—all these and a host of others whom we despised Southerners reared and trained, whom we saw in their times of hope and prosperity, and out of the often sad and sometimes tragic web of whose lives we learnt the sacrifices and heartbreakings of political life. In arms and adventure, Raleigh, Drake and Grenville; again the great Oliver, Blake, Clive and Nelson. In letters, Shakespeare, Milton, not to mention numbers of other men who have a place in the Temple of Fame—Bunyan, Pope, Dryden, Locke, Addison, Cowper, Johnson, Coleridge. Last, in science, Harvey, Bacon, Newton. Be silent, ye that speak of England as if England south of Trent had yielded no valuable elements to our national life. The facts are all the other way. In political training we are far in the van. National defense has always been in our hands, for hundreds of years almost entirely; and even now we yield most men to the Army and Navy. Our roll of fame is unrivaled."

A GOOD WORD FOR SIBERIAN PRISONS.

Mr. T. D. Rees, in a paper on "The Outskirts of Europe," puts in a word which may be commended to Mr. George Kennan and his sympathizers. Mr. Rees says: "Siberia is a dreary country, but the fate of the exile is infinitely preferable to that of close prisoners in the most admirable of European jails. The Russians are naturally a kind-hearted and easy-going people; even their enemies allow this. Why, then, in the name of wonder, should it be believed that they habitually ill-treat their prisoners? For my part, I do not believe they do. I have only inquired from convicts, ex-convicts and free inhabitants of Siberia, but surely theirs is excellent evidence."

THE CONDITION OF ENGLISH WORKING WOMEN.

Miss Dendy has an article based upon the report of the Royal Commission on Labor as to the conditions under which women have to do their work. Miss Dendy speaks very strongly as to the scandalous manner in which many employers neglect the conditions which are indispensable to the health and morality of their employes. "It is where we read of conditions which are beyond doubt within the control of those concerned that our pity and indignation are aroused. We can forgive the most inveterate abusers of employers; we can look leniently upon the wildest schemes of socialism; we can almost find it in our hearts to seek excuses for anarchists themselves when we reflect upon the cold blooded indifference to suffering, the hard hearted brutality of employers, which is depicted in the sober evidence of the pages before us." To justify the use of epithets she quotes a few more instances, though for the worst she refers readers to the report itself.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Atkinson writes upon "Colliery Explosions and Coal Dust." Mr. Eccles has a few pages in which he gives advice to the sleepless, which it is to be feared those unfortunates will read without discovering the treatment which will close their too wakeful lids. St. Loe Strachey has a literary article upon the heroic couplet, and the Colonial Treasurer of the Straits Settlements touches upon the fatal subject of the currency in his paper on "Debased Silver and British Trade." Mr. Francis Galton presents a paper upon "Religion and Human Evolution," suggested by Mr. Kidd's book. Mr. A. C. Benson writes a short poem on the English shell which is said to have exploded at Sebastopol last year, when a Russian peasant unearthed it, notwithstanding that it had lain in the ground since the great siege.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere Lord Farrar's paper on "Sir William Harcourt's Budget," and Sir George Grey's talk about "The Federation of the English-Speaking People."

THE TRUE POLICY OF LABOR.

Mr. Clem Edwards after discussing this question, "The True Policy of Labor in England," comes to the following conclusions: "Under existing circumstances, I think the wise and practicable policy, and the one which is rapidly commending itself to the intelligent men in the labor movement, is to secure the promotion of a labor candidate, with the full backing of all Labor and Progressive bodies if possible. Failing this, then, to secure the selection of a satisfactory Progressive. Where this even is impossible, then to squeeze both candidates to the utmost. Only under the gravest and most exceptional circumstances ought advice to abstain to be tolerated."

THE POPE AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The author of "The Policy of the Pope" has a remarkable article in which he sets forth the reasons which justify his belief that the present Pope with all his virtues is destroying the religious liberties of Catholics. He maintains that Leo XIII has established an orthodox Catholic chemistry which has become the official and obligatory teaching in all Catholic schools, colleges, seminaries and universities. It is not only in chemistry that orthodoxy is intruding its authority, but still more in biblical criticism. The Abbé Loisy, the pride of the French Church and the only Catholic biblical scholar in France, has been expelled from the university, and compelled to discontinue the publication of his Biblical Review. The writer says: "Such are some of the earliest fruits of the new papolatrous and dogmapoeic movement, which—I say it with sorrow and hesitation—bears the same relation to pure Christianity that the coarse mechanical Lamaism of Mongolia and Thibet bears to the simple and elevating teachings of Buddha. Left to develop on these lines, our Church must inevitably degenerate into a vast asylum for the mentally blind, and Catholicism, like nationality, would become a mere accident of birth. For what man of normal faculties and average education could possibly acquiesce in the preposterous claims which are now being put forward all over the Catholic Continent?"

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON has an interesting summary of the marriage and divorce laws of the world, from which it would seem that there are more divorces now in France than in Germany, but the United States still leads the way. He says: "In 1885 the number of divorces granted was, in the United States, 23,472; in Switzerland, 920; in Denmark, 635; in France, 6,245; in Germany, 6,161; in Roumania, 541; in Holland, 339; in Austria, 1,178; in Belgium, 290; in Norway and Sweden, 297; in Australasia, 95; in Russia, 1,789; in Italy, 556; in Great Britain and Ireland, 508; and in Canada, 12."

THE EVIL EVOLUTION OF THE FIN DE SIÈCLE.

Mrs. Sparrow has an extremely interesting paper upon the Doss-House Girl. The paper is not only interesting but alarming. Mrs. Sparrow, who says that English women are more and more revolting against the restraints of home, and this is visible in the enormous increase of the numbers of women who habitually live in common lodging houses. The shiftless, irresponsible life which the inmates lead seems to be in accordance with the restlessness pervading every rank. A home is no longer the aim and ambition of the working woman of England, we are told; she aspires to lead a hand-to-mouth existence.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE first article in the *Nineteenth Century* is Mr. Gladstone's disquisition concerning Heresy and Schism, which is noted elsewhere. Among the other articles there are several of considerable interest, and the number altogether is full of life and vigor.

THE MUD-SMEARED TREES OF BEHAR.

Mr. W. Egerton, a young civil servant in Behar, sets forth the result of his investigations as to the mysterious marking of the mango trees of Behar. He maintains that it is ridiculous to say that the marking was due to animals. He believes that it was done by the religious sect of the Sadhus. He says: "My opinion, after inquiry on all sides, is that the marking is a purely religious matter, and has no politicel significance whatever.

"A non-official of long experience and greatly respected by the people residing on the direct road to Janakpur questioned many Sadhus on their way to and from the shrine. They one and all said, 'The mud-mark is nothing; it is only an invitation to us Sadhus to go to the great Janakpur mela later on.' There is no reason why the Sadhus should have vouchsafed this information if it was untrue."

THE MEDIÆVAL CITY.

Prince Krapotkin, in an article, "Mutual Aid in a Mediæval City," devotes a great deal of research and displays his usual array of learning in illuminating the obscure features of city life in the Middle Ages. It is impossible to summarize his paper, but the following passages comprise some of his conclusions:

"The mediæval city thus appears as a double federation: of all householders united into small territorial unions—the street, the parish, the section—and of individuals united by oath into guilds according to their professions, the former being a product of the village-community origin of the city, while the second is a subsequent growth called to life by new conditions. To guarantee liberty, self-administration and peace was the chief aim of the mediæval city; and labor, as we shall presently see when speaking of the craft guilds, was its chief foundation. But 'production' did not absorb the whole attention of the mediæval economist.

"In short, the more we begin to know the mediæval city the more we see that it was not simply a political organization for the protection of certain political liberties. It was an attempt at organizing, on a much grander scale than in a village community, a close union for mutual aid and support, for consumption and production, and for social life altogether, without imposing upon men the fetters of the State, but giving full liberty of expression to the creative genius of each separate group of individuals in art, crafts, science, commerce and political organization."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* does not contain any articles calling for special remark.

Mr. H. H. Johnston has a brief paper upon the "Boers at Home." It is a sensible plea for good relations between the Dutch and the English in South Africa. The following is his estimate of the Boers: "So far as my personal observation goes, the Boers are a very temperate people. There is not to be met with among them the over-indulgence in alcohol which is such a depressingly frequent failing of the English in South Africa. Neither should I call the Boers quarrelsome, though they are very often surly in demeanor. But they have a quiet self-possession and self-restraint which the more boisterous English pioneer might advantageously copy. As regards their sexual morality they are no better and no worse than any other white race living a large life in a warm climate among a servile population.

"The Boers are fiercely Calvinistic; their form of Christianity is harsher than the harshest Presbyterianism; they are great Sabbatarians, and their religious services are gloomy beyond belief, consisting of dreary prayers, lengthy psalms sung to dreary chants, interminable sermons, and readings from the sternest portions of scripture. The Boers simply worship the Old Testament, the study of which has become almost a craze among them, to such an extent that they identify themselves with the children of Israel."

Mr. Johnston admits that they believe in slavery, and that their treatment of the natives has been bad. All that he can say is that so long as the natives obey them they are not treated with deliberate unkindness.

A LABOR SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Miss Harkness describes a visit which she paid to a somewhat badly managed labor settlement in the neighborhood of Sydney. She says that Labor Settlements are now springing up all over Australia in order to get the unemployed back to the land. Five are in process of formation in South Australia, New South Wales has three and Victoria is the mother of such experiments.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Mr. Brooks Adams contributes a historical survey of the Currency Question from the point of view of a bimetallist. It is one of those articles which, like Mr. Moreton Frewen's conversations, lead the reader to exclaim, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Bimetallist!" Mr. Adams thus sums up the conclusion of his article: "Approached thus, from the historical standpoint, the evidence seems conclusive that the disease which is devouring the world is an appreciating debt, and if this be true it is a disease which does not admit of a local remedy. So long as the obligation of contracts is unimpaired, the mere passage of a country from a gold basis to a basis of

silver or paper does not appear to afford relief. India, Russia and Italy are as hard pressed as Australia or the United States. If a single nation is to free itself from the common lot it must be by the repudiation of gold debts. Therefore the re-establishment of an elastic currency by the restoration of silver to its ancient place, through international agreement, is the best hope for the world, though probably, even with silver freely coined at the old ratio of 15½ to 1, contraction would still go on in a mitigated form."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* contains many articles of good general interest, but very few which call for any special notice. We have quoted elsewhere the tribute paid to Dean Stanley, and also the summing-up of "The Verdict of the Monuments."

The article on "Death in Classical Antiquity" is not very satisfying. The writer makes a rapid survey, from which he concludes: "That the most varied ideas about the future life existed among the Greeks and Romans. Without mentioning the skeptics, there were those who believed that the soul lived in the tomb, or in Hades, or in both places at the same time; others that it had to go through a probation of many lives on earth; that it returned to the ether whence it came, or that it dwelt with the gods."

There is an interesting account of "Old Dorset." The "Memoirs of an Internuncio" give a very vivid account of the horrors experienced during the Reign of Terror in Paris by the clergy of the Church. There is an historical article on Bomney's "Story of Our Planet," while history is dealt with in an article on "Secret Negotiations of Marlborough and Berwick," based upon the recently published correspondence edited by M. Legrelle.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SAYS the writer of the interesting article on "Iceland of To-Day," in the opinion of the Icelanders, "Iceland is the best land the sun shines on." If to be contented with one's lot is a Christian virtue, the Icelander ranks high in the calendar of saints. He never grumbles at the inevitable, but stolidly, if not very actively, plods along, thinking much and deeply as he goes, and ever showing toward visitors from without a generous and kindly hospitality, which is often considered well repaid by the news brought, or by some addition to the library of the farm house.

THE FRENCH SOUDAN.

The last article in the *Review* is devoted to "Senegal and the French Soudan." It is illustrated by a map, and it is written by one who deprecates the policy of insensate antagonism which prevails in some quarters when the extension of French influence in Africa is broached. "There is no reason why there should be any enmity, or indeed rivalry, between France and England throughout these regions. Great Britain enjoys the most profitable share of the bargain, and can well afford to be generous in future boundary commissions. The conquest of the Soudan Français by our neighbors may for a time divert, in a trifling degree, some of the local trade from our ports on the Gambia and at the mouth of the Niger, or at Sierra Leone; but, with quiet and prosperity in the interior, such a general increase of trade must inevitably ensue that Liverpool, as well as Bordeaux, will sensibly perceive the benefit of French expansion throughout the Soudan."

THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted in another department from the articles on woman suffrage, by Senator George F. Hoar and Dr. J. M. Buckley, and from "Walking as a Pastime," by Eugene Lamb Richards.

CONVERSATION AS A FINE ART.

Th. Bentzon makes a very readable paper on the subject of "Conversation in France," and tells of the famous salons and their bright particular stars. He describes a Saturday dinner given by Mme. Aubernon de Nerville, in her fine house in the Rue d'Astorg, usually a dinner of eight, never more than ten, persons, all of them carefully chosen, with one great talker only. "Mme. Aubernon believes that two *premiers rôles* will never do. Either they clash unpleasantly, or, what is more probable, they annihilate the effect of each other. Then, to throw and catch the ball, some academician, chosen from among the more agreeable; a younger poet or novelist; a professor in the Sorbonne; one or two women only, cultivated and open-minded, not too youthful, not too handsome, not too self-conscious, and caring as little as possible to monopolize attention; perhaps as many brilliant men of fashion, capable of listening—of listening even to serious conversation if it happens to be serious, and practicing that intelligent silence which is a good 'accompaniment to the music of speech.' Observe that silence has its value; there may be wit in the manner of responding by a glance, or a smile, to some striking word, and the sympathy thus expressed is the best excitement for a talker. The hostess excels in this sort of encouragement, having kept the pretty dimpling smile of her youth and the most sparkling black eyes. She has also the knack of making original and unexpected witticisms which turn the current into another channel when she feels that a subject has been dwelt upon long enough, or is becoming dangerous. She never cuts the conversation, a thing which must not be done, she says, even with golden scissors; but she passes rocks and breakers like an experienced seaman, or changes the course when the wind seems to be lacking in the sail."

THE POE CORRESPONDENCE.

The literary feature of this number of the *Century* is a collection of letters of Edgar Allen Poe, published under the title "Poe in the South," and edited by Prof. George E. Woodberry. We quote from the first letter given, one from Poe to Kennedy, his first patron, this bearing date of 1834. It is typical of the subject matter and style of correspondence in this collection, and is somewhat especially interesting as containing Poe's own words concerning the gentleman who adopted him: "Since the day you first saw me, my situation in life has altered materially. At that time I looked forward to the inheritance of a large fortune, and, in the mean time, was in receipt of an annuity for my support. This was allowed me by a gentleman of Virginia (Mr. Jno. Allan) who adopted me at the age of two years (both my parents being dead, and who, until lately, always treated me with the affection of a father. But a second marriage on his part, and I dare say many follies on my own, at length ended in a quarrel between us. He is now dead, and has left me nothing. I am thrown entirely upon my own resources, with no profession and very few friends. Worse than all this, I am at length penniless. Indeed, no circumstances less urgent would have induced me to risk your friendship by troubling you with my distresses. But I could not help thinking that if my situation was stated—as you could state it—to Carey & Lea, they might be led to aid me with a

small sum in consideration of my MS. now in their hands. This would relieve my immediate wants, and I could then look forward more confidently to better days."

SCRIBNER'S.

IN another department we review the clever paper by Octave Uzanne, entitled "The End of Books." This August issue is the fiction number of *Scribner's*, but it is not so entirely given over to short stories as that annual edition is wont to be. H. C. Bunner, T. R. Sullivan, William Henry Shelton, Harrison Robertson and others contribute fiction, and there is an excellent article on Newport by W. C. Brownell, with many illustrations of the famous watering place.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the Poe correspondence in the *Century*, come, in this number of *Scribner's*, Lowell's letters to Poe, edited, as are the former, by Prof. George E. Woodberry. These letters begin at the time when Lowell was editing in Cambridge a magazine called *The Pioneer*, which lasted for only three issues. In response to a letter from Poe, asking to contribute to this journal, Lowell writes as follows: "I give you *carte blanche* for prose or verse as may best please you—with one exception—namely, I do not wish an article like that of yours on [Rufus] Dawes, who, although I think with you that he is a bad *poet*, has yet, I doubt not, tender feelings as a man which I should be chary of wounding. I think that I shall be hardest pushed for good stories (imaginative ones) and if you are inspired to anything of the kind I should be glad to get it.

"I thank you for your kind consideration as to terms of payment, seeing that herein my ability does not come near my exuberant will. But I can offer you $10 for every article at first with the understanding that, as soon as I am able, I shall pay you more according to my opinion of your deserts. If the magazine fail, I shall consider myself personally responsible to all my contributors."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *Harper's* is one of the most beautifully illustrated magazines that has ever appeared, the pictures covering the widest range of subjects and technical treatment. We have quoted at length elsewhere from Mr. Howells' article on his early New England experiences, and from Mr. G. W. Smalley's "Chapters in Journalism."

Mr. William Hamilton Gibson contributes one of his characteristic nature sketches, illustrated, as is his custom, by himself, and in this case adds to the esthetic quality of his work a useful lesson on the subject of mushrooms and their deadly analogs. We have never seen any such satisfactory explanation of the difference between mushrooms and toadstools, nor could this be satisfactory were it not for the excellent pictures by which Mr. Gibson illustrates the differences. But Mr. Gibson advises his readers not to proceed without caution on the basis of even his careful coaching. "In rating fungus as food," he concludes, "we have not taken into account the consideration of idiosyncrasy. 'One man's food is another man's poison.' The scent of the rose is sometimes a serious affliction, and even the delicious strawberry has repeatedly proved a poison. When we reflect, moreover, that in its essential chemical affinities the fungus simulates animal flesh, and many of the larger and more solid varieties are similarly subject to speedy decomposition, it is obviously important that all fungi procured for the table should be collected in their prime, prepared and served as quickly as possible. More than one case of supposed mushroom poisoning could be directly traced to carelessness in this regard, when the species themselves, in their proper condition, were perfectly wholesome."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE irresistible Dr. A. Conan Doyle tells in the August *McClure's* of his first book. "I was six at the time, and have a very distinct recollection of the achievement. It was written, I remember, upon foolscap paper, in what might be called a fine bold hand—four words to the line—and was illustrated by marginal pen-and-ink sketches by the author. There was a man in it, and there was a tiger. I forget which was the hero, but it didn't matter much, for they became blended into one about the time when the tiger met the man. I was a realist in the age of the Romanticists. I described at some length, both verbally and pictorially, the untimely end of that wayfarer. But when the tiger had absorbed him, I found myself slightly embarrassed as to how my story was to go on. 'It is very easy to get people into scrapes, and very hard to get them out again,' I remarked, and I have often had cause to repeat the precocious aphorism of my childhood. On this occasion the situation was beyond me, and my book, like my man, was ingulfed in my tiger."

Dr. Doyle tells us that during ten years of arduous literary apprenticeship he succeeded in earning less than £50 per year with his pen. His rather poignant experience brought him to the conclusion that "a man may put the very best there is in him into magazine work for years and years, and reap no benefit from it save the inherent benefits of literary practice." But his earliest books brought scarcely any encouragement in that line, the first manuscript being promptly lost and the second looked on with a cold eye by the publishing critics. Finally, when Dr. Doyle had married, and was, as he puts it, "in every way a brighter man," he spent a year in reading and five months in writing "Micah Clarke," and after this work had gone the rounds of the big English publishing houses it fell into the hands of Andrew Lang, who opened the temple of the Muses to the hitherto unsuccessful writer.

There are several unusually descriptive articles in this number of *McClure's*, notably "In the Depths of a Coal Mine," by Stephen Crane, and "In Advance of the Circus," by Charles Theodore Murray, while more weighty subjects are dealt with in Dr. Washington Gladden's review of Prof. Henry Drummond's work, under the title "The New Evolution."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

PROF. C. A. YOUNG contributes to one of the departments of the August *Cosmopolitan* some paragraphs which tell of the problem of the sun's temperature. Various authorities differ to an extraordinary degree in their estimates of the hotness of Phœbus. Certain of them, as in the case of Ericsson, make it millions of degrees, while others, like Pouillet, calculate that 3,000° or 4,000° is the right figure. Professor Young himself says:

"The very high estimates, however, are obviously wrong, being based on the hypothesis that the amount of heat radiated by a body is proportional to its absolute temperature. It really increases much more rapidly, as has been known for a long time, and the low estimates referred to are founded upon a purely empirical law deduced from this knowledge—a law of more than doubtful application to conditions differing so much from those

of laboratory experiments. For the past decade the value assigned by Rosetti (about 18,000° F.) has been very generally accepted as the most probable ; but within the last two years new investigations by Le Châtelier, in France, and by Wilson and Gray, in Ireland, working by different methods, both apparently improvements on Rosetti's, lead to reasonably accordant values, which are considerably lower—14,000° and 12,000°."

Mr. Howells, speaking in the person of the Altrurian on the subject of charity, gives this little paragraph as embodying his ideal of a system of benevolence in describing to his hostess the philosophy of good deeds in his Utopia : "I believe I did, at last, succeed in showing her how charity still continues among us, but in forms that bring neither a sense of inferiority to him who takes, nor anxiety to him who gives. I said that benevolence here often seemed to involve, essentially, some such risk as a man should run if he parted with a portion of the vital air which belonged to himself and his family, in succoring a fellow-being from suffocation ; but that with us, where it was no more possible for one to deprive himself of his share of the common food, shelter and clothing, than of the air he breathed, one could devote one's self utterly to others, without that foul alloy of fear, which I thought must basely qualify every good deed in plutocratic conditions."

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

THE *Southern Magazine* has an unusual range of pictorial matter in its August number, many of the illustrations being printed on the costly paper which few but the most wealthy of the great journals can afford to use. The principal article of the number is devoted to a retrospective account of the efforts to start a distinctively Southern magazine—efforts which ran through so many failures to finally culminate in such a gratifying success as Mr. Basil W. Duke and his assistants have achieved in the periodical we are reviewing.

Not that all of the other magazines of the South have been utter failures. The first prominent one was *Niles' Register*, published in Baltimore from 1811 to 1849, which was contributed to by many famous Southerners, but which had little subscription support outside of its immediate geographical neighborhood. Then there was Paul H. Hayne's *Russell's Magazine* and a long list of others of which, perhaps, the most notable was the *Southern Literary Messenger*, published in Richmond from 1835 to 1864, particularly famous for its contributions in its infancy from Poe. The present editor of the *Southern Magazine*, Gen. Basil W. Duke, was one of the joint leaders of the *Southern Bivouac*, which made the literature of the Civil War its special field, and which was absorbed by the Century Company when that organization wished to clear the field for its famous War Papers. The article before us gives a good description of the detailed process of making a modern illustrated magazine. In view of the long vexed question as the literary justice and the possibility of a magazine which should have Southern literature as its subject and almost exclusive field, the editorial utterance of the present conductors of the flourishing *Southern Magazine* is worth quoting.

"The South is a large and populous section of our great country. She has a distinctive character, which her own people ought to be able to express and preserve in her own publications ; and the writers who record and interpret the emotions, aspirations and convictions of her people, who give vivid and enduring expression to the ideas she values most, and seek to perpetuate the memories she loves best, are, and ought to be, dear to all her children."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT contributes one of the two "serious" papers to the August *Atlantic*, taking as his subject "The College Graduate and Public Life." It does not surprise us to find an energetic, aggressive man like Mr. Roosevelt complaining of the danger which comes to "educated men of weak fibre" from a "species of literary work which appeals to their cultivated senses, because of its scholarly and pleasant tone, but which enjoins as the proper attitude to assume in public life one of mere criticism and negation, which teaches the adoption against public men and public affairs of that sneering tone which so surely denotes a mean and small man." And, again, he warns against the tendency which college life may bring "to make the educated man shrink from contact with the rough people who do the world's work, and associate only with one another, and with those who think as they do. "This is a most dangerous tendency. It is very agreeable to deceive one's self into the belief that one is performing the whole duty of man by sitting at home in ease, doing nothing wrong, and confining one's participation in politics to conversations and meetings with men who have had the same training and look at things in the same way. It is always a temptation to do this, because those who do nothing else often speak as if in some way they deserved credit for their attitude, and as if they stood above their brethren who plough the rough fields."

The drift of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks centres in one of his sentences : "The first great lesson which the college graduate should learn is the lesson of work rather than of criticism."

Albert H. Washburn, in discussing some evils of the consular service, finds most to be criticised in the matter of supervision of the consular service, rather than in the system of appointment, though he thinks the latter could be improved too. Says he : "A few inspectors judiciously chosen, would not only much more than pay for themselves by checking reckless extravagance and waste, but they would vindicate the wisdom of their selection in a way not to be measured by dollars and cents. Their existence would first of all insure the keeping of the consular records and accounts in an intelligent and orderly manner, just now not always the case. Some of the copies to be found in the archives of many offices can scarcely be accounted for on the theory of natural depravity. The knowledge that an inspector might drop in at any moment without the ceremony of a formal notice, would put a stop to the almost incessant globe-trotting expeditions of many excellent gentlemen, who now go abroad for the purpose of educating their children, of studying art, of taking a vacation at the public expense—in short, for every conceivable object save that for which they are commissioned."

An article in the *Overland Monthly* gives a glimpse of the detailed workings of the very important experiment stations which have done so much for agriculture, for dairy farming and for the preservation of our forests. There are now elaborate systems of experiment stations in nearly every State of the Union. In Great Britain there are nine ; Russia, fourteen ; Italy, eighteen ; Sweden, twenty-five ; Austria, thirty-four ; Germany, sixty-six, and France, sixty-eight.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM has of late adopted the plan of increasing the number of her contributors and making the articles somewhat shorter; by this means she is able to better please both her political and literary public.

FRENCH COMMONLANDS.

M. G. E. Simon discusses the question of commonlands, both in Europe and America. There are, he states, in France alone 2,500,000 acres which may be said to belong to no one. He points out that this land, judiciously divided, might be portioned out among 700,000 families, and provide for a population now working on starvation wages in the great towns. The writer seems to have made an exhaustive study of the subject, and is now actively engaged in trying to find supporters for his scheme among members of each political party.

FLORENCE.

The Prince de Valori contributes, under the title of "The Florence of To-day and Yesterday," the first of what promises to be a remarkable series of articles dealing greatly with his own personal recollections. Inspired with a veritable enthusiasm for the city of which he has elected to become the historian, the Prince begins with a fine description of the City of Flowers, and tells the story of the famous Brotherhood of Mercy, already ancient when Boccaccio wrote of its splendid deeds during the plague of 1438. The Brotherhood of Mercy make it their special mission to carry the sick who cannot help themselves to the hospital, to bury the dead, and generally perform acts of charity. The society is in itself a little republic; everything is decided by ballot through a grand council, and, with but few exceptions, every member is an Italian of noble birth. The brotherhood consists of 62 captains and 1,200 brethren; the captains include 10 prelates, 14 secular nobles, 20 priests and 28 non-noble seculars. Every day in the year four members of the brotherhood are ready to undertake anything there may be for them to do. There is something about this mediæval society which might be followed with excellent results elsewhere than in Florence, and it is not to be wondered at that the late Emperor Frederick more than once essayed to be received into the brotherhood; but only Roman Catholics are eligible. Many who know nothing of the Brotherhood of Mercy are familiar with their costume, which once seen is never forgotten, for it consists of a kind of black domino, which effectually conceals the identity of the wearer, whose eyes alone are seen gleaming through the two round holes cut for that purpose in the hood.

WATERING-PLACES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

M. Engerand takes up once more his account of how our ancestors amused themselves in watering-places a century since. Monte Carlo seems to have had many predecessors during the eighteenth century; of these the most notable were Aix-la-Chapelle and Schwalbach. As now at Monaco, each town where gambling went on in public had to pay a considerable tax. The fashionable world went and took the waters much as it does to-day, and the French Revolution, far from destroying thermal stations, gave them a new lease of life, for in 1795 the Committee of Public Safety ordered one of their engineers to thoroughly examine the state of French healing springs, with a view to placing their remedial qualities within reach of the poor, but, characteristically, all those which had borne the names of saints were promptly laisized, and many of them have remained.

In the July 15 number Prince George Bibesco tells something of his father's strange and romantic history, and makes his article the occasion for expressing a fervent hope that Russia may yet become the protective force in Roumania; for, as is natural in one of his race, Prince Bibesco has a horror of Germany, and is evidently far from approving the part that Hohenzollerns are taking in the government of his country.

M. Lightenburger, discussing the position of anarchism in Germany, gives a brief sketch of Max Stirner, the man who may be said to have been the precursor of the German socialist-anarchist of to-day.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

"IN ROMAN AFRICA," by M. Gaston Boissier, the writer opens by remarking that to know the achievements of Roman domination in Africa the reader had better visit the country. Even a rapid journey will teach him more than many books, and the ruins denote the one-time occupation of a very large population.

An immense quantity of corn was grown in this colonial province, and a part of the harvest was set aside for the consumption of the city of Rome; for the time came when Sicily and Sardinia no longer sufficed as granaries, and Egypt and Africa came into play. Tacitus tells us that the citizens of Rome "groaned at the food of the great populace being dependent upon wind and weather." As they were unable to help this source of uncertainty, they did their best to insure a fixed supply by causing a part of the colonial tribute to be paid directly in kind. The historical student will find this article on Roman Africa extremely interesting.

RUSSIA AS THE HOPE OF THE WHITES.

M. Alfred Fouillée contributes an ethnological paper on the character of the different races of men, based partly on Mr. Pearson's work, "Natural Life and Character," partly on two books by M. le Bon and M. Barbé. The French authors discuss the imminent rivalry of the three great fractions of the human race. The real danger, say they, is not in a petty quarrel between Germany and France, but in the fear of an invasion of the black and yellow races. The paper is full of curious observations and calculations. Our hope, as Europeans, appears to depend largely on Russia, whose population increases with extreme rapidity, and now has reached 115,000,000. For one soldier born in France, a regiment is born in Germany, and a *corps d'armée* in Russia. This latter country will be in Asia our one solid barrier against possible invasions of the yellow race.

RAPHAEL'S FRESCOES.

The number of July 15 opens with a paper on the Art of the Vatican, and especially on Raphael's frescoes. It recalls the years 1509–11, when Raphael was working at that magic cycle of La Signatura and another genius—a Titan suspended to a vaulted ceiling beneath the Upper Chambers—retraced the Creation of Man and made the sibyls and the prophets to speak once more. The epoch of the "terrible pontificate" (that of Julius the Second) was from the art point of view truly great.

NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The "Passage of the Niemen," by M. Vandal, is written up from the French diplomatic and military archives, and

also from many private memoirs, and describes the first step of the invasion of Russia in 1812. Napoleon left Paris officially for Dresden and for Varsovia, and surreptitiously for Moscow. His immense army, built up by contributions of troops from twenty nations, was flung across the frontier, in the hope that victory would compensate for the weariness which France began to feel at the condition of public affairs under the Empire. To famine, rioting, and almost complete loss of commerce was added "the heavy, inarticulate murmur of exhausted generations and the complaint of the mothers." The Emperor counted on the subjugation of Russia, on the cutting off of all foreign alliances from England, and finally on the erection on Montmartre of a temple dedicated to Glory, which should also be "The Temple of Peace." A striking paragraph recounts how, on the night of June 22, a post-chaise drawn by six horses was driven rapidly to the shore of the Polish river Niemen; from it descended two men, the Emperor disguised as a Polish colonel, with a police officer's cap, and General Berthier in a similar dress. Accompanied by a group of French officers, they walked to the little village of Alexota, where the Emperor entered the principal house. Its windows looked upon the river, and from one of them Napoleon watched the heavy waters rolling at his feet. On the opposite bank was—Russia!" The article is very curious and is picturesquely written.

"Tropical Landscapes" puts before the reader a little Mexican lake; Tuxpango is its name; its historian is M. Biart.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ELSEWHERE will be found noticed Max O'Rell's account of Australia.

In paying an eloquent tribute to the late President Carnot, M. Darmesteter points out that what France hopes to find in his successor is not so much a destroyer of anarchism as the great law-giver and law-administrator, who will pursue each criminal according to his crime, whether it be committed with a knife or with a pen.

VICTOR HUGO AT WORK.

M. Jules Clarétie, the well-known Frenchman of letters, tells something of Victor Hugo's manner of conversation, and gives incidentally some curious details of how the great poet lived and worked. Hugo wrote incessantly, even when dressing and undressing, for by the small camp bed on which he always slept was a desk at which he stood and wrote when the inspiration seized him. *Nulla dies sine linea* might have been his motto, and after his death over 10,000 isolated verses written on tiny slips of paper were found. He seems to have been fortunate in an exceptionally good digestion, and was fond of saying: "In natural history there are three digestive phenomena: the shark, the duck and Victor Hugo." When he was seventy-seven years of age he was examined by a well-known specialist, who afterwards observed to a friend, "If I had not known whom I was examining, and had been put with him in a darkened room, I should have said, this is the body of a man of forty years of age." M. Clarétie writes as with a mixture of affection and respect, as might a son of his father. Victor Hugo had the happy gift of inspiring the younger generation with both faith and admiration.

Pierre Loti, whose name still serves to conjure with, contributes to the July 15 number a few pages on the Green Mosque, seen by him in Brousa, where is entombed Mehmed I, and which is perhaps the finest example of Oriental art in Turkey. Like everything written by the sailor Academician, this short extract from his traveling note book is a marvel of chiseled expression and brilliant description, and, unlike the majority of popular writers, his descriptive writing loses none of its charm as the years go by.

AN ITALIAN NOVELIST.

Perhaps the most interesting article in either number is M. Herelle's account of the Italian socialist-novelist, Francesco Mastriani, who, although his name is unknown to English and French readers, may be called the Neapolitan Dickens, for he is still read by all classes, his stories are on sale in every Italian newspaper kiosque, and he is adored by his readers, who feel that he sympathized with their joys and sorrows.

Francesco Mastriani was born in Naples in 1819, was the son of an architect, and one of seven brothers. Beginning life as a journalist and dramatist, he became in middle life professor of French, English, German, grammar, history and geography. But during his evenings and few spare hours he found time to keep up much of his literary work, and certainly no Italian writer has written more as regards actual quantity. Forty plays, one hundred and seven novels, many of which ran to several volumes, two hundred and sixty-three short stories, numberless articles and a considerable amount of verse were produced by him during the fifty years of his working life. But wealth never came his way, and when he died, some three years ago, he stated in his will that all he left his children was an honorable name. The day he died Bovio wrote: "Socialists will not forget to render a last homage to the man who so worked and suffered for the people." But, to tell the truth, the Socialistic side of Mastriani's work only began to make itself felt in his novels after the revolution of 1860, and his effort went more to show the Italy of his day as it really was than to preach definite Socialist doctrines. The most remarkable of his studies, and which has been often compared to some of Zola's early work, is styled "The Shadows," and treats of womanhood, of the Italian woman of the people in her three states—that of girlhood, wifehood and motherhood. In this book Mastriani gives a very awful picture of the dangers and misery which surround the poverty-stricken woman face to face with life and its problems; to the writer, wealth and private property appear the greatest social iniquity. In his novels the rich man is nearly always a rogue, and it is interesting to learn that the novelist was for many years one of the few distinctly anti-gambling forces in Italy; for could he have had his way he would have abolished all the public lotteries which form so striking a feature of his native land. In two things Mastriani differed greatly from most Continental Socialists. He had no dislike to the existing form of government, and even read in public a funeral discourse praising Victor Emmanuel; and he lived and died a strict follower of the religion in which he had been born, whilst all through his works he constantly quoted the Gospel. The following lines in his will sound no uncertain note in this matter: "I hope to die with all the rites of the Holy Catholic religion, in which faith I have always lived, and I exhort my wife and my son to do likewise. I have always in my works tried to defend the religion, the truth, and the morality of Jesus Christ." Yet he was not in favor of the temporal power, and had a special dislike to any form of bigotry.

In the same number will be found an interesting account of the French Cavalry, written from a very optimistic point of view, and in the form of a letter to a lady friend, and an article by M. Blerzy, on Western Agriculture, which deals mainly with the problem of waste lands.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Dictionary of Political Economy. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S. Vol. I, A—E. Octavo, pp. 815. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Mention has been made in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of the earlier parts of the first volume of this dictionary as they have successively appeared. At the completion of the volume it is possible to form a better idea than heretofore of the scope of the work. To fulfill its purpose of enabling the student "to understand the position of economic thought at the present time and to pursue such branches of inquiry as may be necessary for that end," the range of topics covered must be wide indeed. The value of the articles is vouched for by the initials of their signatures, which are those of eminent English and American specialists.

The Evolution of an Empire: A Brief Historical Sketch of France. By Mary Parmele. 12mo, pp. 113. New York: William Beverley Harrison. 75 cents.

A hundred-page history of France, which seems to cover its subject as well as it could be expected to do, considering space limitations. The book is bright throughout, and a worthy companion volume to "Germany" by the same author. To students, the preface suggests the preparation of papers on the most prominent themes in the table of contents. Such work would supplement the text.

A History of the United States. By Allen C. Thomas, A.M. 12mo, pp. 495. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.25.

One thing is noticeable in all the recent school histories of the United States. A smaller and smaller proportion of space is given to Colonial and Revolutionary history, and a correspondingly fuller treatment is accorded to our actual national history—the period of development from 1789 to the present time. To this important period Professor Thomas devotes two-thirds of his book, and includes events so recent as President Cleveland's second inauguration and the Hawaiian revolution of 1893. Our social and literary development as a people receive an unusual share of attention, such matters as the recent founding of universities being noted.

The Ills of the South. By Charles H. Otken, LL D. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The aim of the writer of this book is to call attention to the evils endured by Southern farmers through the operation of the "lien laws" and the general credit system in vogue throughout that part of the country. Northern and Western readers will be surprised to learn of the prevalence of that system, as described by Mr. Otken, who speaks from an intimate knowledge of the facts. The general tone of the work is decidedly pessimistic; but the information it contains is of value and its warnings should be heeded. Possibly the author puts too low an estimate on the productive capacity of his section, and many sincere friends of the South will question his conclusions regarding the capacity of the negro race; but that the author is a competent witness none can dispute.

Bimetallism. By Henry Dunning McLeod, M.A. Octavo, pp. 158. New York: Longmans, Green & Co $1.75.

This tract forms a chapter of the new edition of McLeod's "Theory of Credit," a well-known work. The author's views are extremely antagonistic to any theory of bimetallism. One finds in his writings the position of the extreme English gold monometallists ably stated.

Representation and Suffrage in Massachusetts, 1620-1691. By George H. Haynes, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 90. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

This monograph discusses in detail the successive steps by which the earliest New England colonists gradually obtained an extended franchise. The foundations of representative government in Massachusetts are described, and the value of the study might have been enhanced had the writer seen fit to append a brief chapter summarizing the results of his investigations and his conclusions relating thereto.

Die Kontrolle über die Gesetzgebung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika und deren Gliedern. By Amos S. Herschey, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 71. Heidelberg.

Dr. Herschey's study is concerned not only with the veto power as developed and exercised by our President and the Governors of our States, but also with our unique principle of judicial interpretation, together with the direct participation of the people in legislation as seen in our Constitutional Convention system and the referendum as practiced here. His treatment of these topics is exhaustive and systematic.

A Vindication of Arthur Lee, LL.D., F.R.S. By Charles Henry Lee. Paper, 12mo, pp. 60. Washington, D. C.: Robert Beall. 50 cents.

RELIGION, BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND PHILOSOPHY.

Bible, Science, and Faith By Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C. 12mo, pp. 316. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

The Reverend J. A. Zahm is Professor of Physics in the University of Notre Dame (Indiana), and author of the elaborate treatise upon "Sound and Music," which was noticed in this department of the REVIEW upon its appearance. Father Zahm's new volume covers about the same ground as the course of lectures which he gave before a Catholic Summer School in 1893—"lectures which excited widespread interest, and which for some time furnished both the religious and the secular press with special material for comment and criticism." The chapters are grouped into Part I upon "The Mosaic Hexaëmeron in the Light of Exegesis and Modern Science," Part II upon "The Noachian Deluge," and Part III upon "The Age of the Human Race According to Modern Science and Biblical Chronology." Father Zahm is "strenuously opposed to rationalism in matters of religion," but he believes in free investigation of a wide range of questions, historical, scientific and archæological, which may be "incidentally mentioned in Scripture or are indirectly and remotely connected with some teaching of faith." The volume shows extensive knowledge both in ecclesiastical and Biblical lore and in the doctrines and data of modern physical science. It is written in a spirited, intellectual style. The reverend author finds nothing in the results of recent secular investigation which is inconsistent with the dogmas of the Church, or with the Biblical accounts interpreted by the proper exegesis.

An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer. By William Henry Hudson. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The author of this book is Assistant Professor of English Literature in the Leland Stanford, Junior, University. His volume is largely an outgrowth of lectures delivered to popular audiences and is intended to serve as an "outline-map or hand-guide" to one entering upon a study of the Spencerian system. As to the relative place of Spencer and Darwin as exponents of evolution, Mr. Hudson considers that the latter "first elucidated one factor of its process in one domain of phenomena—the biological," while the former "first seized upon it as a universal law, underlying all the phenomena of creation." Some thirty pages are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch, followed by chapters upon Spencer's earlier work, "The Synthetic Philosophy," "The Spencerian Sociology," "The Ethical System of Spencer" and "Religious Aspects of the Spencerian Philosophy." It will be seen that Mr. Hudson expounds in particular the broadest and least technical applications of evolutionary doctrine. His style is clear and vigorous and the general non-scientific public, especially young America, may find his little introduction very serviceable. An appendix gives a chronological list of Spencer's writings.

Occasional Sermons and Lectures. By Rev. John M. Kiely. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A strong religious faith and a well-marked ecclesiastical consciousness obtain in these pages. The author is rector of the Church of the Transfiguration (Catholic), Brooklyn.

Mr. Kiely's twenty-five lectures and sermons, many of them particularly fitted for reading by Catholic youth, are upon such topics as, "The Music of Ireland," "The Cross and the Crescent," "St. Teresa," "Church and State," "European Shrines of Our Lady," travel in Ireland and upon the Continent, and other subjects, moral, historical or ecclesiastical. The author has command of a clear and graceful literary style, somewhat conversational in tone.

An Outline of the Principles of Modern Theosophy. By Claude Falls Wright. 12mo, pp. 197. Boston: New England Theosophical Corporation. $1.

Those who are in search for an exposition of the fundamental tenets of theosophical faith may very probably be satisfied with Mr. Wright's work. He has aimed at a popular presentation, as simple as is possible considering the subject involved, and he has apparently succeeded. Mr. Wright was formerly secretary to Madame Blavatsky, and the system he outlines was gained from her personal instruction and from her works, and is offered "as a slight tribute to the memory of one who made more sacrifices for humanity than the age can ever appreciate."

The Art of Illustration. By C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $1.

A publisher's note in this volume states that it is the first of Spurgeon's unfinished books to be given to the public. It consists of a series of lectures which the eminent preacher delivered to students for the ministry. The lectures themselves exemplify many of the points suggested as to the use of anecdote, analogy and figure of speech in the pulpit. It is well known that Spurgeon was particularly strong in the art which he here discusses. The longest chapter treats of astronomy as a source of illustration.

The Congregational Year-Book, 1894. Octavo, pp. 438. Boston: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Company. $1.

Congregationalists in America. By Rev. Albert E. Dunning, D.D. Octavo, pp. 552. New York: J. A. Hill & Co. $2.75. Sold only by Subscription.

The Congregationalists of this country form a vigorous and growing, if not a well-knit or strongly organized denomination. Their Year-Book shows a membership, in 1893, of 561,631, with yearly benevolences aggregating more than $2,400,000. Dr. Dunning's book is what its sub-title indicates —"a popular history of the origin, belief, polity, growth and work" of Congregationalists in America. The introductions by Dr. Storrs and General Howard, as well as the special chapters on various subjects of interest to the denomination, make the work very readable.

The Footprints of the Jesuits. By R. W. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 509. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

An attempt to expose certain dangerous tendencies in the methods and aims of the Order of the Jesuits. The author states that his warning is addressed to thoughtful Roman Catholics as well as to Protestants, with the purpose of urging them to repudiate the political interference of any foreign power under any religious pretext. Jesuitism, he contends, is inconsistent with true Catholicism.

Present Day Preaching. Sermons by Hugh Price Hughes and Others. Octavo, pp. 96. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 75 cents.

Fourteen short, plain and practical sermons, evangelical in tone, by Dr. John Hall, Dr. Joseph Parker, Principal Fairburn, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and several other ministers.

Evolution: What Is It? and What of It? By J. F. Morse. Paper, 12mo, pp. 93. Denmark, Iowa: Published by the Author.

Mr. Morse has here given a clear, simple exposition of the essential evolutionary theory and of its bearings, especially upon the religious life. He seems to address himself mainly to church members who have looked with some disfavor upon the great modern scientific doctrine. The strong sermon of Dr. Francis G. Peabody upon "Creation Waiting for the Sons of God" is appended.

Business: A Plain Talk with Men and Women Who Work. By Amos R. Wells. 12mo, pp. 48. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 35 cents.

Mr. Wells makes in this booklet an earnest, practical plea for less complete absorption in the affairs of this world. He takes as a text, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"

ESSAYS, HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND POETRY.

Cock Lane and Common-Sense. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

Brief mention of Mr. Lang's new collection of essays was made in our London book-letter of last month. The fourteen chapters deal with such topics as "Savage Spiritualism," "Comparative Psychical Research," "Haunted Houses," "The Second Sight," "The Logic of Table-Turning," etc., etc. These essays, Mr. Lang tells us, are to be considered "historical, anthropological, antiquarian," and it may be added, of course, that they are literary rather than scientific. The author's sanity in dealing with matters which tempt to temporary irrationality is constant and his playful humor and penetrating sarcasm are frequent. Mr. Lang takes the attitude of an unprejudiced observer, and he has his criticism both of the over-confident denials of "common-sense" and of the illogical faiths of the zealous spiritualist. But he insists on the widespread and always existing testimony to occult phenomena of various types, and gives special weight to the evidence of unwilling or scientifically skeptical witnesses. The essays are entertaining; interesting as showing the way in which the literary temperament, as such, approaches this class of subjects. Though Mr. Lang's pages are filled with data rather than with opinions, he seems to believe in a residual, self-existant ghost, after all possible admissions have been made to reluctant science and scoffing common-sense.

American Authors: A Hand-Book of American Literature from Early Colonial to Living Writers. By Mildred Rutherford. 12mo, pp. 778. Atlanta: Published by the Author. $2.

This is not a work for the scholar or the close student of American literature, but it seems serviceable as a popular manual for schools (it has some distinctively text-book features), as well as for home libraries and private reading. A brief biographical sketch, anecdotal rather than critical, of a very large number of authors is given, with lists of their principal works, occasional extracts and a goodly number of fairly satisfactory portraits. The general arrangement is chronological and the author has indicated the connections between our literature and the general movements of events by a regular series of frequent "history reviews." Besides the well-known literary personages—including the latest writers of the day—the author has noticed briefly many names which, to the ordinary reader, will be new or feebly remembered. Literature has been liberally interpreted to include theology, science and occasionally journalism. The book is closed by an alphabetical list of several thousand American writers, including those reviewed in the body of the book, with dates of birth and death. It is easy to discover errors in a compilation of this size, but the work gives one the impression of careful preparation and general accuracy.

An English Anthology from Chaucer to Tennyson. Selected and edited by John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D. Fourth edition. 12mo, pp. 532. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Dr. Bradshaw has followed the plan of placing each selection of his anthology in its exact chronological order whenever that was ascertainable. He has had the needs of the ordinary student mainly in view, though those outside college walls may find his work useful to them. Extracts from various long poems, as well as short poems complete, from Chaucer until 1850, compose the volume. Many old favorites are included, but the plan seems to have favored a fair representation of English poesy rather than a culling of its most alluring blossoms merely. The carefully analyzed table of contents gives biographical dates, and is in several respects valuable for its own sake.

Essays and Letters Selected from the Writings of John Ruskin. Edited by Mrs. Lois G. Hufford. 12mo, pp. 469. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

The works of Ruskin which are utilized by Mrs. Hufford are "Sesame and Lilies," "Unto This Last," "Fors Clavigera" and "Athena, Queen of the Air." For each of these she has written a brief critical introduction and furnished a number of notes. The general introduction of about twenty pages treats of Ruskin's theories of art and of life, of his personality and career, and of his literary style. Two attractive portraits of the great writer and a view of Brantwood are the illustrations. A few bibliographical references are given, in addition to a list of Ruskin's collected works. The book is intended primarily for the educational field.

The Temple Shakespeare. With Preface, Glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Love's Labor's Lost." New York: Macmillan & Co. Each volume 45 cents.

Month by month the additions to the admirable "Temple Shakespeare" are to be noted. In the two plays now listed we have, as frontispieces, a view of Ann Hathaway's cottage (in "Love's Labor's Lost") and of the Holy Trinity Church of Stratford-on-Avon.

Roses and Thistles. By Rufus C. Hopkins. Octavo, pp. 480. San Francisco: William Doxey. $2.25.

One is not so surprised to find a book of verse containing nearly 500 pages when it is ascertained to be the product of a lifetime. Mr. Hopkins, now a citizen of San Francisco, tells us that his poems "have been written for amusement during the course of a long life, solely to please myself." The poems are dated from 1835 to 1894, and were mainly written in various parts of the West and Southwest. Mr. Hopkins' muse shows strong tendency to be didactic and allegorical, and to capitalize the functions of nature and the human brain. The versification is generally smooth, and variety in form is not lacking; epitaphs, dramas, occasional pieces, "imaginary conversations," epistles, a poem in Spanish, number of pieces in Scotch dialect, etc., etc., being provided for the reader's choice. The volume presents a very pleasant appearance and is graced with a portrait of the author.

FICTION.

Lord Ormont and His Aminta. By George Meredith. 12mo, pp. 446 New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Meredith's new novel was given brief comment in our London letter about books last month. The characters of the drama are not numerous, but they are living creations of a great artistic imagination, human and intensely interesting. The story opens with a chapter upon "Love in a School," which introduces to us the then youthful hero and heroine. Circumstances separate them, and they meet again a decade or so later when the girl had become the wife of a man much older than herself, Lord Ormont, a famous but much criticised English nobleman, who had done notable service as a cavalry general in India. Matthew Weyburn, the boy lover of the school period, becomes the secretary of the general, and the gradual but incredible re-birth of the old affection in both youth and maiden is the thread of the plot. The familiar theme is treated with delicacy, and though tragic and exciting events are introduced, the reader feels beneath him the steady current of moral forces, and knows that it is truth rather than fact with which he is dealing. The pathos and the power of fate are here present, but the story leaves its principal actors not in gloom, but in rational and secure happiness. The scenes of the drama are mainly English and the time a not remote past. Mr. Meredith's original style, with its compound words, peculiar phrasing and continual employment of metaphor and simile, whether always pleasing or not, is a very important element in the organic unity of the novel.

The Ebb Tide. By Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne. 16mo, pp. 204.

While this last story from Mr. Stevenson's imagination is throughout and characteristically a tale of the sea, the title refers not to the ocean, but to the "affairs of men." Three men, one an English university graduate of much native refinement, one a hardened cockney and one a disgraced Yankee sea captain find themselves penniless beggars "on the beach" of a South Pacific island. Accident places within their power a schooner and her native crew. They turn the vessel from her proper course, in hope of recovering good fortune by sale of her cargo of champagne, which is found to consist mainly of water. They come to anchor in the lagoon of a low-lying island which is almost unknown to navigation and is found to be in possession of an Englishman who is reaping its valuable pearls. The most intense portion of the story relates to the plan of the Yankee and the cockney to murder this island ruler, and the terrible fluctuations of conscience and feeling which this plan caused in the young university man. The story is distinctively a romance in its events, characters, colorings and language, yet it has realistic force and presents much serious analysis of human motives and of the relation of misfortune, isolation or evil companionship to habits of thought having their origin in conventional social life. Throughout the tale the local coloring is very carefully painted and is certainly convincing to the ordinary reader.

A Change of Air. By Anthony Hope. 16mo, pp. 259. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

Admirers of the "Prisoner of Zenda" will be glad to find a portrait of its author in his newly published work. The "Anthony Hope" of the title-page is in real life Anthony Hope Hawkins, a young London lawyer—an Oxford M.A.—just entering upon the thirties. It is said in the brief biographical sketch prefixed to "A Change of Air," that Mr. Hawkins considers his "profession and politics" his principal concern, and "literature a diversion in his leisure hours." In this latest book the hero, "Dale Bannister" is a rather



ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.

selfish and flexible young poet, who escapes from London to a quiet English village, for a "Change of Air." Important events are brought about by his residence in the town, including love, suicide and attempted murder. The story is of contemporary life and its characters and events are not wildly improbable, yet a consistent critic would not call the novel realistic. If one were so inclined it might be read throughout as a farce; in another mood the romantic element deepens and becomes more convincing. In any case its entertainment is offered to those who read a story for a story's sake.

The Napoleon Romances. By Alexandre Dumas. "The Companions of Jehu," 2 vols.; "The Whites and the Blues," 2 vols.; "The She-Wolves of Machecoul" and "The Corsican Brothers," 2 vols., 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Each volume $1.50.

For some time past Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have been rendering the English public good service by the publication of a convenient and attractive "Library Edition" of the great romances of Alexandre Dumas. These stories, translated unabridged, are arranged in historical groups, and, taken together, present a summary, in which fact and fiction are both given due place, of happenings in France for a period of more than three centuries. The group most recently issued includes the "Napoleon Romances" proper in four volumes, and two additional volumes devoted to "The She-Wolves of Machecoul" (dealing with the rebellion which the Duchesse de Berry attempted to arouse in La Vendée in 1832, against the government of Louis Philippe) and "The Corsican Brothers." These books, aside from the great art of the romancer, deal with events and people which cannot fail to prove fascinating to the great majority of readers. The stories are furnished with clear and helpful introductions and with a list of the characters, historic and imagined, which play a part therein. The six volumes are well illustrated by twelve etchings and photogravures and twelve half-tone plates. These include, of course, a number of portraits of Napoleon and other celebrities, as well as original illustrations by well-known artists of to-day. The edition is furnished in several handsome bindings, at suitable prices. It seems distinctly satisfactory in all particulars.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With introductory essays and notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXXI, XXXII, "Quentin Durward." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $2.50 each volume.

One is glad to chronicle from time to time progress in the publication of the "International Limited Edition" of the Waverley Novels. The latest installment presents the public with two volumes devoted to "Quentin Durward." Mr. Lang's quiet but able assistance to the reader, and the wealth of the illustrations continue to make the edition eminently successful and permanently desirable to all lovers of Scott.

Marsena, and Other Stories of the War Time. By Harold Frederic. 16mo, pp. 210. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

This collection of four stories by Mr. Frederic is published in the same style as the two recent volumes by Noah Brooks and Prof. Bliss Perry. "Marsena" and its companion pieces are excellent reading, artistic and in the best sense realistic. They reproduce certain phases of village life in New York State during the Civil War, though in the course of the first story Mr. Frederic takes the reader to an extemporized army hospital just at the close of one of the Seven Days' battles. To a considerable extent boy life figures in these pages, and the reader naturally supposes that the author may be drawing upon his own early memories.

Quaker Idyls. By Sarah M. H. Gardner. 32mo, pp. 223. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

These eight short stories have all the quiet, simple grace and dignity which the title of the collection might suggest, and they give real insight into some customs and mental characteristics of the Friends. Perhaps the best piece is "Some Ante-Bellum Letters from a Quaker Girl," who finds Harvard undergraduates and Boston society in general somewhat disappointing to her abolitionist enthusiasm. In "Pamelia Tewksbury's Courtship" some one has pointed out a strong resemblance to one of Miss Wilkins' New England stories.

The Thing That Hath Been; or, A Young Man's Mistakes. By Arthur Herman Gilkes. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Gilkes' production is hardly a novel in the ordinary sense. It reads like a true biographical sketch, the central figure being a young Englishman of strong character, but of unpleasant appearance, plebeian blood and odd, not altogether attractive habits. During most of the story, which covers only a short period, he is a mathematical teacher in a boys' school, but when we leave him he has obtained a position as librarian, having lost the former position through deficiencies in creed consent. Some phases of school life in England are clearly pictured by this book. The recital is an exceedingly plain one, and nothing very exciting happens. This very simplicity and barrenness will draw some readers, and the strong moral tone will attract others.

Not for Profit. By Fannie E. Newberry. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

This is a story of boarding-house life in Chicago in the days of the Haymarket Square riot. Some interesting descriptions connected with that event are given and some of the characters are more or less closely related to it. The story in the main, however, is not a tragic one. It is a wholesome, natural tale with an interesting group of people and strong moral tone: a safe and entertaining volume for the family circle or the young people's society.

"Wanted." By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy). 12mo, pp. 342. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The "Pansy" books have for long years been the delight of thousands of American homes. While very popular simply as stories, their bearing upon religious and domestic problems has increased their value to many circles of readers. In her latest publication Mrs. Alden offers some study of the trials, the duties, true place and true reward of the stepmother.

David's Loom. By John Trafford Clegg. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

This story, told in the autobiographical form, is a stirring and tragic tale of life in the English village Rochdale in the early part of this century. The characters are largely common folk and speak in the dialect of their region. In some ways this story will recall the reader's impressions from Crockett's "The Raiders."

Narcissa; or, The Road to Rome and in Verona. By Laura E. Richards. 12mo, pp. 80. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

The two stories in this little book are of nearly equal length. They are both quiet, idyllic tales of homely rural life in Maine; love stories told partly in dialect, and ending happily. They are well-finished bits of their kind, by the author of "Captain January," "Melody," etc.

After the Manner of Men. A Novel of To-day. By Robert Appleton. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston: Franklin Publishing Company. $1.

A Modern Magdalene. By Virna Woods. 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

The Unbidden Guest. By Ernest William Hornung. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: Longman's, Green & Co. $1.

Her Fair Fame. By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Merrill & Baker. $1.

Truth. A Novel. By Louis de Villeneuve. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: The Gestefeld Publishing Co. $1.

Up and Down the Nile; or, Young Adventurers in Africa. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 365. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

How Gertrude Teaches Her Children. By Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. Edited by Ebenezer Cooke. 12mo, pp. 307. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.

"*Wie Gertrud ihre Kinder Lehrt*," the principal educational work of Pestalozzi, was published in 1801. The translation in the present volume has been made by English educators—Lucy E. Holland and Frances C. Turner—and is a literal rendering, "without paraphrase and without omissions." The book includes also a translation of "An Account of the Method," a report which Pestalozzi made to a certain educational society in 1800. Mr. Cooke's editorial labor has included the preparation of some forty pages of notes and an introduction which treats briefly of the great educator's life and of the history of his ideas and their reception. Mr. Cooke complains that nearly all English knowledge regarding the man Pestalozzi and his system is taken at second-hand and is in too many cases false or insufficient.

Grimm's Fairy Tales. Edited by Sara E. Wiltse. Part I. 12mo, pp 237. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

The present movement to utilize fairy stories in the genuine moral education of children is looked upon with some disfavor by many parents and certain people of literary prominence. It has, however, the leadership of so strong an educator as Professor Felix Adler, and a host of less eminent teachers are being won to his view. In the present little book, which is printed in large, open type suitable for child ish eyes, the editor has retold an even dozen of the famous Grimm's Fairy Tales, freely making such alterations and eliminations as seemed to her fitting in order to make them convey worthy moral lessons. Caroline S. King has furnished a number of pleasant, simple illustrations.

Stories from Plato and Other Classic Writers. By Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

These stories like those just mentioned, find place in the "Classics for Children" series. Hesiod, Homer, Aristophanes, Ovid, Catullus and Pliny, along with Plato, furnish the twenty seven lessons. The author has used the stories with children from six to twelve years old, and believes that her collection is suitable as a primary reader. The text is pleasantly illustrated and to each lesson are appended some "Topics for Discussion." Words for spelling and occasional notes are also given.

Fairy Tales for Little Readers. By Sarah J. Burke. 12mo, pp. 133. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 30 cents.

This little book has the purpose of furnishing supplementary reading for second reader grades. It contains adapted versions of "Little Red Riding Hood," "Cinderella," "The Three Bears," "Little Thumb," and "The White Cat," not to be read *to* the children, but *by* them.

An Introduction to French Authors: Being a Reader for Beginners. By Alphonse N. van Daell. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Van Daell's book, designed for the class-room, consists of two distinct parts intended to be studied together. The first part contains short prose and poetical selections from great French writers—mainly modern—and are "French in feeling," while the second gives instruction concerning the geography, history and government of France. In this connection two maps are furnished. A goodly number of notes are found at the bottom of the pages and a vocabulary occupies somewhat more than a fourth of the volume.

Colomba. By Prosper Mérimée. Edited, with notes, by A. Guyot Cameron, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

Colomba is the "history and epitome of Corsican characteristics." In addition to the text Professor Cameron (of Yale Sheffield Scientific School) furnishes some thirty pages of notes, a carefully compiled list of Mérimée's works and an introduction, biographical and critical. An interesting portrait of the famous French author is also given.

Longman's German Composition. By J. Ulrich Ransom, B.A. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Ransom's selections range from simple English prose sentences (though not the very simplest) to difficult verse extracts from Byron and Shelley. Some assistance in the way of notes is given and the book contains a vocabulary of fifty or sixty pages.

History of German Literature. By R. W. Moore. Reprinted from the *Bay View Magazine*. Hamilton, N. Y.: Colgate University Press.

An illustrated, well printed sketch which might be of service to reading clubs, or to the private student as a basis for further work. It begins with the great mediæval epics and closes with Heyse and Keller, but more than half the space in given to the great names and works of the eighteenth century. Mr. Moore is professor of German and French in Colgate University.

The Gate to the Anabasis. With Colloquia Notes and Vocabulary. By Clarence W. Gleason, A.M. 16mo, pp. 107. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

Mr. Gleason's little work is a simplification of the Greek text, furnished with the usual auxiliary apparatus, including a map. It offers to the student of Greek, help similar to that furnished the Latin student by Mr. Collar's "Gate to Cæsar," published a few years ago.

The Cult of Asklepios. By Alice Walton, Ph.D. Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, No. III. Octavo, pp. 144. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25.

The general series of these studies from the shore of Lake Cayuga is under the editorial supervision of Professor Benjamin I. Wheeler and his classical allies. Doctor Walton does not claim to furnish Greek scholarship with much new material, but she has attempted a methodical "general descriptive treatment of the [Asklepios] cult as a whole." Several copious indexes increase the utility of the work.

The Persæ of Æschylus. By Rev. F. S. Ramsbotham, M.A. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

About twenty-five pages of Greek text present the student with scenes selected from the drama, and about equal space is given to annotation, mainly philological. Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a series of such "Scenes from Greek Plays."

Human Physiology. By John Thornton, M.A. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Thornton's text-book finds place among the publishers' "Advanced Science Manuals." Its numbered paragraphs are printed in two sizes of type, and the text is aided by two hundred and sixty-eight illustrations, a number of them colored. The author treats his subject in eighteen chapters, beginning with histology, and devoting chapters to "Blood," the "Lymphatic System," "Animal Heat," "The Larynx and Voice," etc., etc., and closing with special study of the eye and the ear and their functions.

Graded Lessons in Number. In two parts. Part I, First Steps in Arithmetic: Part II, Grammar School Arithmetic. By William M. Peck, A.M. 12mo, pp. 136–304. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 40 cents; 75 cents.

One important feature of Mr. Peck's course is the combination in each lesson of mental and written work. The author has aimed to be of special service to children who are forced to leave school early in life.

Practical Lessons in Fractions by the Inductive Method. By Florence N. Sloane. 12mo, pp. 118. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

The method here presented has been used by the author for four years in practical work in the primary school room. The children are taught objectively by means of circular paper disks, divided by marks into various fractional portions, which are cut out by the pupils themselves.

Elements of Music. By T. H. Bertenshaw, B.A. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 35 cents.

This little volume is Part I of "Longmans' Music Course." It contains twenty-two chapters of instruction, with appended exercises for the pupil, covering the ground from an explanation of the clefs to "Transposition," "Grace Notes" and "Musical Terms." Visual illustration is freely supplied.

Primary Geography. By Alex. Everett Frye. Quarto, pp. 134. Boston: Ginn & Co. 75 cents.

One does not see how the little folks can fail to be delighted with geographical lore as here presented. The subject matter seems well chosen and the language frequently in story form—seems well adapted for beginners. A large portion of the space is occupied with the best maps and illustrations we remember to have noticed in a primary text-book, and the typography and binding are excellent. Distinct editions have been prepared for the separate States.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The Special Kinesiology of Educational Gymnastics. By the Baron Nils Posse, M.G. Octavo, pp. 380. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $3.

Under the above new title Baron Posse, of Posse Gymnasium, Boston, sends out a rewritten and elaborated third edition of his "Swedish System of Educational Gymnastics." The work is divided into Part I, upon "General Gymnastic Theories," Part II, the body of the book, which gives a complete exposition of the movements of the Swedish system (an analytic chart of which accompanies the volume), and an appendix containing an index to the nomenclature, twenty-five tables of exercises, "memoranda of the muscular activity in the principal movements of the human body," and other useful material. Baron Posse is an eminent and enthusiastic authority in the field of rational, educational gymnastics, "as a liberal art, as a cosmopolitan science and as a universal ruth." His book is a systematic, scientific treatise on an important subject and seems to be a most intelligent and useful contribution to its department. Any one desiring knowledge of the Swedish system for hygienic or educational purposes will do well to examine the work. It is well bound and printed and is furnished with nearly two hundred and seventy-five explanatory illustrations.

A Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases. By Edwin J. Houston, A.M., Ph.D. Third edition, enlarged. Octavo, pp. 669. New York: W. J. Johnston Company. $5.

The rapid expansion of electrical knowledge in recent years has made necessary new exertions in lexicography as well as in other fields. Dr. Houston's dictionary has reached a third edition since 1889. The present edition contains some 20 per cent. more matter (in the form of an appendix) than its immediate predecessor, and is, in some respects, rather an encyclopedia of electricity than a mere dictionary. It is well up-to-date, including, for instance, the results of the World's Fair International Electrical Congress, in the matter of scientific nomenclature. The laboratory note book and the catalogue of the wareroom as well as the periodical and the library have contributed their share of the terms and phrases explained and have helped to make the work more complete than is possible for the ordinary general dictionary. Mr. Houston does not limit himself to accurate technical definition, but adds a plain, popular exposition of the principles of electrical science upon which the definitions are founded. The needs not only of technicians and special students, but of the general public have been considered. An elaborate system of cross references and nearly six hundred illustrations and diagrams

increase the practical utility of the book. Binding and paper are excellent, and the typography has been executed with reference to the uses of the volume.

Matter, Ether and Motion: The Factors and Relations of Physical Science. By A. E. Dolbear, Ph.D. Revised Edition. Octavo, pp. 417. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

In sending out a new edition of his work, Professor Dolbear has added chapters upon "Properties of Matter as Modes of Motion," "Implications of Physical Phenomena" and "Relations Between Physical and Psychical Phenomena." It is interesting to compare these last two discussions, which Dr. Dolbear treats from a purely scientific point of view, with some of Mr. Andrew Lang's views as given in "Cock Lane and Common Sense." Professor Dolbear's treatise is intended to explain popularly, yet scientifically, the fundamental doctrines of modern physics. It seems well up-to date, clearly written, successful in its attempt to present the "mechanical principles that underlie the phenomena in each of the different departments of science, in a readable form and in an untechnical manner."

Micro-Organisms in Water: Their Significance, Identification and Removal. By Percy Frankland, Ph.D., and Mrs. Percy Frankland. Octavo, pp. 543. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

This is an elaborate but lucid monograph, designed for the "student and investigator as well as . . . those who, like engineers and medical officers of health, are practically concerned with the hygienic aspects of water supply." It shows intimate knowledge of the most recent methods and results of French, German and English investigation in hydro-bacteriology, and includes a chapter upon "Action of Light on Micro-Organisms." An appendix contains tabular descriptions of more than two hundred micro-organisms so far found in water, and two plates give representations of a few of the most important of these troublesome creatures.

Electricity 100 Years Ago and To-Day. By Edwin J. Houston, Ph D. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co. $1.

Mr. Houston has had at his disposal the library of the Franklin Institute, which is particularly rich in the scientific publications of the last century. His researches have resulted in some interesting data—*e. g.*, the fact that Sir Humphrey Davy was not the first man to discover the arc light. Mr. Houston's slight sketch is furnished with many notes and with extracts from original documents. It bears the impress of first-hand and important investigation into the history of advance in electrical knowledge.

Electricity Up to Date for Light, Power and Traction. By John B. Verity. Paper, 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 75 cents.

This is the fourth edition of an excellent practical work by a prominent London electrician. In last year's edition Mr. Verity introduced a chapter upon Electro-therapeutics, which subject h deems of large importance. He now adds some twenty pages upon "Electric Cooking and Heating;" in this as in other respects proving worthy of the phrase in his title "up-to-date."

How to Build Dynamo-Electric Machinery. By Edward Trevert. Octavo, pp. 339. Lynn, Mass. Bubier Publishing Company. $2.50.

"It is the purpose of this book to give practical directions for building small dynamos and motors, and these directions are accompanied with working drawings." Mr. Trevert does not wish his work to be considered technical, and he introduces theory only in a general way. Nearly one hundred pages are given to description of types of commercial dynamos, of American make. A chapter upon "Management of Dynamos and Motors," and directions for armature and field magnet winding are included. Mr. Trevert seems to present things lucidly, and the typography and illustrations of the book are creditable.

Our Notions of Number and Space. By Herbert Nichols, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 201. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

Doctor Nichols' monograph tabulates, analyzes and presents a study of the results of a series of extended experiments in physiological psychology. The apparatus employed was exceedingly simple, consisting for the most part of various arrangements of pins which were pressed systematically upon several portions of the body. Doctor Nichols' general thesis, expanded into more than one hundred items after an examination of the statistics of his experiments, is this: "Our brain habits, with the modes of thought and of judgment dependent thereon, are morphological resultants of definite past experience; our experience and those of our ancestors."

The Family Pocket Homœopathist. A Concise Manual of Homœopathic Practice for Families and Travelers. By D. A. Baldwin, M.D. 32mo, pp. 148. Rochester: E. Darrow & Co. 50 cents.

The third edition of a well indexed little treatise giving plain directions for homœopathic treatment of "the many common ailments which may be easily recognized and safely treated by any intelligent person." It covers a useful field and is apparently reliable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Book of the Fair. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Complete in 25 parts. Parts X to XIV. Chicago: The Bancroft Company. $1 each part.

Since the destruction of several of the important buildings of the late World's Fair one realizes still more distinctly that the great achievement is in its local and organic unity forever a thing of the past. It is pleasant, therefore, to note that the large and laudable enterprise of Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft is pushing on toward a successful completion his now familiar "Book of the Fair." The half-way point has now been passed. Opening Part X we find Mr. Bancroft explaining the exhibits of "Agricultural Hall." From that point the reader is conducted, in the successive parts, through the subjects "Electricity," "Horticulture and Forestry," "Mines, Mining and Metallurgy," "Fisheries and Pisciculture," and "Transportation" in the midst of which topic Part XIV closes. Mr. Bancroft's language at any random opening of the pages gives evidence of his careful selection of the materials for his record and of his fair and judicious presentation of them. The illustrations, as in previously noticed Parts, include portraits, single exhibits, curious details here and there, general views of the interior and exterior of buildings, of portions of the grounds, etc., etc. There seems to be no element of the work, mechanical or mental, which lags behind the general excellent standard.

The Boy's Own Guide to Fishing, Tackle-Making and Fish-Breeding. By John Harrington Keene. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The cover and the contents of this little treatise will be a pleasure to numerous boyish hearts. Mr. Keene, now of the Empire State, is a practical fisherman from boyhood and his ancestors for several generations have been "watermen and fishermen on the English Thames." His chapters are grouped under the headings "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn" and "Winter." He writes in a plain, straightforward style, using only such technical expressions as a bright lad can easily comprehend. A number of explanatory illustrations are given.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. August.

A Camera Trip in Great Britain. Catherine Weed Barnes.
Beginners' Column.—X. Transparencies. John Clarke.
In the Far Southwest. M. Y. Beach.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. July.

Dom Gasquet as a Historian. A. M. Grange.
Ancient Keltic Literature. T. J. Shahan.
Latest Phases of Pantheistic Evolution. John J. Ming.
Religious Persecution. A. F. Marshal.
Growth and Spirit of Modern Psychology. E. A. Pace.
Indian Bibliographies. Richard R. Elliott.
Higher Criticism and the Bible. Charles P. Grannan.
The Maid of Orleans and the New Womanhood. Isabel M. O'Reilly.
Petrarch and the Carthusians.
The Scriptures in Early Christian Art. Robert Seton.
Give Us a Terminology. William Poland.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. August.

The Abolition of Pauperism. Edward Everett Hale.
The Limits of Party Obligation. Henry Budd.
The Insane and Hospitals for Their Care. Eliot Gorton.
The Place of the Labor Leader. W. L. Sheldon.
Civics in Public Schools. Views of Prominent Educators.
Pullman and Its Lessons. T. B. Grant.
Military Instruction in Schools, Colleges and Churches. A. H. Love.

American Monthly.—Washington. August.

Lafayette in America.
Ethan Allen. E. J. Russell.
The Huguenot in the Revolution.
Currency Notes as Teachers of History. R. S. Hatcher.
The Rise of Our Republic. Mary S. Lockwood.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. August.

Origin af the Vertebrate Skeleton. J. S. Kingsley.
Variation of North American Fishes W. J. Moenkhaus.
Neo-Lamarckism and Neo-Darwinism. L. H. Bailey.
Ornithophilous Pollination. Joseph L. Hancock.

The Arena.—Boston. August.

The Value of Hypnotism in Surgery. James R. Cocke.
The Present Conflict for a Larger Life. M. J. Savage.
Prenatal Influence. Sydney B. Elliot.
Money in Politics. John Davis.
The Land Question and the Single Tax. S. B. Riggen.
Male and Female Attire in Various Nations. Ellen B. Dietrick.
Occult Science in Thibet.—II. Heinrich Hensoldt.
Insurance and the Nation. Solomon Schindler.
Aerial Navigation. Clara B. Moore.
A Remarkable Psychic Experience. S. K. Fowler.
Criminals and Prisons. Thomas E. Will.

Art Amateur.—New York. August.

The National Gallery, London —IV. Theodore Child.
Flower Painting in Oil.—IX. Patty Thum.
Reminiscences of Mr. Edward Moran.
Notes from an Ocean Studio. Theodore R. Davis.
The Painting of Fish.—IV. C. E. Brady.
Talks About Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. August.

Posing in Photography. Charles H. Davis.
F. Hopkinson Smith on Out-Door Sketching.
Vacation Rambles.—III. The Northern Arcadia.
Drawn-Work —III. Jennie C. Miller.

Atalanta.—London. August.

A Vision of Fair Women. Mrs. Orpen.
Industrial Art: Pottery. Kineton Parkes.
The Humorous Novel. Dr. A. H. Japp.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. August.

August Birds in Cape Breton. Frank Bolles.
Letters of Sidney Lanier.—II. W. R. Thayer.
Professional Horsemen. Harry C. Merwin.
Church Communion Tokens. Alice M. Earle.
Cardinal Lavigerie's Work in North Africa. William Sharp.
Some Evils of Our Consular Service. Albert H. Washburn.
The College Graduate and Public Life. Theodore Roosevelt.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. August.

The Operations of the Mint.
Political Economy and Bimetallists.
Australasian Bank Depositis.
The Chicago Object Lesson.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. August.

The Cavalry Arm of the British Service.
"Ancestor-ridden." A Play in One Act.
Charles Edward the Pretender at Bar-le-Duc. Henry W. Wolff.
One of a Remarkable Family: General R. Maclagan. Major W. Broadfoot.
The End of the Story: Unpublished Papers of General Sir R. Church. E. M. Church.
A Lucky Day in a Deer-Forest. G. W. Hartley.
The Looker-on.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. August.

Winchester, Virginia. Leila Mechlin.
With Buchanan on the Tennessee. D. B. Conrad.
Adventures of an American Navy Officer Abroad.—II.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. July 15.

The Royal Commission on Labor.
The French Sugar Duties.
Proposed Establishment of a Department of Commerce in the United States.

Borderland.—(Quarterly). London. July.

Some Experiences with American Mediums.
St. Teresa de Jesus de Avila.
The Sources of Messages. Miss X.
Some Experiments in Clairvoyance.
Spirit Photography.
Haunted Houses of To-day.
Premonitions of Death and Disaster.
The Spectre Dog of Peel Castle.

Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly). London. July.

The Buchanan Records. H. Beveridge.
"The Unknown Eros," by Coventry Patmore. H. F. T. Macguire.
Songs of the Indian Street.
The German Code of Judicial Organization. H. A. D. Phillips.
Bombay Domestic Annals.
W. R. Morfill's "Poland." Maj.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.
The Original Inhabitants of India.
Coinage of the Mogul Emperors of India. C. J. Rodgers.
The Edinburgh Academy in India. C. W. Hope.
Hooghly Past and Present. Shumbhoo Chundra Dey.
Pratapgad Fort, and the Mahratta Version of the Death of Afzal Khan by Shivaji.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto.

July.

The Supernatural in Macbeth. Walter Townsend.
Artificial Reproduction of Monstrosities. G. A. Stockwell.
Three Years Among the Eskimos.—II. J. W. Tyrrell.
Papineau and His Home. Thomas P. Gorman.
The Beautiful Bahamas. Donald Macinnes.
Out-Door Sports in Australia. J. L. Payne.
In Northwestern Wilds.—IV. William Ogilvie.

August.

The Missing Link in the Hypothesis of Evolution. David Mills.
McMaster University. E. P. Wells.
The Physical Basis of Knowledge. John Ferguson.
Canadian Democracy and Socialism. John A. Cooper.
Four Famous Cathedrals. Thomas E. Champion.
Lake St. John and the Saguenay. E. T. D. Chambers.
Silver Wedding of the Emperor of Japan. Charles T. Long.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. August.

At the Sign of "The Golden Pills": Pawnbroking Mysteries.
Animals as Bargain-Makers. A. H. Japp.
The Tower Bridge. Henry Frith.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. August.

An Old Public Favorite. Mrs. German Reed.
Cape Colony as a Field for Emigrants: A Chat with Sir Henry B. Loch.
Tales of a Unique Business: A Chat with A. E. Jamrach.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Ferryboat of To-day. Edwin A. Stevens.
Modern Light-House Service—I. Edward P. Adams.
First Stationary Steam Engines in America. F. R. Hutton
The Earliest Iron-Clad. R. H. Thurston.
Refrigeration from Central Stations. Wilberforce Smith.
The First Steam Screw Propeller Boats. Francis B. Stevens.
Henry Morton. Coleman Sellers.
Ideal Preparatory School for Engineering Students. W. Kent.

Catholic World.—New York. August.

My Struggle Toward the Light. Henry Austin Adams.
In a City of the Clouds: Arequipa, Peru. F. M. Edselas.
Madame de Savigne as a Woman and Mother. Agnes S. Bailey.
Glimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary.—IV. C. A. Walworth.
The Primeval World. William Seton.
A Mission to Coxey's Army. Joseph V. Tracy.
Eucharistic Congresses. Camillus P. Maes.
Attack on Catholic Charities in New York.

Century Magazine.—New York. August.

Washington as a Spectacle. F. Marion Crawford.
Across Asia on a Bicycle.—IV. T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtleben.
Walking as a Pastime. Eugene L. Richards.
The Coleman Collection of Antique Glass. Russell Sturgis.
Poe in the South. George E. Woodberry.
Dr. Morton's Discovery of Anesthesia. E. L. Snell.
Old Dutch Masters. Quinten Massys (1460(?)-1530). T. Cole.
Right and Expediency of Woman Suffrage. George F. Hoar.
Wrongs and Perils of Woman Suffrage. J. M. Buckley.
Conversation in France. Th. Bentzon.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. August.

The Indian-River Country, Florida.
Dunkery Beacon.
Morwenstow, Cornwall, and Rev. R. S. Hawker.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. August.

Out of Doors with the Artists. Charles M. Fairbanks.
George Meredith's Novels. Emily F. Wheeler.
A Nation of Liars. Isaac T. Headland.
The Cost of Glory. Arvede Barine.
The Poetry of Ancient Egypt. F. C. H. Wendel.
Handwriting and Character. W. Preyer.
The Minute Man on the Frontier. W. G. Puddefoot.
President Sadi Carnot. M. Henri Minaud.
English Mines and Miners. S. P. Cadman.
The Care of Birds. Dora M. Morrell.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. August.

A Church Problem in Syria. F. E. Hoskins.
Status of the Foreigner in Korea. D. J. Gifford.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Inspiration and History.
The Proposed Episcopate for Spanish Protestants.
Our Social Outlook: Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution."
Chinese Central Asia.
The Gelasian Sacramentary.
Sanday's Bampton Lectures on Inspiration.
Hort's Hulsean Lectures on the Way, the Truth, the Life.
The Origin of the Gallican Church.
University Extension in Oxford and the Non-Collegiate System.
Mediæval Preaching in Italy: Fifteenth Century.

Contemporary Review.—London. August.

Sir William Harcourt's Budget. Lord Farrar.
The Witch of Endor and Professor Huxley. Andrew Lang.
Why Not Municipal Pawnshops? Robert Donald.
The Federation of the English Speaking People: A Talk with the Right Hon. Sir George Grey. James Milne.
An Alpine Journal. W. M. Conway.
The Art of the Novelist. Amelia B. Edwards.
The Home or the Barrack for the Children of the State. Mrs. Barnett.
The Policy of Labor. Clem Edwards.
Intellectual Liberty and Contemporary Catholicism.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. August.

Gleams of Memory; with Some Reflections. Continued. James Payn.
Money.
Bank of England Notes.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. August.

Marie Antoinette in Petit Trianon. Germain Bapst.
Coaching Trips Out of London. William H. Rideing.
A Summer Tour in Alaska. Lucy M. Washburn.
Outflanking Two Emperors. Murat Halstead.
The English Napoleon. J. Howe Adams.
The Travels of a Relic. LeCocq de Lautreppe.
Letters of an Altrurian Traveller. W. D. Howells.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. August.

In and About a Lumber Camp. Sara R. McIsaac.
How to Read and Write in Cipher. J. Carter Beard.
The Flower Garden in August.

The Dial.—Chicago.

July 16.

English in a French University.
English in the University of California. John J. Halsey.

August 1.

A Year of Continental Literature.
Deaths of a Month.
English at Amherst College. John F. Genung.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

William George Ward. William Wilberforce.
Textual Criticism and the Acts of the Apostles. Rev. H. Lucas.
Rings. Miss Florence Peacock.
The Higher Criticism and Archæology. Canon Howlett.
The Vivisection Controversy. Rev. Robert F. Clarke.
The Pre-Reformation Bible. Rev. F. A. Gasquet.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

The Co-Partnership of Labor. Henry Vivian and Aneurin Williams.
Tricks with Textiles.
Two Dialogues with Socialism. J. M. Ludlow.
Wage-Earners in Western Queensland.
The Church and Her Elementary Schools. Rev. George W. Gent.
Co-operative Credit.
Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. Alice Law.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Lives of Dr. Pusey and Dean Stanley.
Old Dorset.
Memoirs of an Internuncio: Mgr. de Salamon.
The Verdict of the Monuments.
Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella."
Death in Classical Antiquity.
Secret Negotiations of Marlborough and Berwick.
Bomney's Story of Our Planet.
The Arabian Horse.
The Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville.
The Ministry of the Masses.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. August.

Our Enormous Annual Loss by Fire. Edward Atkinson.
The Battle-Ship as a Fighting Machine. George W. Melville.
Colorado's New Gold Camps. Arthur Lakes.
The Early Life of Great Inventors. Leicester Allen.
The Prevailing Jealousy of Wealth. W. N. Black.
Chicago Drainage-Channel and Waterway. G. P. Brown.
Electricity Direct from Coal. William Ostwald.
Electric Welding and Metal-Working. Hermann Lemp.
Beginnings and Future of the Arc Lamp. S. M. Hamill.
Theatre-Building for American Theatres.—I. Dankmar Adler.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. August.

How the "Cabby" Lives. W. Wembley.
Professor Blackie.
Life on Board a Torpedo Catcher. Fred T. Jane.

Fortnightly Review.—London. August.

The Boer Question. H. H. Johnston.
A Visit to Corea. A. H. Savage Landor.
Hamlet and Don Quixote. Ivan Tourgenieff.
A Week on a Labor Settlement. John Law.
Bookbinding: Its Processes and Ideal. T. J. Cobden Sanderson.
Government Life Insurance. Sir Julius Vogel.
The Gold Standard. Brooks Adams.
The American Sportswoman. Miss Barney.
Side Lights on the Second Empire. W. Graham.
Where to Spend a Holiday. Lady Jeune and Others.

The Forum.—New York. August.

Principles Involved in the Recent Strike. D. M. C. Means.
Punishment of Anarchists and Others. Henry Holt.
Criminal Degradation of New York Citizenship. John B. Leavitt.

Increase of Crime, and Positivist Criminology. Henry C. Lea.
Legalized Plunder of Railroad Properties: The Remedy. I. L. Rice.
Productive Conditions of American Literature. Hamlin Garland.
How the Bills of Socialism Will Be Paid. Sylvester Baxter.
The New Psychology as a Basis of Education. G. Stanley Hall.
Methods of Laboratory Mind-Study. E. W. Scripture.
Englishmen: How They Spend Their Money. Price Collier.
The Pay of Preachers. H. K. Carroll.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. August.

Road-Coaching in America. Martha M. Williams.
Silver. R. W. Sloan.
Closing Scenes of the French Revolution. M. J. Jordan.
Jules Chéret and His Parisian Posters. Robert H. Sherard.
Fort Fisher and Wilmington. Joseph Becker.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. August.

Cloud, Fog and Haze. Dr. J. G. McPherson.
The Indian Census of 1891. E. O. Walker.
Women Novelists in Italy at the Present Day. Mary Hargrave.
John Dunton, Bookseller.
Lucretius and His Science. E. W. Adams.
Lowlands *versus* Highlands in Poetry. Mrs. Rayleigh Vicars.

Geographical Journal.—London. August.

People, Places and Prospects in British East Africa. C. W. Hobley.
Wanderings in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone. Map. T. J. Alldridge.
The Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition. F. G. Jackson.
Recent Geographical Work by the United States Geological Survey.

Geological Magazine.—London. July.

On Some Fossil Phyllopoda. Professor T. Rupert Jones.
On *Temnocheil s coronatus*, M'Coy, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Yorkshire. A. H. Foord and G. C. Crick.
Notes on Russian Geology: the Black Earth. W. F. Hume.
Remarks on Mr. Mellard Reade's Article on a Shrinking Globe as Applied to Origin of Mountains. A. Vaughan.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. July.

Seward at Santa Cruz.—IV. Frederick W. Seward.
Pope Leo XIII and the Consistory. Charles H. Adams.
The Authors' Club. Gilson Willets.
Citizens of the Air. Eleanor E. Greatorex.
The Wood Thrush's Nest. Olive Thorne Miller.

Good Words.—London. August.

Across the Moor.
Only a Parish Register at Burgh, Norfolk. Dr. Augustus Jessopp.
York Minster. Dean Purey-Cust.
Ruskin Mania. Mrs E. T. Cook.
Land Crabs Edward Step.
Under the Streets of Paris.—II. Illustrated, J. J. Waller
An Episode of the Franco-German War of 1870-71. Mrs. Childers

Green Bag.—Boston. August.

The Legal Graham Family. A. Oakey Hall.
The Story of the Parnell Commission.
Twice in Jeopardy. Frank B. Livingstone.
Some Things About Theatres.—III. R. Vashon Rogers.
The Court of Star Chamber.—VI. John D. Lindsay.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. August.

Old Monmouth. Julian Ralph.
Up the Norway Coast. George C. Pease.
A Few Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms. W. Hamilton Gibson.
Chapters in Journalism. George W. Smalley.
My First Visit to New England.—IV. William Dean Howells.
Stubble and Slough in Dakota. Frederic Remington.
A Vista in Central Park. Brander Matthews.

Home and Country.—New York. August.

Some Well-Known New York Divines. F. R. Coste.
Games and Their Import. William C. Norris.
Women as Wage-Earners. D. M. Morrell.
The Street Life of Naples. Gilbert Prouty.
Driving. C. J. Anderson.
Symbolism of Plants. Harriet Gresham.
Latter Day Cremation Institutes. Harold Ford.
In the Court Kitchen of Germany. Heber J. Hatfield.
Talks with a Conjurer.—II. Samuel Jaros.
Diamonds and Diamond Cutting. H. C. Bovee.

Homiletic Review.—New York. August.

The Two-Edged Sword in the Psalms. Howard Osgood.
Relation of Jesus to Men and Means in His Day. A. Williams.
Causes and Cure of Ministers' "Blue Monday." A. T. Pierson.
The Imprecatory Psalms. William Cleaver.
Arioch, King of Ellasar. William Hayes Ward.
Suicide. C. W. Heisler.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin. August.

Sketches in Irish Biography: Stephen J. MacKenna.
Mauritius. Kathleen S. Knox.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Notes on the MS. Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain. Joseph Jacobs.
Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology.—II. S. Shechter.
The Plot of the Song of Songs. Dr. M. Friedländer.
Fragments of the Sifre Zuta. S Shechter.
Beliefs, Rites and Customs of the Jews Connected with Death, Burial and Mourning.—III. A P. Bender.
Agadath Shir Hashirim. S. Shechter.
Miscellanea Liturgica: Arzharoth on the 613 Precepts. Dr. A. Neubauer.
A New Translation of the Book of Jubilees.—II. Rev. R. H. Charles.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. May.

A New Type of Truss. H. F Coleman.
The Teredo Navalis in Boston Harbor in 1893.
Improvement on Grades and Alignment. H. C. Thompson
The Original Construction of the Burlington Bridge. C. H. Hudson.

June.

King Bridge Company's New Riveting Shop. George E. Gifford.
New Formulas for Calculating the Flow of Water. W. E. Foss.
Solution of Distortion of Framed Structure. David Molitor.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—(Quarterly.) London. June 30.

The First Two Country Meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society: Oxford, 1839; Cambridge, 1840. With two Plates. Ernest Clarke.
Willows and Their Cultivation. Edmund J. Baillie.
Advantages in Agricultural Production. William E. Bear.
The Prevalence of Anthrax in Great Britain. Professor J. McFadyean and Professor G. T. Brown.
Irrigation and the Storage of Water for Agricultural Purposes. Joseph Darby.
Some Minor Rural Industries. W. Fream.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

The French Senate and Its Constitutional Function. Paul Robiquet.
Securities Over Movables in the Debtor's Possession. Prof. Moody Stuart
The Humors of Hailes. F. P. Walton.
Civil Litigation in an Indian Province. J. W. MacDougall.
The Second Chamber. R. W. Macleod Fullarton.

Knowledge.—London. August.

The Ancient Mammals of Britain. R. Lydekker.
A Prolonged Sunspot Minimum. E. Walter Maunder.
Insect Secretions. E. A. Butler.
On the Distribution of Stars in the Milky Way. W. H. Wesley.

Leisure Hour.—London. August.

Among the Yachtsmen. W. J. Gordon.
The Peoples of Europe: Russia
"A Holiday in the Far West": Achill Island.
The Wings of Insects.—V. Lewis Wright.
Eels. Illustrated. F. G. Aflalo.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. July.

Emergency Work in Boston During the Winter of 1893-4.
Woman Suffrage and Law Enforcement. Clarence Greeley.
Tuskegee School. Elizabeth E. Lane.
The Abolition of Pauperism. E. E. Hale.
Home Libraries. C. W. Birtwell.
Education in Delaware.

August.

Provision for Epileptics. W. P. Letchworth.
The Boarding System for Neglected Children. Miss C H. Pemberton.
State Care of Dependent Children. G. A. Merrill.
The Relief of Poverty. E. E. Hale.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.

Feminine Phases. Thomas Stimson Jarvis.
Uncared for Cats Charles Henry Webb.
Washington Before the War. M. E. W Sherwood.
Newspaper "Faking." George G. Bain.

London Quarterly Review.—London. July.

"Marcella," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Naturalist, W. H. Hudson, in La Plata and Patagonia.
The Catacombs and the Lord's Supper.
The Ethics of Sir Walter Scott.
The Census Report.
"St. Teresa," by Mrs. Cuninghame Graham.
Water Supply.
The Christian Religion and the Life of To-day.
"The English Church in the Nineteenth Century," by Canon Overton.

Longman's Magazine.—London. August.

Dr. Wm. Denton: A Physician of the Seventeenth Century. Lady Verney.
White Sea Letters. Aubyn Trevor-Battye.

Lucifer.—London. July 15.

States of Consciousness. Sarah L. Corbett.
The Rationale of Death. Charlotte E. Wood.
The Religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. Concluded. Dr. A. Wilder.
The Meaning and the Use of Pain. Annie Besant.
Unpublished Letters of Éliphas Lévi. Continued.
Kalki Purâna. Continued.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. August.

G. R. Sims and H. J. Palmer. With Portraits. Joseph Hatton.
Champion Dogs. Guy Clifford.
Rambles Through England: Windermere. Herbert Grayle.
Young England at School: Brighton College. W. Chas. Sargent.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. August.

In the Depths of a Coal Mine. Stephen Crane.
Some Personal Recollections of Gen. Sherman. S. H. M. Byers.
My First Book. A. Conan Doyle.
The New Evolution. Washington Gladden.
"Human Documents": Portraits of
Louise Chandler-Moulton.
James A. Garfield.
In Advance of the Circus. Charles T. Murray.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. August.

The Historical Novel. George Saintsbury.
The Beginnings of the British Army: Artillery and Engineers.
The Unconscious Humorist.
The Post Office Packets.
Mr. Secretary Thurloe.
William Cotton Oswell. Judge Hughes.
France and Her New Ally: Russia. C. R. Roylance Kent.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. August.

The Labor Question. M. Ellinger.
The Spiritual Forces of Judaism. K. Kohler.
Karl Emil Franzos. M. Ellinger.
History of the Jews in England.

Mind. (Quarterly.)—London. July.

Mediate Association. W. G. Smith.
Mr. Bradley's View of the Self. J. S. Mackenzie.
Mr. Bradley and the Skeptics. Alfred Sidgwick.
Definition and Problems of Consciousness. A. Bain.
Discontinuity in Evolution. Francis Galton.
On the Failure of Movement in Dream. F. H. Bradley.
A Criticism of a Reply. James Ward.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. August.

The Christian Endeavor Movement and Missions.
The Opium Curse.
Medical Work in the Marathi Mission. W. O. Ballantine.

Missionary Review.—New York. August.

The Real and Romantic in Missions. A. T. Pierson.
Time as a Factor in Christian Missions. Arthur T. Smith.
Higher Education in Mission Work. F. F. Ellinwood.
Unoccupied Mission Fields of the World.—III. J. Douglas.
Practical Confucianism and Practical Christianity in Corea.

Month.—London. August.

Some Episodes of the Oates Plots.
Real Property. William C. Maude.
Cryptography.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. August.

Artists and Their Work.
The Diamond King. Cecil John Rhodes. W. Freeman Day.
Favorites of the Paris Stage. Arthur Hornblow.
Triumphal Arches. R. H. Titherington.
American Canoes and Canoeists. Frank W. Crane.
Jonathan Scott Hartley. Rupert Hughes.
The Astor Family. Harold Parker.
Queen Louise. Theodore Schwartz.

Music.—Chicago. August.

Higher Musical Education in America. S. C. Griggs.
The Problem of Church Music. Edward Dickinson.
Music as a University Study. Waldo S. Pratt.
Gounod as an Author of Sacred Music.—II.

National Review.—London. August.

Lords and Commons: a Dialogue. H. D. Traill.
Religion and Human Evolution. Francis Galton.
The Outskirts of Europe. J. D. Rees.
An Irish Landlord's Budget. T. W. Russell.
Debased Silver and British Trade. E. E. Isemonger.
Sleeplessness. A. Symons Eccles.
The Position of Women in Industry. Miss H. Dendy.
The Heroic Couplet. St. Loe Strachey.
Colliery Explosions and Coal Dust. W. N. Atkinson.

New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly). July.

The Patriarchal Prophecy. Theodore F. Wright.
The Coming of the Lord and the New Age. Thomas A. King.
A Study of Sectarianism. Albert Mason.
The Aim of a New-Church School. Asa E. Goddard.
The Intellectual Mission of the New Church. Frank Sewall.
Signs of the Times. H. C. Hay.
Swedenborg as a Scientist. S. Beswick.

New Review.—London. August.

The Evicted Tenants. T. W. Russell.
The Novelist in Shakespeare. Hall Caine.
The Grievances of Railway Passengers. L. A. Atherley-Jones.
Secrets from the Court of Spain.—IV.
The Chaos of Marriage and Divorce Laws. J. Henniker Heaton.
In a Woman's Doss-House. T. Sparrow.
The Race to the Polar Regions. Herbert Ward.
In Praise of Hanging. W. S. Dilly.
The Possibilities of the Metropolitan Parks. Earl of Meath.

New England Magazine.—Boston. August.

The Quaint North Shore. Frank T. Robinson.
The New England Congregational Churches. Edward Everett Hale.
William Morris Hunt. Helen M. Knowlton.
Public Library Movement in the United States. J. L. Harrison.
A Southern Normal School. Mary A. Bacon.
Prince Edward Island. Neil McLeod.

Nineteenth Century.—London. August.

The Place of Heresy and Schism in the Modern Christian Church. W. E. Gladstone.
The Italian Case against France. Cav. W. L. Alden.
Mutual Aid in the Mediæval City.—I. Prince Krapotkin.
The Farce of "Universal Extension." Charles Whibley.
Behind the Scenes of Nature. A. P. Sinnett.
The War-Chests of Europe. Professor Geffcken.
Jesuit Mission in Paraguay: In the Tarumensian Woods. R. B. Cuninghame Graham.
Death and Two Friends: A Dialogue. Richard Le Gallienne.
The Labor War in the United States. J. S. Jeans.
The Present Position of Egyptology. Professor Mahaffy.
Facts from Bihar About the Mud-daubing. W. Egerton.
Is Our Race Degenerating? Hugh Percy Dunn.

North American Review.—New York. August.

Resources and Development of the South. Hoke Smith.
Sea Power of the United States. Charles H. Cramp.
Civil Wars in South America. Estanislao S. Zeballos.
How to Purify Legislation. William V. Allen.
My Contemporaries. Jules Claretie.
The Lesson of the Recent Strikes. Gen. Miles, Wade Hampton, Harry P. Robinson, Samuel Gompers.
English Workmen and Their Political Friends. John E. Gorst.
Catholic Loyalty. George P. Lathrop.
House of Representatives and House of Commons. Hannis Taylor.
Summer Visitors. Catharine B. Selden.
In Defense of Harriet Shelley.—II. Mark Twain.

Outing.—New York. August.

Elk Hunting with Dogs. Eugene D. White.
Coon Hunting in Maryland. H. M. Howard.
An Ascent of Mount Hood. Earl M. Wilbur.
In the Land of the Bread Fruit.—III. F. M. Turner.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Over the Mountains from Ichang.
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing. V. J. Perry Worden.
Pin Tailed Grouse Shooting. James S. Crane.
The New York Yacht Club. A. J. Kenneally.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. July.

Madrid Saunterings. Stewart Culin.
A Voyage Northward: Alaska. F. De Laguna.
A Problem in Authorship: Who Wrote "The Federalist"?
Building a State in Apache Land.—I. C. D. Poston.
In the Lava Beds. J. H. Hamilton.

August.

Four Women Writers of the West. Mary J. Reid.
Among the Experiment Stations. Charles H. Shinn.
Building a State in Apache Land.—II. Charles D. Poston.
Egyptian Superstitions. Hadji Raphael.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. August.

Blenheim and Its Memories. Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Carlisle's Reminiscences. Lord Ronald Gower.
Anarchism: Old and New. Dr. Karl Blind.
Copenhagen, and Other Famous Battle Horses. A. Forbes.
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. Lord Wolseley.

Photo-American.—New York. July.

Perspective and the Swing-Back.
Photo-Crayon.
When to Stop Developing. Alfred Watkins.
Diffused Light in the Camera.
Avoidance of Reflections in Copying. T. N. Armstrong.
Potassium Ferrocyanide in the Developer.
Substratum for Collotype Plates.
Color Photography.
Packing Exposed Plates.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. August.

What is Photography?
Photography as Applied to Process Work.
Improvement in Carbon Printing.
The St. Louis Convention.

Physical Review.—London. July-August.

A Bolometric Study of Light Standards. Clayton H. Sharp and W. R. Turnbull.
On a Relation Between Specific Inductive Capacity and Chemical Constitution of Dielectrics. Charles B. Thuring.
A Laboratory Experiment in Simple Harmonic Motion. John O. Reed.
The Electrical Conductivity of Copper as Affected by the Surrounding Medium. A Discussion. Fernando Sanford and Henry S. Carhart.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. July.

Place of Christ in Modern Theology. Robert Watts.
Correlation Between Thoughts and Words. H. C. Alexander.
The Original Manuscript of the Pentateuch. Henry A. White.
Power of the People in the Government of the Church. W. A. Campbell.
Addison Once More.

Psychical Review.—Grafton, Mass. May.

Implications of the Spiritualistic Hypothesis. M. M. Dawson.
Experiences with a Private Psychic.
Death Prophesied in Dreams and by Voices. Sara K. Hart.
Experience with Planchette, etc.
The Kind of Religion the World Needs. T. E. Allen.
Clairvoyance and Psychometry. M. M. Dawson.
Experiences in Psychography. E. W. Gantt.
Materialism vs. Spiritualism. Frank S. Billings.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. July.

Theory of Wages Adjusted to Theories of Value. T. N. Carver.
The English Railway Rate Question. James Mavor.
The Civil War Income Tax. Joseph A. Hill.
The Unemployed in American Cities. C. C. Closson, Jr.

Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The New Christian Socialism.
English Castles.
Iceland of To day.
Dr. Pusey
Latin Poetry of the Decline.
The Attack on the Welsh Church.
Forestry
Irish Folk Lore.
Old Haileybury College.
Party Government.
The French Soudan.

Quiver.—London. August.

An Unfashionable Slum in Manchester. Arthur G. Symonds.
Science and Theology. Rev. A. Finlayson.

Review of the Churches.—London. July.

Is a *Rapprochement* Between the Anglican and Catholic Churches Desirable? Earl Nelson and Others.
Is the Influence of the Churches on the Wane Among the Masses? Percy Alde and Others.

The Sanitarian.—New York. August.

Early Attempts to Arrest the Progress of Small-Pox.
U. S. Marine Hospital Service and National Sanitation.
Haffkine's Cholera Inoculation.
Sunshine and Microbes. Percy Frankland.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. July.

The Mountain Systems of Central Asia. With Map. E. Delmar Morgan
A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas. With Plates. Otto Pettersson
The Bolivian Altiplanicie. D. R. Urquhart.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. July.

Edinburgh in 1629. J. Balfour Paul.
Mr. Ruskin as a Practical Teacher. M. Kauffmann
Some Aspects of the Modern Scot. T. Pilkington White.
Moltke. William O'Connor Morris.
Germany in 1826.
Argyllshire. W. G. Maughan.
A Journalist in Literature: R. H. Hutton. William Wallace.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. August.

Fiction Number.
Newport. W. C. Brownell.
Lowell's Letters to Poe. Edited by G. E. Woodberry.
The People That We Serve. Octave Thanet.

Social Economist.—New York. August.

A Proposal Concerning Currency.
The State and Social Law of Strikes.
How Pullman Was Built.
Women's Need of Legislative Protection.
State Aid to New York Railways. Frank L. McVey.
Silver, Gold and Shipping. W. W. Bates.

The Southern Magazine.—Louisville. August.

From Martinique to Trinidad. James Symington.
Both Eyes on the Birds. Leander S. Keyser.
Making a Southern Magazine
Stonewall Jackson. W. W. Scott.
A Favored Daughter of the South. Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Strand Magazine.—London. July.

Marksmanship. Gilbert Guerdon.
Zig-zag Bovine at the Zoo. Arthur Morrison.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Henry W. Lucy.
The Duke of Saxe-Coburg's Palaces. Mary Spencer-Warren.
Portraits of Sir Isaac Pitman, Fridtjof Nansen, Miss Annie Albu, Henry H. Fowler, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
The Handwriting of Mr. Gladstone. J. Holt Schooling.
The Khedive of Egypt. Stuart Cumberland.

Students' Journal.—New York. August.

The Revised Hand-Book.
Curiosities of Bird Life. B. Sharpe.
An African Niagara. James Johnston.
Wagner and His Influence. Anton Seidl.
Engraved Phonography, eight pages.
Animal Life at the Smithsonian. Rene Bache.

Sunday at Home.—London. August.

John Eliot. Travers Buxton.
Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany. Continued. Rev. R. S. Ashton.
A Century of Wordsworth. Edith Capper.
The Late Gerasimos D. Kyrias. Rev. A. Thomson.
Sundays in Argentina. Rev. F. Hastings.

Sunday Magazine.—London. August.

Child-Gatherers of Food. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Chained Books. C. S. Gildersome-Dickinson.
Customs Connected with Death Among the Sihanaka of Madagascar.
Hymns and Hymn-Writers of the Eighteenth Century.—II. E. W. Howson.
Facts About the Deaf and Dumb. G. Holden Pike.

The Treasury.—New York. August.

Micah and the Levite. William H. Allbright.
God's Motherly Spirit. M. V. Macduffie.
The Supremacy of Christ. J. B. Whitford.
The Everlasting Gospel. James Stalker.
Character and Effects of Christ's Love. J. E. Robinson.

United Service.—Philadelphia. July.

Engineer Corps of the United States Navy. F. M. Bennett.
Regulations and Manœuvres of the Russian Field Artillery.
Exchange of Stations. Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff.

Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. Admiral G. H. Preble.
Notes on Cavalry. Lieut. S. B. Arnold.

August.

Physical Training of the Guardsman. Lieut. W. T. Chantland.
Ninety-Day Men of '63. Burnet Landreth.
Lord Wolseley's Marlborough. Gen. Sir Archibald Alison.
Engineer Corps of the United States Navy.—III. F. M. Bennett
Courts Martial. W. H. Shock.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. Admiral G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. August.

The Naval Defense of the Empire. Sir Julius Vogel.
Modern Strategy: A Discussion. Viscount Wolseley, Colonel Lascelles, Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Lieut.-Colonel Kirkwood, etc.
Our Volunteer Army.
The United States Military Academy at West Point. Andrew T. Sibbald.
The Naval Battle of To-morrow. H. W. Wilson.
Sir Hope Grant: A Study.
Round Foreign Battlefields: Spicheren. Colonel Maurice.
Bear-Shooting in Cashmere Thirty Years Ago. Lieut.-Colonel Morley.
The Naval Lessons of the Brazilian Revolt. John Leyland.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. August.

Popular Instruction in Economics. John A. Horson.
Intellectual Enthusiasms. S. G. Barnes.
An Experiment in Civic Education. Frank S. Edmonds.

University Magazine.—New York. August.

The Study of Latin and Law. Austin Abbott.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.—II.
College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. H. H. Rusby.
Swift. Eugene Van Shaick.

Westminster Review.—London. August.

Religion and Reform. Walter Walsh.
A Plea for Peace.
Mr. Swinburne as a Critic. D. F. Hannigan.
Men and Marriage.
How Insanity Is Propagated.
Carlyle and the Blumine of "Sartor Resartus." Elizabeth Mercer.
Bicycle Tours—and a Moral. E. H. Lacon Watson.
The History and Progress of Nursing in Poor-Law Infirmaries.
The Beginnings of the German Novel. John G. Robertson.
Anglia and the Anglians. R. J. Lloyd.
The Romances of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Thomas Bradfield.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. August.

Color Value Negatives for Type Color-Printing. McF. Anderson.
Photography as Applied to Process Work. L. E. Clift.
Where to Go with the Camera. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Stripping Collodion Films of Large Size.
Gelatine Plates for Process Work.
Collogravure.
Albumen and Aristo Prints: A Comparison. C. W. H. Blood.
To Avoid Reflections in Reproductions.
The New Zeiss Anastigmat, Series II. a.
Direct Reproduction of Negatives.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly). August.

Limitations and Difficulties of Statistics. Carroll D. Wright.
The Constitutional Union Party of 1860. Charles F. Richardson.
Mixture of Races and Nationalities. Richmond Mayo-Smith.
Prince Henry, the Navigator. Edward G. Bourne.
The Bimetallic Theory. Henry W. Farnum.

Young Man.—London. August.

An Evening with Professor Drummond. Hamish Hendry.
From London to John o'Groat's on My Tricycle. Archdeacon Sinclair.
Reminiscences of John Richard Green. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
My First Sermon. Rev. Silas K. Hocking.
How a Morning Newspaper Is Produced. Continued. H. W. Massingham.

Young Woman.—London. August.

Cycling for Girls. Sir B. W. Richardson.
Traveling as a Fine Art. Hulda Friederichs.
How Can I Earn My Living as a Waitress, in a Shop, or as a Clerk? Miss Billington.
Lawn Tennis. Mrs. Hillyard.
Mrs. Carlyle. W. J. Dawson.
Frances Ridley Havergal. J. Cuthbert Hadden.

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Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 11.

The Last Conclave (1878). A. G. Kaufmann.
Meran, etc., in the Tyrol.
Cologne. H. Kerner.
The Blücher Monument at Kaub on the Rhine.
Palestrina and Orlando di Lasso. With Portraits. Paul Friedrich.
The Rabbit Plague in Australia. W. Smith.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. July 1.

Johannes Diebold. With Portrait.
Anthem: "Tu es Petrus," by J. Diebold.
Songs for Male Voices: "An einen Täufer," by E. Tauwitz, etc.

July 22.

J. H. W. Barge. With Portrait.
Wagner's Humor. F. A. Geissler.
Songs for Male Voices: "Sang der Deutschen," by F. Draeske, etc.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

July 7.

The German Hymn in Spain. F. Fliedner.

July 14.

The People's Libraries in Berlin. A. Buchholtz.

July 21.

Orlando di Lasso. With Portrait.
Amalie Sieveking. R. Koenig.

July 28.

The Friedrich University at Halle. Dr. B. Rogge.

Deutscher Hausschatz. Regensburg. Heft 14.

Berchtesgaden.
Minstrelsy and Women. Dr. J. Weiss.
Orlando di Lasso. Dr. W. Bäumker.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. July

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians.—I. H. von Poschinger.
Sublime Inconsciousness. C. Lombroso.
Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Medical Activity Past and Present. A. Graese.
Immortality. Dr. L. Büchner.
Unpublished Letters of Count Cavour.
My Journey Round the World, 1887-8. Continued. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

German Character as Reflected in Religion. O. Pfleiderer.
Theodor von Bernhardt's Diary. Continued.
On Yawning. W. Henke.
Leopold von Plessen.—VII. L. von Hirschfeld.
Sadi Carnot.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. July.

The Social Misery and Society in Austria.—IV. T. W. Teifen.
Co-operation and Self-Help. Dr. J. Platter.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. July.

Christianity and Power. Dr. M. Schwann.
Henry George's Reforms. Count L. Tolstoi.
Poems, by G. A. Erdmann and Others.
Dr. Billroth on Friedrich Nietzsche and Wagner. J. Steinmayer.
The Brothers Grimm and Morality. O. Panizza.
Max Zenger: the Sixtus Beckmesser of the Munich Academy of Music. J. Hofmiller.
The Passion Plays of Bohemia. L. Herzog.

Konservative Monatsschrift. Leipzig. July

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical Reports and Letters. Continued. O. Kraus.
Forchhammer on Schliemann. G. Schröder.
The Jubilee of the Friedrich University at Halle. H. Landwehr.
Religious Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Petapenko.
The Origin of the Homeric Poems. A. Freybe.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

July 7.

The Second Great Art Exhibition at Berlin. Concluded. H. Schliepmann.
The Paris Theatre Year.

July 14.

The Origin of National Literature. E. Heilborn.
Rudolf von Bennigsen.
Berlin Exhibition. Continued. F. Fuchs.

July 21.

Munich Art Exhibition, 1894. G. Fuchs.
Luxemburg Poets. T. Kellen.
Gustav Mahler's "Titan" Symphony. E. O. Nodnagel.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

July 4.

The Population of Austria. R. Schüller.

July 18.

Rudolph Meyer's "Capitalism fin de Siècle." S. Rubinstein.

July 25.

The Psychology of Carnot's Murderer. G. Ferrero.
Friedrich Spielhagen. C. Alberti.
Souls and Bodies. Dr. E Postelberg.
Hearing in Music. Dr. H. Schenker.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 40.

Recent Events in France.

No. 41.

The Socialists in the French Chamber. C. Bonnier.
The Crisis in the Socialistic Movement in Holland. H. Polak.

No. 42.

The German Beer War.

No. 43,

Ten Years of German Colonial Policy.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. July.

Rudolf von Bennigsen. With Portrait. Frederick Boettcher.
Field-Telegraphy. Alfred Freihen von Eberstein.
Adolf Friedrich Count von Schack. R. von Gottschell.
In the Danish Capital. A Holzbock.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. August.

The German Folk-Song. C. Voretzsch.
The Academy at Münster and Its Catholic Character.
Instruction in Modern Languages. A Philipps.
On the Simplification of Workmen's Insurance. R. von Landmann.
The Proposed Reform in Austrian Civil Law. K. Schneider.
Leo XIII's Encyclical. A. Harnack.
Herder, Kant, Goethe. Dr. E. Kühnemann.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. July.

The Population Question. H. Pesch.
The Copernican Solar System. J. G. Hagen.
The Newly Discovered Picture in the Catacomb of St. Priscilla at Rome. T. Granderath.
Annette von Droste-Hülshoff's Correspondence with Levin Schücking. W. Kreiten.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 23.

The Cornflower. T. Seelman.
The Dust Danger in Mines. A. Walter.
R. von Bennigsen. With Portrait.

Heft 24

The Stone Quarries of Elb-Land. T. Gampe.
The Samoa Islands. W. Stoss.
Dr. Alexander Wekerle. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. July.

Westminster Abbey. R. Stratz
Ludwig Kossuth.
The Gold Treasure of Dahschur. H. Brugsch.
Schloss Fürstenstein, Silesia. H. von Zobeltitz.
An Ascent of Kilima-Njaro. Dr. G. Volkens.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 12.

Through the Hardanger Fjord and Thelemarken. F. Keull.
Italian Summer Retreats. C. Lüpke.
The School of Carving at Brienz. K. L. Born.
The Educational Value of the Forest. C. von Fischbach.
Halle-on-the-Saal. D. Brauns.
Pearl-Fishing. H. Rosenthal-Bonin.
The Imperial Scientific and Technical Institute at Charlottenburg. W. Berdrow.
Baths for the People, and Baths as a Luxury. A. Freihofer.

Die Waffen Nieder.—Dresden. July.

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Public Schoolmasters and Militarism. E. Almsloh.
The Neutrality of the Press. O. Ackermann.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. August.

Franz Stück. Artist. A. Spier.
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"Aréthuse," by Madame Georges de Montgomery. E. S. Lantz.
Cordova and Its Mosque. L. de Gironde.
Denys Puech: Sculptor. Raoul d'Ulry.
James Tissot and His Work. A. M. d'Annezin.
Ottoman Literature. Comtesse Théodosia.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. July.

The Commercial Relations of France and Switzerland. Nuna Droz.
What I Saw in the New World. Continued Madame Mary Bigot.
Modern English Poets: Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Continued. Henri Jacottet.
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The Banks of the United States. G. François.
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Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

July 1.

Common Lands: The Future. G. E. Simon.
Florence? Yesterday and To-day. Prince de Valori.
The Probable Age of the Earth. E Blanchard.
Eighteenth Century Watering-Places and Their Amusements. F. Engerand.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

July 15.

The Reign of Bibesco. Prince George Bibesco.
Anarchism in Germany. H. Lightenberger.
Hedwig of Anjou. Count A. Wodzinski.
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The Component Parts of the French Navy. Commandant Z.
A Modern Saint. Madame V. Vend.
Egypt and the Anglo-Congo Treaty. L. S. Desplacer.
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Letters of Frédéric Mistral.
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Ahmed Midhatd Effendi. Garabed Bey.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

July 1.

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Labor Reunions of the Society of Social Economy.

July 16.

Urban and Rural Institutions of Popular Credit. Eugène Rostand.
The People of the New Hebrides. Gaston Beaune.
The Advantages of Peace in Industrial Matters. A. Gibon.
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Revue Bleue.—Paris.

July.

How to Read and Understand a Book. Eugène Mouton.
Universities and Politics. Jean Jaurès.

July 14.

A Naturalist of the XIIIth Century: Jean de Meung. G. Lanson.
The Madness of Sultan Murad of Turkey. C. Chryssaphidès.

July 21.

"France of To-day," by Miss M. Betham-Edwards. Alfred Rambaud.
M. Anatole France. Georges Pellissier.

July 28.

Leconte de Lisle. Léon Barracand.
Recollections of Sebastopol.
The Last Years of the Restoration: Memoirs of Baron d'Haussez. H. Monin.
The American Strikes. Frédéric Amouretti.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

July.

The Africa of the Romans: Archæological Walks in Algiers and Tunis. G. Boissier.
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English State Education. G. Valbert.

July 15.

Rome and the Renaissance. J. Klaezko.
Crossing the Niemen. A. Vandal.
Tropical Landscapes: The Lake of Tuxpango. L. Biart.
The Mechanism of Modern Life.—I. The Great Emporiums. Count G. d'Avenel.
Ramadan and Bairam: Recollections of a Journey in Egypt and Assyria. P. Berger.
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Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

July 1.

The Contemporary Literature of Italy. Henri Montecorboli.
The Pilgrimage to Mecca. Dr. H. Legrand.
M. Sadi Carnot.

July 15.

The National Obsequies of M. Carnot.
Art in the Two Paris Salons, 1894. Marx and L. Bourdeau.
The Travels of Madame Chantre. G. de Rialle.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

July.

Foreign Politics in Persia, 1848-1894. A. Lacoin de Vilmorin.
The Railway from Kayes to the Niger. Georges Dimanche.
Tonkin, 1892-1894.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. July.

Balzac's "Voyage en Coucou." Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul.
Jules Lemaître. Concluded. Henry Bordeaux.
Plato and Christianity. Léon Bossu.
Cape Colony. Jules Leclercq.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

July 1.

President Carnot. J. Darmesteter.
Letters to the Princess Julia. Prosper Merimée.
Australia. Max O'Rell.
Talks with Victor Hugo. J. Claretie.
Memoirs, 1829-1830. Baron d'Haussez.
The Goncourts as Art Critics. G. Lecomte.

July 15.

The Green Mosque. Pierre Loti.
Letters to the Princess Julia. Prosper Merimée.
An Italian Socialist-Novelist H. Herelle.
A Letter on the French Cavalry.
Modern Agriculture. H. Blerzy.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. July.

Renan's Philosophy. G. Séailles.
The Rules and Methods of Sociology. Continued. E. Durkheim.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

July 1.

French Newspapers and Journalists.

July 15.

Unconscious Cerebration in Art. Mlle. Paula Lombroso.
French Newspapers and Journalists. Continued.
A New Theory of the Nervous System. Henry de Varigny.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. July.

The Law of Progress. Dr. Julien Pioger.
The Myth of Adam and Eve. Lafargue.
Socialism at Sarbonne. Georges Renard.
Organic Parasites and Social Parasites. Van de Kerckhove.
The Prison of Toulon After the Commune. Henri Brissac.
"Terrianism" or National Socialism. E. de Masquard.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

July 7.

The Complex Molecules in Liquids. William Ramsay.
The Question of Disarmament.
The Indirect Photography of Colors. Ducos du Hauron.

July 14.

Mental Degeneration. M. Magnan.
Flying Apparatus. Léo Dex.
The Question of Disarmament. Concluded.

July 21.

Lecture on Metrophotography for Travelers. A. Lassedat.
A New Method of Geology. J. Thoulet.
Flying Apparatus. Continued. Léo Dex.

July 28.

Walking and Standing of Healthy Persons and of Persons Suffering from Myopia. Illustrated. Paul Richer.
The Origin and Nature of Atoms. A. Duponchel.
The Apple Trade and Cider-Making in France. Em. Ratoin.

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Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

July 7.

The Encyclical of Leo XIII. Latin Version.
The Lourdes Miracles and Zola's Criticism.—I.
The Marriage Laws in Hungary.

July 21.

The Lourdes Miracles and Zola's Criticism.—II.
The Pretended Scientific Errors in the Bible.
The Marriage Laws in Hungary.—II

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

July 1.

Tasso's "Aminta," and Early Pastoral Poetry. Giosue Carducci.
Dr. Schloezer and the end of the "Kulturkampf." R. de Cesare.
How Correggio Lived. A. Rondani
Italy's Protected States.—I. L. R. Brichetti.
The Sicilian Constitution of 1812. Conclusion. L. Palma.
Prince William of Prussia and the Italian War of 1859. C. Baer.

July 15.

Sadi Carnot: A Sketch. R. Bonfadini.
A London Art Exhibition: The Burlington Fine Arts Club. A. Venturi.
Classical Education in Italy. G. Chiarini.
Venice and Rome: Pages in History from VI to XII Century. R. Galli.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

July 1

The Migratory Instincts of the Human Race. F. Munzianto.
Penal Skepticism. L. Ferraris
The Systematic Cataloguing of Libraries. L. Fratt.
An Answer to the "Civiltà Cattolica" on the Question of Biblical Inspiration.
A Free Church and an Official Church. Aegystes.

July 16.

The Conclave. G. Grabinski.
Divorce. G. Calchi Noratt.
The Catholic Conservative Party. G. Berthold.
Review of Recent English Literature. G. Straffarello.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
Arg.	Argosy.
As.	Asclepiad.
Ata.	Atalanta.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.
EconR.	Economic Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EdRL.	Educational Review (London)
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ex.	Expositor.
EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GB.	Greater Britain.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.
GW.	Good Words.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IrM.	Irish Monthly.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
JurR.	Juridical Review.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
KO.	King's Own.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.
Luc.	Lucifer.
LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MP.	Monthly Packet.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NW	New World.
NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
NN.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Q.	Quiver.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
RC.	Review of the Churches.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SRev.	School Review.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
Treas.	Treasury.
UE.	University Extension.
UM.	University Magazine.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
YE.	Young England.
YM.	Young Man.
YR.	Yale Review.
YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the August numbers of periodicals.

Addison Once More, C. A. Smith, PQ, July.
Aerial Navigation, Clara B. Moore, A.
Africa:
  Cape Colony as a Field for Emigrants, CSJ.
  The Boer Question, H. H Johnston, FR.
  Cardinal Lavigerie's Work in North Africa, W. Sharp, AM.
  People, Places and Prospects in British East Africa, GJ, July.
  Wanderings in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone, GJ.
Agricultural: Among the Experiment Stations, C. H. Shinn, OM.
Alaska:
  A Voyage Northward, F. de Laguna, OM, July.
  A Summer Tour in Alaska, Lucy M. Washburn, Cos.
Altrurian Traveler, Letters of an—X, W. D. Howells, Cos.
Anarchism: Old and New, Karl Blind, PMM.
Anarchists and Others, Punishment of, Henry Holt, F.
Anæsthesia, Dr. Morton's Discovery of, E. L. Snell, CM.
Anglia and the Anglians, WR.
Animals as Bargain Makers, A. H. Japp, CFM.
Archæology:
  On Some Popular Archæological Errors and Fictions, Ant.
  The Higher Criticism and Archæology, Canon Howlett, DR, July.
  The Verdict of the Monuments, ER, July.
Arches, Triumphal, R. H. Titherington, MM.
Arctic Exploration:
  The Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition, GJ, July.
  The Race to the Polar Regions, Herbert Ward, NR.
Argentina, Sundays in, F. Hastings, SunH.
Argyllshire, W. G. Maughan, ScotR, July.
Arizona: Building a State in Apache Land—II, C. D. Poston, OM.
Armies:
  Notes on Cavalry, Lieut. S. B. Arnold, US, July.
  Regulations and Manœuvres of Russian Field Artillery, US, July.
  Ninety-Day Men of '63, B. Landreth US.
  Cavalry Arm of the British Service, Black.
  Beginnings of the British Army, Mac.

Artists:
Out of Doors with Artists, C. M. Fairbanks, Chaut.
Artists and Their Work, MM.
Asia:
Chinese Central Asia, ChQ, July.
Mountain Systems of Central Asia, E. D. Morgan, ScotGM, July.
Astor Family, The, Harold Parker, MM.
Astronomy:
A Prolonged Sunspot Minimum, E. W. Maunder, K.
Distribution of Stars in the Milky Way, W. H. Wesley, K.
Australia: Out-Door Sports in Australia, J. L. Payne, CanM, July.
Bahamas: The Beautiful Bahamas, Donald Macinnes, CanM, July.
Bank of England Notes, C.
Battle-Fields, Round Foreign, Col. Maurice, USM.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
Higher Criticism and the Bible, C. P. Grannan, ACQ, July.
The Scriptures in Early Christian Art, R Seton, ACQ, July.
Textual Criticism and the Acts of the Apostles, DR, July.
The Pre-Reformation Bible, F. A. Gasquet, DR, July.
The Original Documents of the New Testament, A. F. Hort, MP.
Bicycling:
Across Asia on a Bicycle—IV, T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtleben, CM.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Over the Mountains from Ichang, O.
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing—V, J. P. Worden, O.
Cycling for Girls, B. W. Richardson, YW.
Bicycle Tours—and a Moral. E. H. L. Watson, WR.
Bimetallic Theory, The, H. W. Farnum, YR.
Birds:
Citizens of the Air, Eleanor E. Greatorex, G. July.
The Wood Thrush's Nest, Olive Thorne Miller, G, July.
The Care of Birds, Dora M. Morrell, Chaut.
August Birds in Cape Breton, Frank Bolles, AM.
Blenheim and Its Memories, Duke of Marlborough, PMM.
Bolivia: The Bolivian Antiplanicie, D. R. Urquhart, ScotGM, July.
Bookbinding, Its Processes and Ideal, FR.
Books: Chained Books, SunM.
Brighton College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Cabmen, EIM.
California: In the Lava Beds, J. H. Hamilton, OM, July.
Canada:
Canada's Political Condition, J. W. Longley, RR.
Toronto as a Municipal Object-Lesson, Albert Shaw, RR.
Canoes and Canoeists, American, F. W. Crane, MM.
Capital Punishment: In Praise of Hanging, W. S. Lilly, NewR.
Carlisle, Lord, Reminiscences of, PMM.
Carnot, Sadi, President, M. Henri Minaud, Chaut.
Castles, English, QR, July.
Catacombs, The, and the Lord's Supper, LQ, July.
Cathedrals, Four Famous, Thomas E. Champion, CanM.
Catholic Church:
Intellectual Liberty and Contemporary Catholicism, CR.
Catholic Loyalty, G. P. Lathrop, NAR.
Cats, Uncared-for, Charles H. Webb, Lipp.
Cipher, How to Read and Write in, J. Carter Beard, Dem.
Circus, In advance of the, Charles T. Murray, McCl.
Civics in Public Schools, AJP.
Civil Wars in South America, E. S. Zeballos, NAR.
Chinese Central Asia, ChQ, July.
Cholera Inoculation, Haffkine's, San.
Christ in Modern Theology, Place of, Robert Watts, PQ, July.
Christian Socialism, The New, QR, July.
Church, Origin of the Gallican, ChQ, July.
Church Government, Power of the People in, W. A. Campbell, PQ, July.
Clairvoyance and Psychometry, M. M. Dawson, PsyR, May.
Coaching: Road-Coaching in America, Martha M. Williams, FrL.
Coaching Trips out of London, W. H. Rideing, Cos.
Coal Mining: In the Depths of a Coal Mine, S. Crane, McCl.
College Graduate and Public Life, Theodore Roosevelt, AM.
Colliery, Explosions and Coal Dust, W. N. Atkinson, NatR.
Colorado's New Gold Camps, Arthur Lakes, EngM.
Communion Tokens, Church, Alice M. Earle, AM.
Confucianism, Practical, and Practical Christianity in Corea, MisR.
Congregational Churches, New England, E. E Hale, NEM.
Conjurer, Talks with a—II, HC.
Consciousness, States of, Sarah Corbett, Luc, July.
Consular Service, Some Evils of Our, A. H. Washburn, AM.
Conversation in France, Th. Bentzon, Cm.
Coon Hunting in Maryland, E. M. Howard, O.
Copenhagen, and Other Famous Battle Horses, A. Forbes, PMM.
Corea, A Visit to, A. H. Savage-Landor, FR
Courts Martial, W. H Shock, US
Crabs: Land Crabs, E. Step, GW.
Cremation Institutes, Latter Day, H Ford, HC.
Crime:
Criminal Degradation of New York Citizenship, J B Leavitt, F.
Increase of Crime, and Positivist Criminology, H. C. Lea, F.
Criminals and Prisons, T. E. Will, A.
Dakota, Stubble and Slough in, Frederic Remington, Harp.
Dances, Two Ancient, and Their Modern Survival, E. C. Vansittart, MP.
Debs, Eugene V.: Character Sketch, W. T. Stead, RRL.
Deaf and Dumb, Facts About the, G. H. Pike, SunM.
Death, The Rationale of, Charlotte E. Wood, Luc, July.
Death in Classical Antiquity, ER, July.
Diamonds and Diamond-Cutting, H. C. Bovee, HC.
Dibbs, Sir George, J. T. Ryan, RR.
Dogs: Champion Dogs, Guy Clifford, LudM.
Dorset, Old, ER, July.
Doyle, A. Conan: My First Book, McCl.
Drummond, Professor, An Evening with, H. Hendry, YM.
Economics, Popular Instruction in, J. A. Horson, ME.
Edinburgh in 1629, J. B. Paul, ScotR, July.
Education:
Tuskegee School, Elizabeth E. Lane, LAH, July.
The Farce of "University Extension," C. Whibley, NC.
University Extension in Oxford, ChQ, July.
Brighton College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Education in Delaware, LAH, July.
A Southern Normal School, Mary A. Bacon, NEM.
The New Psychology as a Basis of Education, G. Stanley Hall, F.
Music as a University Study, W. S. Pratt, Mus.
Egypt:
Egypt and the Soudan: The French Soudan, QR, July.
The Khedive of Egypt, S. Cumberland, STR, July.
Poetry of Ancient Egypt, F. C. H. Wendel, Chaut.
The Present Position of Egyptology, Prof. Mahaffy, NC.
Egyptian Superstitions, Hadji Raphael, OM.
Electricity:
Electricity Direct from Coal, William Ostwald, EngM.
Electric Welding and Metal-Working, H. Lemp, EngM.
Beginnings and Future of the Arc Lamp, S. M. Hamill, EngM.
Eliot, John, T. Buxton, SunH.
Elk-Hunting with Dogs, E. D. White, O.
Embroideries, Cyprus and Oriental, GOP.
Embroidery, Talks About, L. B. Wilson, AA.
Englishmen: How They Spend Their Money, Price Collier, F.
Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, F. M. Bennett, US, August.
Engineering: See contents of JAES; EngM; CasM.
Eskimos, Three Years Among the—II, J. W. Tyrrell, CanM, July.
Eucharistic Congresses, C. P. Maes, CW.
Evolution:
The Missing Link in the Hypothesis of Evolution, CanM.
The New Evolution, Washington Gladden, McCl.
Religion and Human Evolution, Francis Galton, NatR.
Ferryboat of To-day, The, Edwin A. Stevens, CasM.
Fiction:
Story-Writing, Mrs. Molesworth, MP.
The Art of the Novelist, Amelia B. Edwards, CR.
The Historical Novel, George Saintsbury, Mac.
Women Novelists in Italy at the Present Day, GM.
Finance:
The Gold Standard, Brooks Adams, FR.
Debased Silver and British Trade, NatR.
Bank of England Notes, C.
A Proposal Concerning Currency, SEcon.
Fires: Our Annual Loss by Fire, Edward Atkinson, EngM.
Folk-Lore, Irish, QR, July.
Forestry, QR, July.
Fortifications: Forts Fisher and Wilmington, J. Becker, FrL.
France:
Conversation in France, Th. Bentzon, CM.
The Italian Case Against France, W. L. Alden, NC.
France and Her New Ally: Russia, C. R. R Kent, Mac.
Side-Lights on the Second Empire, W. Graham, FR.
The French Senate and Its Constitutional Function, JurR, July.
French Revolution, Closing Scenes of the, M. J. Jordan, FrL.
Gallican Church, The Origin of the, ChQ, July
Games and Their Import, W. C. Norris, HC.
Germany:
Religious Life in Germany, R. S. Ashton, SunH
Germany in 1826, ScotR, July.
Glory, The Cost of, Arvede Barine, Chaut.
Gold Camps, Colorado's New, Arthur Lakes, EngM
Greece and Rome, Religions of Ancient, A. Wilder, Luc, July.
Handwriting and Character, W. Preyer, Chaut
Hanging, In Praise of, W. S. Dilly, NR
Harriet Shelley, In Defense of—II, Mark Twain, NAR
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, The Romances of, T. Bradshaw, WR
Heresy and Schism in the Modern Christian Church, W. E. Gladstone, NC.
Henry, Prince, the Navigator, E. G. Bourne, YR
Horses:
Copenhagen and Other Famous Battle Horses, A. Forbes, PMM.
The Arabian Horse, ER, July
Horsemen, Professional, H. C. Merwin, AM.

House of Representatives and House of Commons, H. Taylor, NAR.
Human Race: Is It Degenerating? H. P. Dunn, NC.
Humorist, The Unconscious, Mac.
Hunt, William Morris, H. W. Knowlton, NEM.
Hunting:
A Lucky Day in a Deer Forest, G. W. Hartley, Black.
Bear Shooting in Cashmere Thirty Years Ago, USM.
Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and North Seas, ScotGM, July.
Hymns and Hymn-Writers of the Eighteenth Century, SunM.
Hypnotism in Surgery, The Value of, J. C. Cocke, A.
Iceland of To-day, QR, July.
Income Tax: The Civil War Income Tax, Joseph A. Hill, QJEcon, July.
India: The Indian Census of 1891, E. O. Walker, GM.
Indian Bibliographies, R. R. Elliott, ACQ, July.
Insane and Hospitals for Their Care, Eliot Gordon, AJP.
Insanity: How Insanity is Propagated, WR.
Insects, The Wings of—V, L. Wright, LH.
Inspiration and History, ChQ, July.
Insurance and the Nation, S. Schindler, A.
Inventors: The Early Life of Great Inventors, L. Allen, EngM.
Ireland:
An Irish Landlord's Budget, T. W. Russell, NatR.
The Evicted Tenants, T. W. Russell, NewR.
Irish Folk-Lore, QR.
Ancient Keltic Literature, T. J. Shahan, ACQ, July.
Irish Biography, Sketches in, S. J. MacKenna, IrM.
Italy:
Street Life of Naples, G. Prouty, HC.
The Italian Case Against France, W. L. Alden, NC.
Japan: Silver Wedding of the Emperor of Japan, CanM.
Jeopardy, Twice in, F. B. Livingstone, GB.
Jesuit Mission in Paraguay, R. B. C. Grahame, NC.
Jews:
The Spiritual Forces of Judaism, K. Kohler, Men.
History of the Jews in England, Men.
Journalism, Chapters in, George W. Smalley, Harp.
Knowledge, The Physical Basis of, J. Ferguson, CanM.
Labor:
The Unemployed in American Cities, C. C. Closson, Jr., QJEcon, July.
The Royal Commission on Labor, BTJ, July.
Labor Troubles: Hints of New Remedies from the Antipodes, RR.
Principles Involved in the Recent Strike, D. McG. Means, F.
The Co-Partnership of Labor, EconR, July.
Wage Earners in Western Queensland, EconR, July.
The Lesson of the Recent Strikes, NAR.
English Workmen and Their Political Friends, J. E. Gorst, NAR.
The Labor Question, M. Ellinger, Men.
The Place of the Labor Leader, W. L. Sheldon, AJP.
The State and Social Law of Strikes, SEcon.
A Week on a Labor Settlement, John Law, FR.
The Labor War in America, J. S. Jeans, NC.
The Policy of Labor, C. Edwards, CR.
Language: Give Us a Terminology, William Poland, ACQ, July.
Lanier, Sidney: Letters of Sidney Lanier—II, W. R. Thayer, AM.
Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid, Leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, RR.
Lavigerie, Cardinal: Work in North Africa, William Sharp, AM.
Law, The Study of Latin and, Austin Abbott, UM.
Legislation, How to Purify, W. V. Allen, NAR.
Leo, Pope, and the Consistory, C. H. Adams, G, July.
Libraries:
Public Library Movement in the United States, NEM.
Home Libraries, C. W. Birtwell, LAH, July.
Light House Service, Modern—I, E. P. Adams, CasM.
Light Standards, A Bolometric Study of, PsyR, July.
Literature:
Productive Conditions of American Literature, Hamlin Garland, F.
A Year of Continental Literature, D, Aug. 1.
London: The Tower Bridge, Henry Frith, CFM.
Louise, Queen, Theodore Schwartz, MM.
Lowell's Letters to Poe, Scrib.
Lowlands vs. Highlands in Poetry, Mrs. R. Vicars, GM.
Lumber Camp, In and About a, Sara R. McIsaac, Dem.
Mammals of Britain, The Ancient, R. Lydekker, K.
Manchester, An Unfashionable Slum in, A. G. Symonds, Q.
Marie Antoinette in Petit Trianon, G. Bapst, Cos.
Marksmanship, Gilbert Guerdon, Str, July.
Marriage, Men and, WR.
Marriage and Divorce Laws, The Chaos of, J. H. Heaton, NR.
Mary Queen of Scots—IV, D. Hay Fleming, Bkman.
Massachusetts: The Quaint North Shore, F. T. Robinson, NEM.
Mauritius, Kathleen S. Knox, IrM.
Meredith's Novels, Emily F. Wheeler, Chaut.
Microbes, Sunshine and, P. Frankland, San.
Military Instruction in Schools, Colleges and Churches, AJP.
Mind-Study, Methods of Laboratory, E. W. Scripture, F.
Mines: English Mines and Miners, S. P. Cadman, Chaut.
Mint, Operations of the, BankL.
Missions:
The Real and Romantic in Missions, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
Time as a Factor in Christian Missions, A. T. Smith, MisR.
Higher Education in Mission Work, F. F. Ellinwood, MisR
Modoc War: In the Lava Beds, J. H. Hamilton, OM, July.
Moltke, W. O'C. Morris, ScotR, July.
Monstrosities, Artificial Reproduction of, CanM, July.
Monuments, The Verdict of the, ER, July.
Monmouth, Old, Julian Ralph, Harp.
Museum at Rome, The New, F. Gautier, Ant.
Mushrooms and Toadstools, Edible, W. Hamilton Gibson, Harp.
Music: Higher Musical Education in America, Mus.
Napoleon, The English, J. H. Adams, Cos.
Napoleon, The Decline and Fall of, Lord Wolseley, PMM.
Natural History, Thoughts and Observations on, GOP.
Navies:
Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, US, August.
The Earliest Iron-Clad, R. H. Thurston, CasM.
Sea Power of the United States, C. H. Cramp, NAR.
The Battle-Ship as a Fighting Machine, G. W. Melville, EngM.
Naval Defence of the Empire, Julius Vogel, USM.
The Naval Battle of To-morrow, H. W. Wilson, USM.
The Naval Lessons of the Brazilian Revolt, J. Leyland, USM.
Navigation: Origin and Development of Steam Navigation, US, August.
Negroes: Tuskegee School, Elizabeth E. Lane, LAH, July.
New England, My First Visit to—IV, W. D. Howells, Harp.
Newport, W. C. Brownell, Scrib.
New South Wales: Sir George Dibbs, J. T. Ryan, RR.
Newspaper "Faking," George C. Bain, Lipp.
New York: A Vista in Central Park, Brander Matthews, Harp.
Norway: Up the Norway Coast, G. C. Pease, Harp.
Novels:
The Beginnings of the German Novel, WR.
The Historical Novel, George Saintsbury, Mac.
The Humorous Novel, A. H. Japp, Ata.
Novelists: The Art of the Novelist, Amelia B. Edwards, CR.
Novelist in Shakespeare, The, Hall Caine, NR.
Oates Plots, Some Episodes of the, M.
Occult Science in Thibet—II, H. Hensoldt, A.
Opium Curse, The, MisH.
Pain, The Meaning and Use of, Annie Besant, Luc, July.
Pantheistic Evolution, Latest Phases of, J. J. Ming, ACQ, July.
Papineau and His Home, Thomas P. Gorman, CanM, July.
Paris: Under the Streets of Paris—II, J. J. Waller, GW.
Parks: The Possibilities of the Metropolitan Parks, NR.
Parnell Commission, Story of the, GB.
Pauperism, The Abolition of, E. E. Hale, AJP; LAH, July.
Pawnbroking:
Why Not Municipal Pawnshops? Robert Donald, CR.
Pawnbroking Mysteries, CFM.
Peace, A Plea for, WR.
Pentateuch, Original Manuscript of the, Henry A. White, PQ, July.
Peru: Arequipa, A City of the Clouds, F. M. Edselas, CW.
Photo-Engraving: See contents of WPM.
Photography: See contents of PA; PB; WPM; AP.
Photography, Posing in, Charles H. Davis, AI.
Plants, Symbolism of, Harriet Gresham, HC.
Poe, Edgar Allan:
Lowell's Letters to Poe, Scrib.
Poe in the South, George E. Woodberry, CM.
Poetry of Ancient Egypt, F. C. Wendel, Chaut.
Poetry, Latin, of the Decline, QR, July.
Political Economy and Bimetallists, BankL.
Pottery, Kineton Parkes, Ata; EIM.
Poverty, The Relief of, E. E. Hale, LAH.
Preachers, Pay of, H. K. Carroll, F.
Prenatal Influence, S. B. Elliot, A.
Pretender, Charles Edward, at Bar-le-Duc, H. W. Wolff, Black.
Primeval World, The, William Seton, CW.
Prince Edward Island, Neil McLeod, NEM.
Provision for Epileptics, W. P. Letchworthy, LAH.
Psalms, The Imprecatory, W. Cleaver, HomR.
Psychical Research: Behind the Scenes of Nature, A. P. Sinnett, NC.
Psychology: Growth and Spirit of Modern Psychology, ACQ, July.
Psychology, The New, as a Basis of Education, G. Stanley Hall, F.
Pullman: How Pullman Was Built, SEcon.
Pullman and Its Lessons, T. B. Grant, AJP.
Races and Nationalities, Mixture of, R. Mayo-Smith, YR.
Railways:
The English Railway Rate Question, James Mavor, QJEcon, July.

The Railway Situation, Henry C. Adams, RR.
Remedy for Legalized Plunder of Railroad Properties, I. L. Rice, F.
Grievances of Railway Passengers, NR.
State Aid to New York Railways, F. L. McVey, SEcon.
Reformation, Incidents of the English, Agnes Marchbank, KO.
Refrigeration from Central Stations, W. Smith, CasM.
Religion and Human Evolution, F. Galton, NatR.
Religion and Reform, Walter Walsh, WR.
Religious Life in Germany, R. S. Ashton, SunH.
Religious Persecution, A. F. M. Marshall, ACQ, July.
Rhodes, Cecil John: The Diamond King, W. F. Day, MM.
Rings, Florence Peacock, DR, July.
Rome, The New Museum at, F. Gautier, Ant.
Ruskin as a practical Teacher, M. Kauffman, ScotR, July.
Saguenay, Lake St. John and the, E. T. D. Chambers, CanM.
Science and Theology, A. Finlayson, Q.
Scot, Some Aspects of the Modern, T. P. White, ScotR, July.
Scott, Sir Walter, The Ethics of, LQ, July.
Sevigne, Madame de, as a Woman and Mother, Agnes S. Bailey, CW.
Shakespeare, The Novelist in, Hall Caine, NR.
Sherman, General, Personal Recollections of, S. H. M. Byers, McCl.
Siberia: The Outskirts of Europe, J. D. Rees, NatR.
Sleeplessness, A. S. Eccles, NatR.
Small-Pox, Early Attempts to Arrest the Progress of, San.
Socialism:
Canadian Democracy and Socialism, J. A. Cooper, CanM.
How the Bills of Socialism Will Be Paid, S. Baxter, F.
Two Dialogues with Socialism, J. M. Ludlow, EconR, July.
The New Christian Socialism, QR, July.
Soudan, The French, QR, July.
South, Resources and Development of the, Hoke Smith, NAR.
South America, Civil Wars in, E. S. Zeballos, NAR.
Superstitions, Egyptian, Hadji Raphael, OM.
Spain:
Secrets from the Court of Spain, NewR.
Madrid Saunterings, S. Culin, OM, July.
Spicheren, Battle-Field, Col. Maurice, USM.
Spiritualism, Clairvoyance and Psychometry, PsyR, May.
Suffrage, Woman:
Woman Suffrage and Law Enforcement, C. Greeley, LAH, July.
Right and Expediency of Woman Suffrage, G. F. Hoar, CM.
Wrongs and Perils of Woman Suffrage, J. M. Buckley, CM.
Suicide, C. W. Heisler, HomR.
Sunspot Minimum, A Prolonged, E. W. Maunder, K.
Star Chamber, The Court of—VI, J. D. Lindsay, GB.
Statistics, Limitations and Difficulties of, C. D. Wright, YR.
Story-Writing, Mrs. Molesworth, MP.
Swinburne as a Critic, D. F. Hannigan, WR.
Tariff: The French Sugar Duties, BTJ, July.
Taxation: The Land Question and the Single Tax, S. B. Riggen, A.
Tennis: Lawn Tennis, Mrs. Hillyard, YW.
Theatres and the Drama:
The Supernatural in Macbeth, Walter Townsend, CanM, July.
Theatre Building for American Theatres—I, D. Adler, EngM.
Some Things About Theatres—III, R. V. Rogers, GB.
Favorites of the Paris Stage, Arthur Hornblow, MM.
Theology, Science and, A. Finlayson, Q.
Thistle, The Story of the Scottish, W. S. Aitken, Scots.
Toadstools and Mushrooms, Edible, W. Hamilton Gibson, Harp.
Torpedo-Catcher, Life on Board of a, F. T. Jane, E. I.
Traveling as a Fine Art, Hulda Friederichs, YW.
Truss, a New Type of, JAES, May.
University Extension, The Farce of, C. Whibley, NC.
University Extension in Oxford and the Non-Collegiate System, ChQ.
Vivisection Controversy, R. F. Clarke, DR, July.
Volunteers: Our Volunteer Army, USM.
Wales: The Attack on the Church, QR, July.
War and Peace: Proposed Arrest of Armaments, RRL.
Washington Before the War, M. E. W. Sherwood, Lipp.
Washington as a Spectacle, F. Marion Crawford, CM.
Water Supply, LQ, July.
Weather: Cloud, Fog and Haze, J. G. McPherson, GM.
Welsh Church, The Attack on the, QR, July.
Windermere, Herbert Grayle, LudM.
Witch of Endor and Professor Huxley, Andrew Lang, CR.
Wordsworth, A Century of, Edith Capper, SunH.
Women:
Four Women Writers of the West, Mary J. Reid, OM.
Women Novelists in Italy at the Present Day, Mary Hargrave, GM.
A Vision of Fair Women, Mrs. Orpen, Ata.
The Position of Women in Industry, NatR.
Feminine Phases, Thomas S. Jarvis, Lipp.
Woman Suffrage and Law Enforcement, Clarence Greeley, LAH, July.
Right and Expediency of Woman Suffrage, George F. Hoar, CM.
Wrongs and Perils of Woman Suffrage, J. M. Buckley, CM.
The Maid of Orleans and the New Womanhood, ACQ, July.
How Can I Earn My Living? Miss Billington, YW.
In a Woman's Doss-House, T. Sparrow, NewR.
The American Sportswoman, Miss Barney, FR.
Women's Need of Legislative Protection, SEcon.
Cycling for Girls, B. W. Richardson, YW.
Women as Wage-Earners, D. M. Morrell, HC.
Yachting:
The New York Yacht Club, A. J. Kennealy, O.
Among the Yachtsmen, W. J. Gordon, LH.
York Minster, Dean Pucey-Cust, GW.

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CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1894.

William Cullen Bryant.....Frontispiece.

The Progress of the World—

The Bryant Anniversary..... 355
Saratoga as a Summer Centre..... 356
The Elmira Reformatory..... 356
Education for the Bar..... 357
American Explorers in Ancient Fields..... 357
Our Various Arctic Parties..... 357
Northwestern Forest Fires..... 358
Heroism on the Minnesota Railroads..... 358
The Drouth, the Western Crops, and Irrigation.. 359
The Struggle over Corea..... 361
President Cleveland to President Dole..... 361
Nicaragua and the Mosquito Coast..... 362
Venezuela and British Aggression..... 362
The Nicaragua Ship Canal..... 362
Mr. Depew on the State of Europe..... 363
Postmaster Dayton on the British Postal Service. 363
Mayor Gilroy on Municipal Government Abroad. 364
The Movement Against Tammany..... 365
The Elections and the Reactionary Drift..... 365
The Elections in General..... 365
The New York Republicans..... 366
Peace, War and Christianity..... 368
Industrial Warfare..... 368
The Children of Despair..... 368
A Wet Harvest in England..... 368
The Lords and the Irish..... 368
Another Irish Land Bill..... 369
The Campaign Against the Lords..... 369
Perils of the Rosebery Ministry..... 369
What Can be Done?..... 369
Labor and Liberalism..... 370
The Eight Hours Day in England..... 370
Continental Politics..... 371
The British Holiday Parliaments..... 373
Enfranchised Woman in New Zealand..... 373
Australian "Notions" Political—..... 373
And Agrarian and Industrial..... 373
Helmholtz and the Count of Paris..... 374
The Obituary Record..... 374

With portraits of Parke Godwin, Charles Dudley Warner, Lieutenant Peary, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Engineers Root and Best, Conductor Thomas Sullivan and Fireman John McGowen, Postmaster Dayton, Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Hon. U. A. Woodbury, Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, Hon. Elihu Root, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Walter Hazell, H. Broadhurst, Premier Dupuy, Lord Salisbury addressing the British Association, and maps of the Wisconsin and Minnesota forest fires, and vicinity of the Phong Yang battle.

Record of Current Events..... 375

With portraits of Col. T. G. Lawler, Count Yamagata, Hon. W. C. Owens, Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Comte de Paris, and Don Pio Pico.

Forthcoming Events..... 379

Current History in Caricature..... 380

With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.

Li Hung Chang: A Character Sketch of the Premier of China..... 386

By John Russell Young.

With portraits of Li Hung Chang, General Chan, the late Prince Ch'un, General Grant and Li Hung Chang, and other illustrations.

Progress of Irrigation Thought in the West... 396

By William E. Smythe.

With portraits of William E. Smythe, J. S. Emery, J. W. Gregory, Major Ryalls, and Major J. W. Powell.

Bryant's Centennial..... 401

By William R. Thayer.

With portraits of Mr. Bryant.

The Church and Its Relation to Labor..... 407

By A. E. Fletcher.

With portrait of Alfred E. Fletcher.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The Corean War..... 411
Li Hung Chang at Home..... 415
Judge Cooley on the Settlement of Strikes..... 416
Two Remedies for Railway Wars..... 417
The Crisis of American Democracy..... 418
Capitalistic Monopolies..... 419
The Anarchist Utopia..... 421
Anarchy Plus a Policeman..... 421
Some Anarchist Portraits..... 422
Camorra, Maffia and Brigandage..... 423
Profit-Sharing Labor Unions of Antwerp..... 424
The Single-Tax Panacea..... 425
Labor Organizations and Trade Instruction..... 425
The Ultimate Standard of Value..... 426
Municipal Reform..... 426
Philadelphia Municipal League..... 427
Tammany Through French Spectacles..... 428
The Limitations of Statistics..... 428
Supervision of American College Students..... 429
University Training and Citizenship..... 430
College Trained Teachers..... 430
The Church and the Floating Grogshop..... 431
Mr. Gladstone on the Atonement..... 431
The Capture of Niagara..... 434
Practical Flight..... 434
Manufacture of Cane Sugar..... 435
Our Passenger Trains and England's..... 436
A French View of the German Emperor..... 437
Leonardo da Vinci a Pioneer in Science..... 437
A Great Printer..... 438
Where Bryant Wrote Thanatopsis..... 439
The Greatest Living Poet of Spain..... 439
The Great Napoleon on Love..... 440
The Maguey..... 440
Pearls Made to Order..... 440
The Editor of the New York *Sun*..... 441
The Empire Awaiting Irrigation..... 442

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 443

The New Books..... 450

With portrait of Hall Caine.

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 454

Index to Periodicals..... 461

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WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT; BORN NOV. 3, 1794; DIED JUNE 12, 1878.

(See opposite page.)

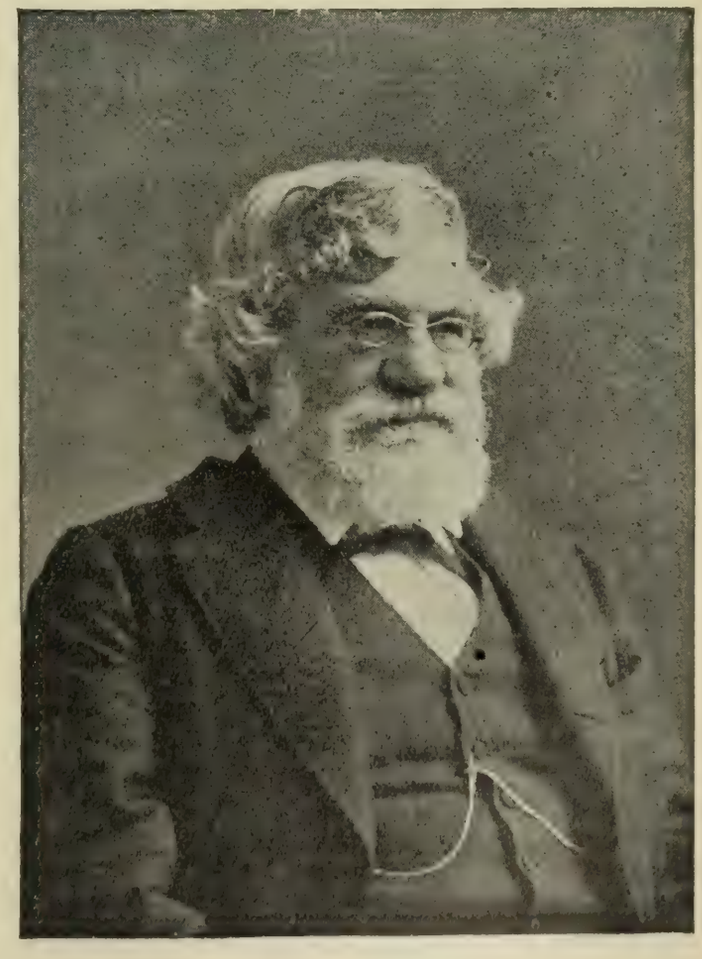
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1894. NO. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Bryant Anniversary.

An interesting event of the season, and one deserving a conspicuous place in our record, was the celebration several weeks ago of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the foremost representative of American literature, William Cullen Bryant. It was in the hills of western Massachusetts at Cummington that Bryant was born in 1794. November 3d was his actual birthday, but there were many reasons why the celebration of the event at Cummington was held at an earlier day. The date chosen was August 16, and a great open-air meeting of several thousand people gathered in a little grove adjacent to the old Bryant homestead. Most of these people had come long distances; for the whole Cummington region cannot boast a thousand inhabitants. It was an all-day meeting and its presiding officer was Mr. Parke Godwin, now a Nestor among journalists, and associated in our minds with Bryant both as the poet's son-in-law and also as his successor to the editorship of the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Godwin was not the only eloquent speaker and notable figure of the day. It was particularly interesting that John Howard Bryant, now 87 years old, the only surviving brother of William Cullen Bryant, was able to be present from his Western home, and to take an active part by reading a poem of his own composition. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read an original poem and was warmly greeted by the assemblage. Charles Dudley Warner made an address, John Bigelow made another, and John White Chadwick paid a discriminating tribute to the genius of the great American poet. Professor Charles Eliot Norton and President J. Stanley Hall were also among the distinguished speakers. Mr. William R. Thayer has prepared for the readers of this REVIEW a just and appropriate estimate of Bryant's place in our literature, and it will be found in this number. Our frontispiece is from a photograph (never before published, so far as we can ascertain) taken by Sarony a short time before Mr. Bryant's death. This picture was commended to us by Mr. Harold Godwin, editor of *Current Literature*, as in his opinion the most satisfactory of all the photographs of his grandfather. It may not be superfluous to suggest that although August 16 was chosen for the Cummington celebration because climatic and other reasons would have made a large gathering at the Bryant homestead a difficult or impossible thing in November, the exact date for celebration in public schools and other institutions will be Saturday, November 3d, although Friday, the 2d, may best suit the convenience of schools that are not in session on Saturdays. Superintendents and teachers will need no urging or



MR. PARKE GODWIN.

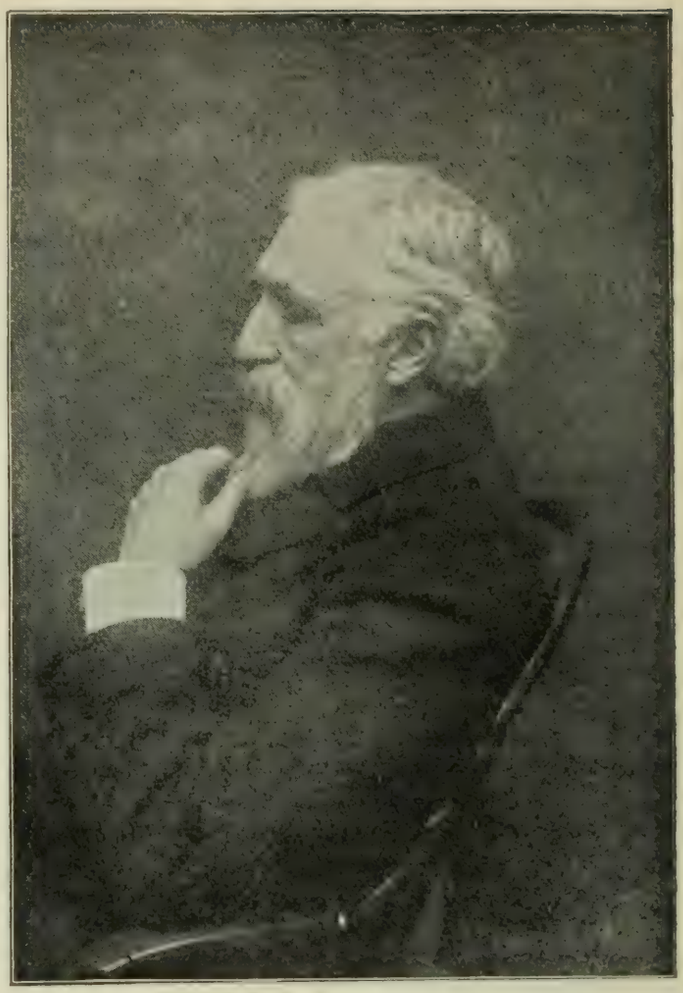
argument to be convinced of the advantages of an observance of the day with suitable readings, essays and addresses.

Saratoga as a Summer Centre.

Saratoga has been the Mecca of many men of many minds during the past summer and early autumn. It has been sensationally exposed in the newspapers as the most reckless and unrestrained gambling resort of all this year's watering places and vacation centres. It has been the outing headquarters of alarmed Tammany politicians and their confederates of the ruling State machine. The State party conventions of September were also with one accord fixed for Saratoga. At one time it seemed likely that the Constitutional Convention would betake itself from Albany to Saratoga in a body, where its members could divert themselves according to their respective tastes out of working hours. Fortunately the Convention proved sober-minded enough to vote down the proposition and to stay in Albany. The American Historical Association was to have gathered at Saratoga, but concluded to defer its annual meeting until the winter holidays and then to hold it at Washington. The American Economic Association, by the way, has also ruled in favor of a midwinter meeting and will come to New York under the auspices of Columbia College at the Christmas season. Many of the members of the American Economic Association are also interested in the work of the Social Science Congress and were present at Saratoga at the meeting of this body in the first week of September. Numerous valuable papers were read, the topics from day to day assuming a very wide range. The one of most immediate practical importance, perhaps, was that of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner in exposition of the principles and practice of the Elmira Reformatory. Superintendent Brockway, of the great reformatory prison for young men convicted of their first felonious crime, has for some time been under investigation on account of charges of cruelty in the administration of corporal punishment.

The Elmira Reformatory.

Mr. Warner comes to the defense of Superintendent Brockway with knowledge and force. Most of the feeling that has been aroused against Mr. Brockway is due to a lack of acquaintance with the nature of the problem which the Elmira Reformatory has to attack. The broad fact should not be ignored that Mr. Brockway has had to deal with a tremendous body of the toughest young criminals in the whole world, a great proportion of them coming from the slums of New York, and that he has been able after an average disciplinary incarceration of twenty months to release these young convicts on parole and to demonstrate satisfactorily that eighty per cent. of them do not violate the parole but do enter permanently into the ranks of industrious, self-supporting, law-abiding citizens. To Mr. Brockway have been committed the most extreme types of the wayward, hardened and undisciplined. Scarcely one in twenty when convicted has



MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

possessed any considerable degree of skill at any trade or calling. Not one in ten has been accustomed to regular hours, regular meals, or anything like the restraints of a normal, self-controlled existence. Mr. Brockway's problem is to develop the spark of manhood that remains in the breasts of these offenders against society, to teach every man a trade that will enable him to support himself honestly when he leaves the prison, and so to round out each man's physical, moral and intellectual defects as to counteract abnormal tendencies and hereditary taints. Much and severe military drill is used in order to accustom these young men to discipline and obedience. The *régime* of the Reformatory is more severe than that of old-fashioned prisons and penitentiaries, but its atmosphere is totally different. Nowhere else in the world can there be found such a concrete exhibition of the possibilities of character-building as in this institution, which has been created by the genius and the untiring devotion of the greatest penologist of modern times or of any period. Mr. Brockway professes to find a certain small percentage of these criminals under his charge who are so hardened and whose whole lives have been so unfortunately environed that they seem utterly lacking in moral sensibility. The rules of the Reformatory are reasonable and are carefully devised for the ultimate well-being of the inmates. In the case of repeated and stubborn refusals to observe these rules, Mr. Brockway has been accustomed to administer corporal punishment. He affirms that

the results have abundantly justified this course. The young criminal when once subdued by the only thing that can impress him,—fear of physical pains,—becomes amenable to the regulations of the place, performs his allotted tasks, and gradually finds that the path of duty is pleasanter and better than that of wrong-doing. Everything about the system is so adjusted as to make it seem worth while to do right and altogether mistaken and unprofitable to do wrong. Whether or not Mr. Brockway has, in the details of his administration of corporal punishment, exceeded the limits of wisdom and propriety is a question by itself. It would be a thousand pities if at this time, when he is under sharp and bitter accusation, the friends of the magnificent institution that he has built up should fail to express their concern for the maintenance of a type of improved prison administration which has given the State of New York so enviable a reputation, and which rests upon psychological and educational principles that are so important and so impregnable. We must, then, agree with Mr. Charles Dudley Warner in expressing solicitude for the future of the Elmira institution and in claiming for Mr. Brockway a due recognition of the unparalleled services he has rendered the State of New York, the United States at large, and the whole civilized world, as a prison reformer.

Education for the Bar.

Another of the great organizations that has assembled at Saratoga since our last number went to the printers is the American Bar Association. The President for the year was the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, and his presidential address was an elaborate essay upon the recent civil disorders. The chief parts of it have since appeared in the *Forum*, and it will be found reviewed in our department of the "Leading Articles of the Month." The Bar Association has taken the lead in a strong movement to promote a broader and more thorough education for admission to the practice of law. Mr. George M. Sharp, of the Yale Law School, is secretary of the Association's section on legal education, and he has brought great zeal to the work he has in hand. The movement is supported by the leading members of the boards of instruction of the best law schools of the United States, and can but result in great benefit to the community at large. Our lawyers in this country play so dominating a part in the making of our constitutions, the framing of our legislation, and the more important parts of the task of government, that it is eminently to be desired that they should have a training that goes deeper into the principles of jurisprudence, and that also has a wider extent in the direction of scientific and comparative politics. We invoke for the section of legal education a strong support and an attainment of early and marked results.

American Explorers In Ancient Fields.

This year's record of work in various fields of exploration,—archæological, scientific, and geographical,—bids fair to show a very creditable American participation. From Greece there comes the account of exceedingly notable exhumations by our American School of Archæology under the direction of Dr. Charles Waldstein. Some time ago the American School obtained funds from patrons in this country and permission from the Greek government to dig comprehensively at Delphi, where it was believed that precious fragments of shrines and temples and vast treasures of statuary and decorative pottery were hidden under the *débris* of many centuries. The high expectations with which this work was begun have been happily realized. The treasures unearthed must remain for the most part in national Greek museums, but our American students will have had the educational advantage of assisting in the discovery and in the scholarly processes of comparison and identification. Classical instruction in many of our colleges will have a greater charm and a higher quality of knowledge and scholarship by reason of this work at Delphi and of the varied enterprises of our hopeful little school of philology and classical archæology at Athens. From another field of archæology,—one of higher antiquity and of more difficult approach,—comes the news of still more noteworthy triumphs for American enterprise. Under auspices chiefly Philadelphian, the Rev. Dr. Peters has for some years been engaged in excavations on the site of ancient Babylon. We have no minute details of the recent successes of his undertaking, but we are informed in a general way that his little army of native diggers has uncovered architectural and art remains of such importance as to compare favorably with the findings of Layard at Nineveh; and that as a result of work pursued under many difficulties and discouragements we shall have added a great store to our former knowledge of the history and characteristics of the remotest Asiatic empires.

Our Various Arctic Parties.

The past season has been an adverse one for arctic exploration. Word has been received from Lieutenant Peary's expedition, and it is now known that the winter and spring in the polar zone were excessively cold and stormy, and that the ease with which Lieutenant Peary made great sledge journeys in 1892 had no counterpart in 1894. With two or three faithful supporters this intrepid explorer has determined to remain for another year's work in high latitudes, while the rest of the expedition will soon reach home. Mr. Walter Wellman, the journalist who is trying his hand at arctic travel, has also met with the difficulties of an uncommonly severe season, the channels generally navigable being filled with dangerous ice floes. As for Dr. Cook, of Brooklyn, and his summer party of tourists to the Greenland coast, their expedition was one series of accidents from beginning to end. The newspapers have fully recorded the story of the *Miranda*. The party was made up largely of college professors and amateur scientists and sportsmen, and therefore possessed an abundance of literary talent, so that in proportion to its importance this jaunt will have produced a larger quantity of printed

reports than any other adventure beyond the arctic circle that was ever attempted. One thing Dr. Cook's tour succeeded in demonstrating, and that is the comparative ease with which a summer trip may be made to regions heretofore regarded as absolutely inaccessible except to the marvelously bold explorer. Going to Greenland will some day become as easy and popular a thing as going to Alaska for a vacation trip.



LIEUTENANT PEARY.

As for Mr. Robert Stein and his well conceived expedition, circumstances prevented his getting started this year; and as the New York *Sun* remarks, he is "the only aspirant for arctic honors who has reason to feel perfectly satisfied." If he should go next year he would be altogether likely to encounter a more favorable set of climatic conditions.

Northwestern Forest Fires.

Great disasters follow each other with a frequency and a variety that will not permit man to forget altogether his limitations and weaknesses as compared with the resistless forces of nature. In the present year there have been calamitous earthquakes in Greece, South America, and other parts of the world, and quite lately the most ancient portion of Constantinople has been partly demolished, with much loss of life, through those subterranean forces that make mockery of our notions of *terra firma*. In our own country within a very few years there have been historic calamities produced by earthquakes, by fires, by cyclones and tornadoes, by floods, by drouth, and by grasshoppers and various insects. Floods in the lower Mississippi, the Jamestown calamity, the tidal wave that submerged the Cotton Islands,—these have brought devastation and death by means of resistless volumes of water. The calamities of the present season, however, have been due primarily to a lack of water. The prolonged drouth of the summer was of very unusual extent and duration, and it affected most disastrously the crops maturing late in the season. Its most tragic effect was witnessed in the great pine woods of the Northwest, where the dried-up grass and undergrowth was like tinder, and where forest fires of more or less magnitude were raging for weeks. Extended regions in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have been the scene of the most resistless and widespread of the forest fires of the present year; and Saturday, the first day of September, witnessed the culminating horrors of this series of vast conflagrations. On that day the well-known railroad junction village of Hinckley, Minnesota, and several other lumbering villages in the same region, were completely swept away, having been encompassed by the flames so rapidly and so unexpectedly that escape was well nigh impossible. The number of lives lost did not fall far below 500, and may possibly have exceeded that number. It will be extremely difficult ever to determine the exact mortality.

Heroism on the Minnesota Railroads.

The tales of heroism that have been reported from the scene of death and destruction in Minnesota may well quicken our sense of the noble possibilities of human nature. Where so many men were brave and self sacrificing, it would not be possible to make any list of heroes. But particular praise is due to the railroad men whose trains rescued hundreds of people, and whose splendid courage alone prevented the doubling of the list of the dead. Conductor Sullivan and Engineer Root, in charge of the regular passenger train on the St. Paul & Duluth road that reached Hinckley at the very moment when the whole neighborhood was enveloped in flames, did not back their train away from the doomed town until they had loaded it with hundreds of fleeing inhabitants. The train was on fire from one end to the other, but Engineer Root, sustained by his brave fireman, ran the train backward several miles to a swamp, where the passengers took refuge in the foul and shallow water, while the dense forest all around them roared and crackled under the tremendous conflagration, and the train on the track before them was totally consumed. They remained in the water for many hours, and were subsequently rescued by aid from Duluth and Superior. The Eastern Minnesota railroad also touches Hinckley, and the passenger train on that line reached the burning town at about the same time with the train on the St. Paul & Duluth road. Powers and Best, the conductor and engineer of the Eastern Minnesota train, showed the same firmness, courage and high sense of fidelity to duty that the trainmen on the other road were displaying at the same time. Heedless of all protests they held their train until all who sought refuge on it had been packed into the cars, and then they coolly proceeded to take the chances upon their only means of escape. In one direction the road was completely blocked. In the other direction it was necessary to cross the Kettle river bridge,



SCENE OF THE MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES.

(Shaded portions show in general the districts where fires prevailed).

115 feet high and 1,600 feet long. The bridge was already burning fiercely, but Engineer Best drove his train with its hundreds of passengers safely across the chasm. The kind of manhood that is capable of such deeds is one of the best possessions of any nation. As for the homeless and impoverished settlers of the destroyed villages, the quick generosity of the people of Minnesota has made due provision for them. The economic loss resulting from these great forest fires will reach into the millions, but as yet no computation of it is possible.

The Drouth, the Western Crops, and Irrigation.

Great as are the property losses from the conflagrations made possible by the extreme severity of the drouth, they will not compare in volume with the losses which the Western States will have experienced through the effect of the dry weather upon the corn crop alone, not to mention the flax and various other agricultural staples. In some of the best corn States west of the Mississippi the crop is almost a total failure. As a consequence we have witnessed the unusual phenomenon of a higher price per bushel for corn than for wheat. The effect of the dry summer gives particular point to the current movements for the great extension of irrigation throughout the West. Even in States which in normal years have sufficien rainfall, some system of irrigation as an auxiliary in farming would add vastly to the certainty of results, besides greatly increasing the average yield per acre. The past weeks and months have witnessed very pitiable sights in some parts of the West which a few years ago were opened up to agriculture with much enterprise and high hopes. The highways have been lined with canvas-covered wagons, or "prairie schooners" as they are called beyond the Mississippi, filled with jaded, hungry, and disappointed farmers' families moving eastward for food. The lack of rain has happily produced no such famine results in our land of plenty as in Russia two years ago; but in certain districts nine-tenths of the farms have been temporarily abandoned. Some of these districts perhaps are so situated that they could not be irrigated without undue expense. But for most of these unfortunate farmers, and for millions to come after them, irrigation is the one sure path to success and prosperity. We are glad to publish in this number an account of the recent Irrigation Congress at Denver, from the pen of Mr. William E. Smythe, the most enthusiastic and the most widely informed of all our American advocates of the redemption by irrigation of the great arid empire of the West and Southwest.



JAMES ROOT,
Engineer of Engine "69." St. Paul & Duluth R R.



ENGINEER BEST,
Eastern Minnesota R. R.



THOMAS SULLIVAN,
Conductor of Train, St. Paul & Duluth R R.



JOHN M'GOWAN,
Fireman of Engine "69," St. Paul & Duluth R R.

HEROES OF THE MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES.

The Struggle Over Corea.

The war in Corea between Japan and China is doubtless producing incidents of an exciting if not of a tragical character, from day to day. Thus far, however, this Oriental centre of interest has seriously baffled the news gatherers. It was not to be expected that, with telegraph tolls at something like five dollars a word, the reports could be very extended. Moreover, much of the region now involved in the conflict or in preparation for it is extremely difficult of access and remote from modern means of communication. None the less, the newspapers and news gathering associations of Europe and America fell far short of their customary enterprise in their complete and abject surrender for a time to the difficulties that beset their attempts to report the present war. They were actually paying out a great deal of money for dispatches that were absolutely worthless. The newspaper reader was cautioned, when he read the telegraphic account of a new fight at sea or clash of arms on land, that perhaps after all this dispatch referred to a battle six weeks or two months previous. The only bit of solidly authentic news that seemed to have been published was that which related to the first event of the war—namely, the sinking by the Japanese navy of a transport ship loaded with Chinese soldiers destined for Corea. This was true up to September 18. Then came the clear intelligence of a great battle on the 14th and 15th at Ping Yang, or Phong Yang as it is also called. The Chinese army of 20,000 men was demolished and nothing seemed to oppose a rapid march of the Japanese in the direction of Pekin. A great naval victory was also reported in the papers of the 19th. At least enough is now known to make it appear certain that both by land and by sea thus far the advantage is overwhelmingly on the side of Japan. On the other hand the great majority of intelligent critics throughout Christendom are of the opinion that China, with its vast population and resources, will not be discouraged by Japan's superior preparations and temporary successes, but will never admit defeat or cry enough. It will be fortunate indeed if this struggle can be brought to an end without any serious embroilment of the European powers. England's interests are so vast and so intimately interwoven with the commerce of every nation and region, that strict and honest neutrality is an excessively difficult thing for John Bull to maintain. He thrust his finger in our pie some thirty years ago with results that were very costly to him, and that he took very much to heart. He has doubtless resolved to obey most faithfully in this Oriental war the dictates of international law regarding the duties of neutrality. But his manifest sympathy with China and prejudice against Japan has shown itself in several more or less unpleasant ways, and it is to be feared that this partiality may go too far. Russia and the United States would be disposed to insist upon fair play for Japan. The thing to be earnestly desired by all friends of civilization is the prompt termination of the war upon some basis of clear understanding about the future status of Corea. While we must be content to wait awhile for detailed news about the current incidents of the war, it is at least a great satisfaction to be able to obtain from competent sources some definite and accurate knowledge of the countries affected and of the men who are leading the forces of their respective nations. Thus last month the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS were afforded a clear and careful survey of the political conditions and the political and military leadership of Japan. This month we are so fortunate as to be able to present to our readers a sketch of Li Hung Chang, the "Bismarck of China," from the pen of Mr. John Russell Young, formerly our minister to the Chinese Empire, and for many years past a close and confidential friend of the great Chinese statesman. Mr. Young's extremely interesting portraiture of the man who is now devoting all his energies and powers to the organization of the campaign against the Japanese in Corea, throws much valuable light upon the whole Oriental situation.



VICINITY OF THE PHONG YANG BATTLE.

President Cleveland to President Dole.

It is interesting to note the close of the long and painful diplomatic controversy over the relations between the Sandwich Islands and the United States. President Cleveland's letter to President Dole, recognizing the full validity of the new *régime*, completely closes the door upon past disputes and dissensions, so far as their practical bearing is concerned. The Hawaiian republic is an established fact, with validity in no quarter open to doubt or denial, and under the friendly protection of the United States President Cleveland's letter was as follows :

GROVER CLEVELAND,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To His Excellency, SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii :

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND : I have received your letter of the 7th ultimo, by which you announce the establish-

ment and proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii on the 4th day of July, 1894, and your assum tion of the office of President with all the formalities prescribed by the constitution thereof.

I cordially reciprocate the sentiments you express for the continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, a .d assure you of my best wishes for your personal prosperity.

Written at Washington the 7th day of August, 1894.

Your Good Friend,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

The expression "great and good friend," it should be explained to those who do not already understand it, happens to be the conventional form of address established between the executive heads of the American and Hawaiian governments, and has no more significance than "your excellency" or any other form of diplomatic interccurse.

Nicaragua and the Mosquito Coast.

Another of the small States practically under the friendly patronage of the United States is Nicaragua. For many months past this little republic of Central America has been the scene of a controversy that has attracted almost as much international attention as the Hawaiian revolution, and it is fortunate that the Nicaraguan affair has also been settled upon lines of apparent justice and permanence. The controversy has been over the relations to Nicaragua of a portion of its eastern or Gulf-of-Mexico slope, known as the "Mosquito Coast" or the "Mosquito Reservation." The government of this district has borne some such anomalous relationship to that of Nicaragua as the Indian Territory's has borne to that of the United States. The Mosquito Indians have had a chief of their own and have been independent of Nicaragua in local affairs. Their port is the town of Bluefields, and under the long established *régime* of the Mosquito Reservation this port has not been subject to the customs regulations of the republic of Nicaragua. Accordingly many American and other foreign traders and merchants dealing in the fruits and various semi-tropical products of the region have settled there, have obtained great influence over the conduct of local affairs, and have profited greatly by the immunities which freedom from Nicaraguan laws and regulations has permitted them. It needs no argument to make it clear that this *quasi* independence of the Mosquito Reservation has been most disadvantageous to Nicaragua, and constantly humiliating as a limitation upon the nation's sovereignty over its own territory. So indefensible an arrangement could not have lasted all these years but for the real or pretended existence of a certain vague and shadowy British protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, which has enabled the merchants of the coast to bring dire and sundry threats against Nicaragua when the little republic has been inclined to assert itself. Of late, however, the Nicaraguans have grown bolder, and have simply advanced into the Mosquito Reservation, claimed possession, and reduced the district to the status of an unprivileged, ordinary portion of the republic of Nicaragua. In this proceeding, despite the loud complaints of American residents at Bluefields, whose special immunities are cut off, our government at Washington has promptly and heartily acquiesced. The phantom British protectorate has vanished into thin air, and Nicaragua is wondering at her own former timidity and congratulating herself upon the ease with which she has cut the Gordian knot. For foreigners resident at Bluefields who are discommoded by the assertion of full Nicaraguan jurisdiction over Nicaraguan territory, we beg to express our sympathy; but we will not for a moment admit that their interests are superior to those of Nicaragua or that the power of the United States should have been employed to maintain a humiliating curtailment of Nicaragua's authority and sovereignty within her own boundaries. It is reported that many of these irate Americans trampled upon the Stars and Stripes and renounced allegiance to this country in favor of Great Britain, because Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham were not willing to help drive the Nicaraguans out of a vital part of Nicaraguan territory. In point of fact our government has done its duty in supporting the just claims of an American republic over its own soil and its own fiscal arrangements, as against private and foreign interests.

Venezuela and British Aggression.

There is another American republic whose rights within her own proper territory require the most considerate attention by our Department of State. We refer to the republic of Venezuela, great and valuable portions of whose territory seem to have been encroached upon by Great Britain. Beginning with a trading post or two on the coast, the English have extended their claims until they now assert authority over a great region which was formerly regarded by everybody as an integral portion of Venezuela. Far from increasing their territorial claims on the north coast of South America, the British ought by all means to prepare definitely to withdraw altogether. It is wholly contrary to the ethics of modern international relations that a European power like Great Britain should hold by force of arms a region that belongs naturally to the home territory of a friendly nation.

The Nicaragua Ship Canal.

The failure of Congress at the recent session to take any action respecting the Nicaragua Ship Canal has had the effect greatly to embolden European governments and capitalists in the hope that, after all, the future water passage, somewhere across the neck of land between North and South America, may fall into European rather than American hands. The French are endeavoring to resuscitate the Panama project, and the English are greatly interesting themselves in

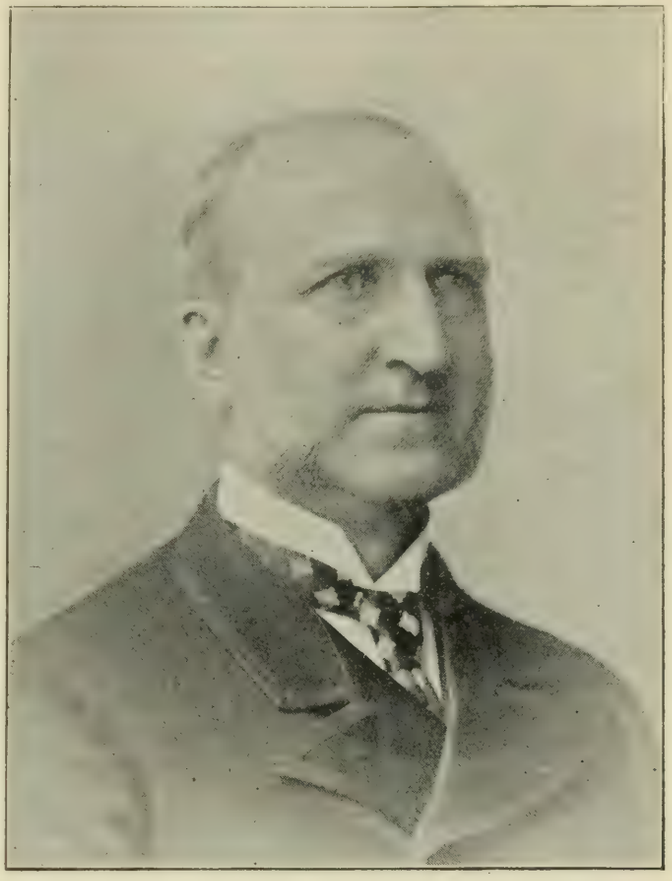
the idea of capturing and controlling the Nicaragua route. The following quotation from the Toronto *Globe* is merely an illustration of the kind of comment that is now frequent in the press of England and the British Empire :

British diplomacy seems to have chosen t e present moment to make good its foothold in the Central American isthmus. The people of France are distraught with domestic troubles, and more concerned about the fight with Anarchy now in progress than the completion of the Panama Canal. The financial panic in the United States has brought with it disaster to the Nicaragua Canal Company, which, it was hoped, would succeed in holding its ground, and thus retain the control of the enterprise in the Republic. The announcement is now made that the chief financial agent of the company has sailed for Europe to sell the canal to an English syndicate. That abundance of money will be forthcoming in England to complete the canal and link the Atlantic and Pacific, provided British control is once secured, few who have followed the history of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals will doubt. With a cordial understanding between Great Britain and Nicaragua and the purchase of the assets of the bankrupt American Canal Company, now in progress, there seems to be little doubt that the British Foreign Office is playing for the control of what when completed will be a highway of the world's commerce scarcely less important than the Suez Canal. The completion of the Nicaragua Canal will also have the result of heading off the Panama project.

Mr. Depew on the State of Europe.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the estimable president of the New York Central railroad, always brings back from his regular summer vacation in Europe a supply of fresh information and of sage comment that the New York reporters never fail to draw upon with attractive and valuable results. Mr. Depew's return this year was on September 14, and the papers of the next morning were better and brighter for several columns of his pithy conversation. The following passage states in condensed form the political conditions in England, France and Germany, under which a conservative reaction has begun so sharply to assert itself :

I tried, by talking with the leading members of both the Lords and the Commons, to find out how much progress the ending or mending of the House of Lords is making. Apparently no one in the Upper House, and few in the Lower, believe there is much strength in the agitation. The English Radical is, after all, a sort of veneered Conservative. He seem almost incapable of overcoming his centuries-rooted veneration for old customs. He is democratic to a degree in legis ation for the masses, for the laborer, or the tenant, or any occupation or condition which can be helped by the Government, but stands in awe of the throne and the nobility. Rampant and bloody Anarchy has frightened the property-holders and checked the democratic spirit all over Europe. Panic-stricken peoples are giving autocratic powers over the press, free speech and individual liberty in France, and leaning upon the strong arm of semi-military despotism elsewhere to protect them against the secret and senseless outbreak of outrage a d murder. The speech of the German Emperor at Königsberg was a nineteenth century declaration of the fourteenth century doctrine of the divine right by which kings govern, that in vigor and frankness was never surpassed by his ancestor, the great Frederick. The response of the Germans, one of the most intelligent of races, and of Europe generally seemed to be, as I gathered from the press and people of all ranks and opinions, that " we will not question the right so long as



MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

rulers are as capable and conscientious as you." They delight in his snubbing and lecturing the nobles, and seem to believe they, the people, are speaking through him. Certainly this extraordinary utterance would not have had this reception four years ago. Another reason for flocking under the wings of a strong government is the constant fear of a European war. An eminent diplomat said to me : " Since the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, all the diplomacy of Europe is centered in the Mediterranean. Hence France is feverishly increasing her fleet, and England is in a panic over her sole reliance for protection at home and prestige abroad—the supremacy of her navy."

Mr. Depew's wide acquaintance and flattering reception among the notables of Europe has never seemed to taint his genuine Americanism, while on the other hand it has helped him to a truer and broader view of our national faults and our national virtues.

Postmaster Dayton on the British Postal Service.

The westward bound steamers in September have been heavily laden with many thousands of Americans returning from a summer sojourn abroad. They have left behind them great sums of money, without



POSTMASTER DAYTON, OF NEW YORK.

which Europe would be considerably poorer than it is. The trip to Europe if wisely planned, however, results in "value received," both for the individual American and also for the country at large. Thus it was worth vastly more than the expense incurred by Postmaster Dayton, of New York, to have that official acquaint himself with postal administration in Great Britain, and bring back to many astonished local politicians of both parties his glowing testimony as to the efficiency of British civil service methods. What Mr. Dayton discovered has been known to many unofficial Americans heretofore, but has seldom been brought to the convinced attention of a practical American politician. Mr. Dayton found out that when the Liberal party succeeded the Conservatives in the control of the British Government, there was in all the vast postal service, employing perhaps 150,000 officials, just exactly one change, and that change was in the office of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Arnold Morley stepped into that ministerial position, but the great business organization of the post office remained absolutely undisturbed. Mr. Dayton was not only made aware of this fact, but was also entirely satisfied that the freedom of the postal service from political upheaval and from wholesale dismissals and new appointments on the spoils basis, is of immense advantage to the British nation. The New York postmaster is quoted as follows in an interview sent from London:

It is hard for an American to realize how completely the notion of partisanship, offensive or defensive, has been eradicated from the civil service here. The Postmaster-General is, of course, a politician who retires with a change of administration. When he is an important public and party man like Mr. Morley, he has a seat in the Cabinet. But think of it! Out of the 125,000 men in the postal service of Great Britain, not to mention 16,000 women, he is positively the only individual whose tenure of place can be affected by any political change.

Mayor Gilroy on Municipal Government Abroad.

Mr. Dayton, however, is a gentleman of candid mind, of capacity for observation, and of willingness to accept facts. The Mayor of New York, Mr. Gilroy, is another gentleman who has ventured to take a glimpse of Europe this summer, and he has brought back his report. As the official head of one of the half-dozen great cities of the world, Mr. Gilroy was interested in municipal matters. He avers that he saw something of London and of Paris, and that street paving in New York compares more than favorably with that of either the English or the French metropolis. He affirms, moreover, that the street cleaning methods of Paris would not be tolerated in New York, and that the breaking of street pavements for various purposes is as frequent there as in the city over which he has the honor to preside. About such testimony as this, and all the rest that Mr. Gilroy bears concerning European municipal matters, we have only to remark that the gentleman did not proceed far enough in his journeying. He should have pursued his quest past Berlin, past Vienna,



MAYOR THOMAS F. GILROY, OF NEW YORK.

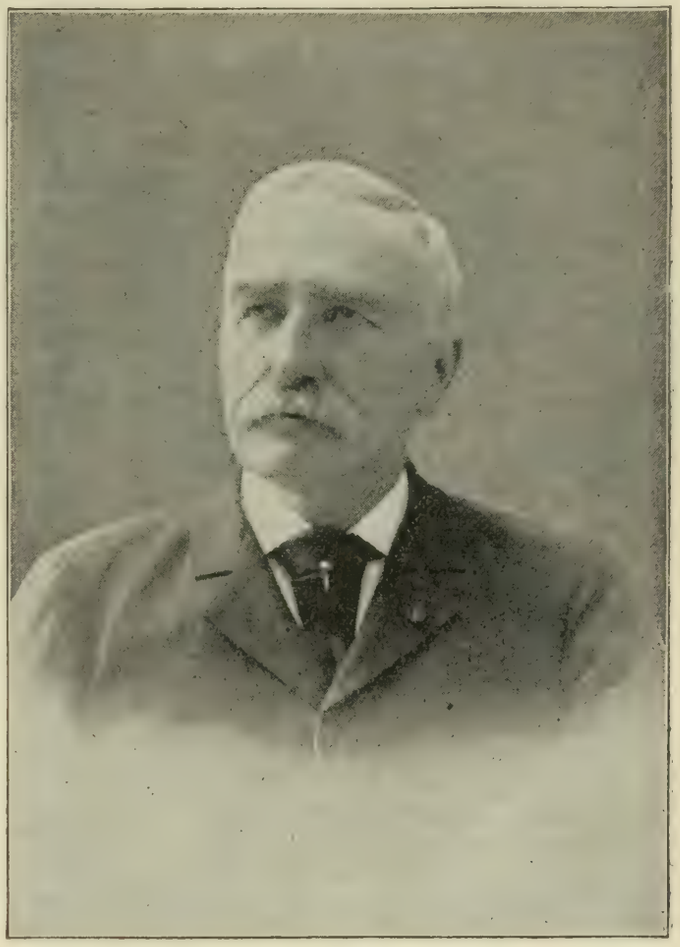
past Budapest, pausing only on the shores of the Bosphorus to inspect Constantinople. There he would have found a city strangely similar in its municipal administration, and in its paving, cleansing, and various official methods, to the New York of which he is so proud. He would doubtless have declared that Constantinople is infinitely superior to Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Paris, or London, in all that goes to make up a well-conducted municipal administration, and that its only rival is New York under the pashas and janizaries of the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street.

The Movement Against Tammany.

Mayor Gilroy in plain truth returned to find his political organization, Tammany Hall, in lower repute than it has reached for years. The police investigations have gone forward with results constantly more damaging to the powers that be. Never before in the history of the city has the anti-Tammany feeling been so strong and the demand for a non-partisan, anti-Tammany union of all good citizens in the municipal election been so unanimous. A great organization known as the German-American Reform Union has taken a leading part in the anti-Tammany movement, and the ever-expanding group of societies known as the Good Government Clubs, under the headship of the City Club, has assumed an opportune importance. The Republicans, constituting the largest of the anti-Tammany elements, have shown a disposition to join with the State Democracy, the German-American Union, and the several independent bodies, in an effort to give New York City a good administration. The outlook for a great victory of the friends of a reformed municipal government now seems to be bright.

The Elections and the Reactionary Drift.

The Republicans, being then in full possession of all branches of the national government, completed the so-called McKinley tariff bill in the early autumn of 1890, launching it upon the industrial community a few short weeks before the Congressional elections in November. The result was an overwhelming defeat. Thus at the very moment of its passage the people pronounced positively against the McKinley bill. And although it has taken four years to replace that measure in the statute books, its moral effect was so undermined that it may be said never to have gone fairly and forcibly into operation, for nobody was ever willing to adjust his business to meet either the advantages or the disadvantages of a measure which was doomed to so brief an existence. The impartial historian of the future will perhaps make it clear that it was a misfortune for the country that the McKinley bill could not have had a trial upon its merits before the people at the polls had been invited to approve or condemn it. The change from a high protective policy, which must come sooner or later, might have been reached just as soon in the end and with far less embarrassment to trade if the McKinley bill had been accorded a few years of undisturbed operation. It is now replaced by the Gorman-Wilson bill, and in the first week of November the people of the country are to record their feelings about this Democratic legislation, just as four years previously they expressed themselves upon the work of the Republican tariff framers. It certainly begins to seem that the country is as ready to punish the Democrats this year as it was to punish the Republicans in 1890. Most of the State elections coincide with the congressional elections in November, but Vermont and



HON. U. A. WOODBURY,
Governor-Elect of Vermont.

Maine have adhered to the old fashion of early State elections. Both of these New England commonwealths are normally Republican by a considerable majority. This year, however, they have returned enormous if not altogether unprecedented Republican majorities, and the result is generally considered as an indication of a powerful general reaction that may give the Republicans a majority in the next House of Representatives.

The Elections in General.

The autumnal campaigns in general have opened rather later than is usual. It may be predicted with entire safety that the Democrats will lose many congressional districts which have been theirs in the last two Congresses; but whether the Republicans will gain enough to control the next House is only a matter of guesswork,

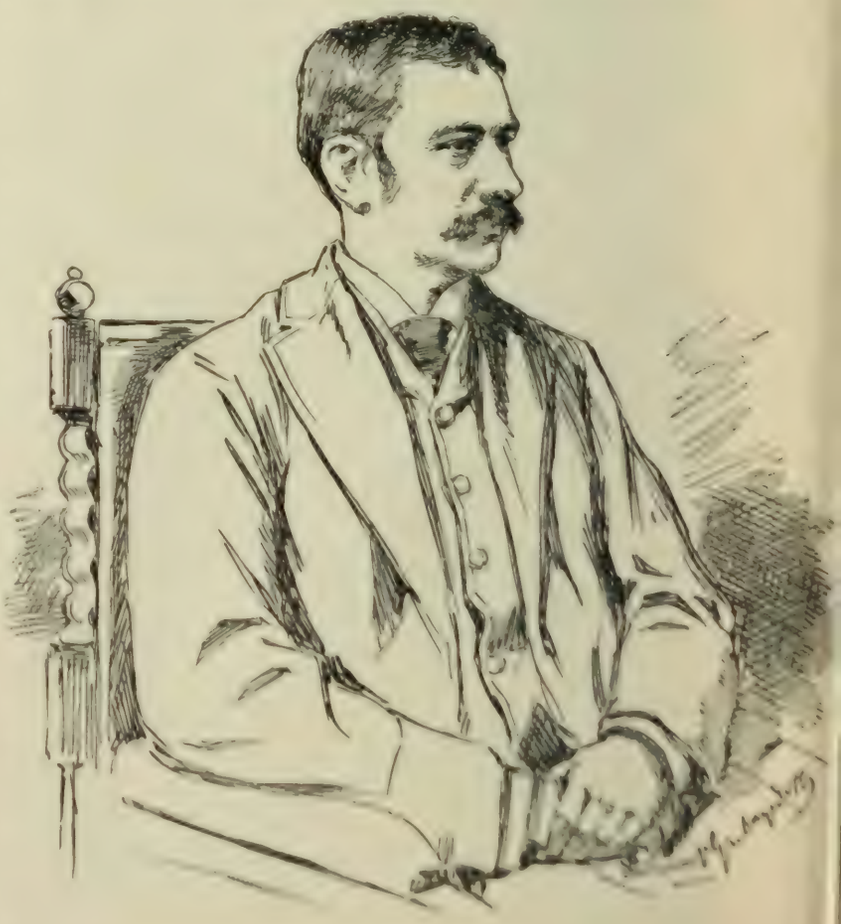


HON. HENRY B. CLEAVES,
Re-elected Governor of Maine.

and no man can pronounce an intelligent opinion upon it. In Louisiana the situation is much complicated by the fact that the sugar planters have decided to support the Republican party as a protest against the abolition by the Democrats of the bounty on sugar. The county primaries in South Carolina have made it almost certain that Governor Tillman will realize his ambition and will replace General Butler in the United States Senate. The unprecedented struggle in the Ashland district of Kentucky over the nomination at the Democratic primaries has resulted in a slight plurality for Mr. W. C. Owen. He had the support particularly of the women of the district, who were opposed on moral grounds to the re-election of Congressman Breckinridge. In Nevada there are numerous tickets in the field, the Free Silver Republicans having decided to flock by themselves, while the Populists, Democrats, and regular Republicans are all making separate contests. In many Western congressional districts the Democrats and Populists have agreed upon "fusion" candidates. The most conspicuous of these, perhaps, is Gen. Weaver, of Iowa. In Illinois the senatorial contest is attracting much atention, Mr. Franklin McVeagh, of Chicago, having taken the field as the Democratic aspirant for the seat at Washington now held by Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Both candidates are making an active contest for control of the legislature.

The New York Republicans

The eyes of the whole country through the entire summer were fixed upon the Republicans of the State of New York. It was perceived that circumstances conspired to give them such a political opportunity as comes only once or twice in a generation. It was admitted, for example, that if they should deal in a high-minded way with the municipal problem in New York City, putting behind them mere selfish and partisan considerations and rising to some satisfactory heights of patriotism, they could have the honor of being the chief element in a combination that would redeem the great metropolis from its depraved and humiliating state of local administration. On the other hand it was understood by thoughtful observers of all parties that in State affairs the Republicans of New York were facing a magnificent opportunity. With a candidate representing the best brains, character, and aspirations of the party, it was believed that the Republicans would carry the State by an overwhelming majority and would pave the way for their party's success in the presidential contest of 1896, very possibly carrying with them into the larger field their successful gubernatorial candidate of 1894. A number of strong men were suggested for the nomination, among whom were Mr. Choate, president of the Constitutional Convention; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Elihu Root, of the New York bar; Mr. Warner Miller, formerly U. S. Senator; Mr. J. S. Fassett, an ex-State Senator; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. C. N. Bliss,



HON. ELIHU ROOT,
Republican leader in N. Y. Constitutional Convention.



HON. LEVI P. MORTON, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, State Controller Roberts, of Buffalo; Judge Russell, of St. Lawrence County, and half a dozen others. For any one of at least six of these gentlemen, if nominated, there would have been an immense enthusiasm, with the prospect perhaps of some such victory at the polls as that which Grover Cleveland obtained in the gubernatorial election which led to his nomination for the presidency in 1884. But although the State was alive with active expressions of interest in the candidacy of one and another of these men, the mysterious influence and power of the Republican "machine" had ordered that the nomination should go to another. Mr. Morton is a New York banker of great wealth and of deservedly high standing in the business world, who served in Congress for several terms, was appointed minister to France, and was elected to the vice-presidency in 1888 on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison. When Mr. Harrison was renominated at Minneapolis in 1892 it was supposed as a matter of course that Mr. Morton was also to be renominated. But he was somewhat unceremoniously dropped and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, was selected in his stead. Mr. Morton is of advanced age, and by the younger school of public men has been regarded as a retired veteran. No man of any party has aught to say in disparagement of his long and stainless career, whether in private or in public capacities. The dissatisfaction was not with Mr. Morton, but with the circumstances under which a political junta forced his nomination upon the party in spite of the judgment of a majority of its members that leadership ought this year to be entrusted to a younger, more vigorous and more aggressive man. Mr. Morton's election would ensure for New York an honorable and dignified administration of the affairs of the State, and one for which no man need make apology or feel any sense of humiliation. But there was a great opportunity for a new sort of fight under younger standard bearers and with a view to future campaigns. It is perhaps the dominant fact behind the scenes that certain prominent aspirants for presidential honors two years hence, whose abiding places are not in the Empire State, did not wish to see their chances of a nomination diminished by the emergence as a presidential candidate of a Republican Governor of New York. Mr. Choate, Mr. Depew, Gen. Tracy, or Mr. Fassett, as Governor of New York, would be considered very much in training for the White House. But Mr. Morton is older, has served as vice-president already, and could not be considered as standing in the light of any of the great presidential possibilities, whether hailing from Maine, from Ohio, or from any other State.

Peace, War and Christianity.

The international advocates of peace have been holding their annual conferences. Nobody in Europe has done so much to give fresh impetus to the cause of peace as the Baroness von Suttner, the famous authoress of "Ground Arms." She was very prominent last month in the sessions of the peace society. It is humiliating, but it has to be confessed that it is Christian nations which have armed and drilled the Japanese and Chinese who are fighting in Corea. It is Christendom that is perfecting its instruments of slaughter, building pneumatic guns which will hurl heavy charges of dynamite a couple of miles, and that is perfecting the Maxim flying machine, which is to extend the area of slaughter,—already conterminous with earth and sea,—to the air above. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury cannot be induced to raise his voice in favor of an arrest of any further increase of European armaments; and the prospect of arranging a Truce of God for the closing century seems to be remote. Mankind with its brutal animalism, its bloodshot eye and hereditary savagery, seems destined to groan for some time longer under the burden of the prince of this world, whose yoke is not easy, nor is his burden light. Seven hundred and fifty million dollars per annum cash down for armaments is the fine that they pay for organizing Europe on the principal of Cain.

Industrial Warfare.

It is of little use advocating international arbitration, when in disputes between employers and employed neither side will listen to any arbitrament but that of brute force. In New York and elsewhere in the United States there have been some very recent illustrations. The Scotch miners were out on strike all last month. The mining industry is paralyzed, and suffering and want prevail in many thousands of homes. But between these two parties fighting so doggedly over the disputed shilling in the ton, there seems to be no representative of the Church of Christ able or willing to intervene to induce the disputants to submit their differences to some more civilized tribunal than that of force. At Chicago, where the Government Commission has been investigating the railway boycott and the Pullman strike, the Civic Federation is arranging for the assembling of a great Parliament of Peace representing the whole industrial world, with the view of seeing whether some scheme of arbitration and conciliation cannot be devised which will allay this industrial strife. In Queensland there has been a fierce quarrel over the price to be paid for shearing the flocks of Australian pasture lands, and in England Parliament is prorogued without even a tributary tear being dropped over the sacrifice of the well-meant Conciliation bill of the Board of Trade.

The Children of Despair.

The guillotine has smitten off the head of Santo, the assassin of Carnot, and already voices are raised in favor of what is called preventive justice, which, being interpreted, means the hanging of men who are believed to meditate murder before they have done any overt act by which they might qualify for the gallows. A few more assassinations, and it is probable that Anarchists will receive as short a shrift as did the Catholic priests who were hunted like wild beasts from county to county in England in the sixteenth century. It would be wiser if governments were to bestow a little more attention to removing the causes of despair. The mere hanging of the desperate is but a melancholy mode of giving up the problem as insoluble. Fortunately in Britain this year the people themselves for the first time will have a direct and responsible share assigned to them in dealing with the social question. Hitherto the Boards of Guardians have been constructed more or less on the principle of entrusting the relief of the poor to property rather than to the people. This year all that is changed. Any resident man or woman can now be a Guardian, every householder has an equal vote, and all elections have the protection of the ballot. The pressing question which emerges every winter—the relief of the unemployed—belongs to the Guardians in the first instance.

A Wet Harvest in England.

It is a pity that moisture cannot somehow be equalized. While our American crops have been blasted by the unheard of droughts,—especially the Western corn crops,—the English farmers have suffered from the very opposite cause. At the end of July the prospects of a bountiful harvest gladdened the heart of the British agriculturist. Even distressful Essex seemed golden with grain, and the farmers prepared to garner the bountiful fruits of the earth in better spirits than they had been for some time. Alas! for the vanity of human expectations. It rained on St. Swithin's Day, and it rained almost every day on the forty that followed. The crops were beaten down so that no machine could cut them. The sheaves cut were drenched, and in the humid atmosphere they refused to dry. It was pitiful to see so bright a promise so gloomily falsified. In London, as Parliament drew near the day of prorogation, there were fogs worthy of November, and twice during August the gas had to be lighted at noon-day. The harvest will be late, and comparatively poor. The August rains have cost the rural districts many millions more than the maximum revenue that can be raised by the Parish Councils. A little too much rain or a little too much heat will cause often more acute and extended suffering than the heaviest exactions of a tyrannical government.

The Lords and the Irish.

The House of Lords has been doing its level best to render Ireland ungovernable. The Evicted Tenants bill was extended in the Commons from a measure for winding up the remains of the Plan of Campaign controversy, which concerned only a few hundred peasants, into a bill providing legal facilities for reinstating any tenants evicted since 1879. Instead of restoring it to its

original purpose, and making its provisions voluntary, the House of Lords could not resist the temptation of throwing the bill out altogether. It was bad tactics from their own point of view, but exceedingly convenient for the Liberals, who have now a clearer case than ever against the Peers. From the Devon Commission down to the present summer, the Lords have always been an insuperable obstacle to any attempt to do justice *in time* to the Irish tenant. When it is too late they will give in. But as the result of legislation coming always too late, populations grow ungovernable.

Another Irish Land Bill.

Just as Parliament rose, Mr. John Morley laid on the table the report of his Commission on the Irish Land act. The English elector hears with a sinking heart that the conclusion of the Commission is that another Irish Land bill is inevitable. Parliament having once attempted to settle rents by law, seems likely to have no time to do anything else. The case, however, in favor of a further reduction of Irish rent seems to be overwhelming. In England in the last fifteen years, rents have fallen about 40 or 50 per cent. In Ireland they have only been reduced 25 per cent. But that is by no means the strongest part of the case. In England the money which the farmer pays to his landlord is called rent, but it is not nowadays rent at all. It is simply the interest on the money which the landlord has invested in farm-buildings, drainage, etc. In Ireland, that capital has been invested in most cases, not by the landlord, but by the tenant. If, therefore, Irish landlords were treated by law as English landlords are, by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, no rent would be paid in Ireland at all. Irish agriculture, however, has not suffered anything like so much as English, and there may still be a margin for the distressed remnant, even when Mr. Morley's new Land act has done its worst. Among other recommendations of the Commission it is proposed that the statutory term, which under the act of 1881 was fifteen years, should be reduced to ten; that pastoral holdings up to £200 a year should be brought within the operation of the acts (the present limit is £50); and that appeals should not be allowed when the court which decides the rent and fixes the terms of the tenure is unanimous.

The Campaign Against the Lords.

Impatient Radicals are demanding the proclamation of an immediate crusade against the House of Lords. More prudent campaigners, knowing that the country is in no mood for a pilgrimage of passion in any direction whatsoever—the public having grown weary of party politics for the time—recommend that the Lords should be allowed to fill up the cup of their iniquity by rejecting all the other measures which make up the Newcastle programme. The only objection to this course is that it sterilizes the whole of another session in order to prove to a demonstration what every one knows already—viz.: that there is a permanent Tory majority of ten to one in the House of Lords against every Liberal measure. It is sorry work walking for months through the Sahara of Committee in the Commons, merely in order to have the measures thrown back in their faces the moment they reach the Upper Chamber. For purposes of demonstration it might save time, and be quite as effective in the country, if the Peers were to be allowed to vote upon all the Ministerial measures before they were presented to the Commons. That would fill up the cup just as well, and it would allow the general election to take place at Easter. When the present ministry was formed it was on the distinct understanding that there would be a general election in January. The unexpected success achieved by Sir. W. Harcourt's budget, and the loyalty displayed by the Irish contingent, have encouraged the hope that ministers can survive for another session. They may try, but the odds are heavy that they will fail.

Perils of the Rosebery Ministry.

The reason why this Rosebery ministry will probably come to shipwreck if it tries to tide over another session, is not far to seek. The various sections which make up the Liberal majority worked together loyally this year, because the budget took up all the time, and left no room for the general scramble certain to ensue as soon as the ground is cleared. Next session the Irish members will have no home rule bill, no evicted tenants bill, and only the barren consolation of a new land bill guaranteed not to pass, and possibly a county council bill. They might be content if they could get a first place for their land bill. But the Welsh are clamorous for the first place for the disestablishment bill. Labor presses its claims. The temperance men insist that something must be done for them, and even English Liberals feel that England ought at least to have some attention. How are all these sections to be kept in line, especially when every one of them knows that the priority of position simply means priority of dispatch when their bills reach the Upper Chamber, that fatal bourne from which no traveler ever returns? If ministers could give the first place to their registration bill in the Commons, and let the Lords destroy in rapid succession all their other legislative proposals, they could hold on until they got a new register, and then dissolve on a cry against the Lords. It is manifestly impossible for Liberals to legislate with a permanent majority of 400 to 40 against them in the Upper Chamber.

What Can Be Done?

If the Liberals can convert the majority of the English constituencies to their way of thinking, they can do what they please with the Lords. But if they cannot do this they can do nothing, and they had much better recognize their impotence and refrain from making threats which they cannot enforce. Lord Rosebery never

spoke a truer word than when he emphasized the need of converting the predominant partner. The necessity for regarding England not merely as the predominant, but as the ruling partner, arose not from the superiority of England or from any constitutional theory, but from the simple fact that England, and England alone, can hold the stick over the backs of the jailers of Ireland. The House of Lords



MR. WALTER HAZELL.

cares for no authority in the whole wide world, save for a majority of the representatives of the English constituencies, when that majority in the House is backed by a popular majority in the country, determined enough and angry enough to get up an agitation of intimidation in case the Lords refuse to give way. Scotland, Ireland and Wales cannot intimidate the Peers. Hence England must be converted. Before another year is over, it will be seen that Lord Rosebery sounded the true keynote of Liberal policy when he made use of that much-abused phrase about the predominant partner.

Labor and Liberalism.

The question as to the conversion of England to Liberalism depends very largely upon the question whether the Liberal party can keep what remains to it of the wreck of its middle-class connection, at the same time that it endeavors to cut out the Independent Labor party by bidding for the support of the workmen. The result of the double bye-election at Leicester seems to shed some light upon the subject. For the two seats vacated by the resignation of Sir J. Whitehead and Mr. J. A. Picton, the Leicester Liberals nominated a Labor candidate in the person of Mr. Broadhurst, and an official Liberal in the person of Mr. Hazell, of "Hazell's Annual." The Tories, of course, nominated a candidate, and the Independent Labor party brought forward Mr. Burgess to oppose Mr. Hazell, a master printer, one of whose establishments is a non-union office. The result of the polling showed that the Independent Labor candidate very nearly succeeded in electing the Tory. The figures were, Broadhurst (L.), 9,464; Hazell (L.), 7,184; Rolleston (C.), 6,967; Burgess (Labor), 4,402. Of Mr. Burgess's votes, 1,547 were "plumpers," 2,072 splits with Broadhurst, 76 with Hazell, and 707 with Rolleston. The meaning of this seems to be that if the Independent Labor party persists in its present tactics, the next election is an absolutely foregone conclusion against the Liberal party.

The Eight Hours Day in England.

The attempt made by the British ministers to conciliate the advocates of the eight hours day, at the same time that they retained Mr. Morley at the Irish Office, has so far had small practical results. The eight hours bill for miners, which was read a second time, was met in committee of the whole by an amendment providing for local option, which was carried by a small majority. Thereupon the bill was dropped, it being an article of faith with its promoters that the eight hours must be enforced in all mines or in none. The result of conceding the eight hours day to government workmen is having some curious results, not



MR. H. BROADHURST.

altogether agreeable to workmen not employed by the government. At Portsmouth, for instance, there is great complaint that some of the dockyard men, when their eight hours day is over, do not hesitate to take further work in their newly acquired leisure, thereby cutting out the less fortunate workman who is not in a government berth. It is even alleged that the government workmen, not content with competing for jobs with other workmen, actually blackleg

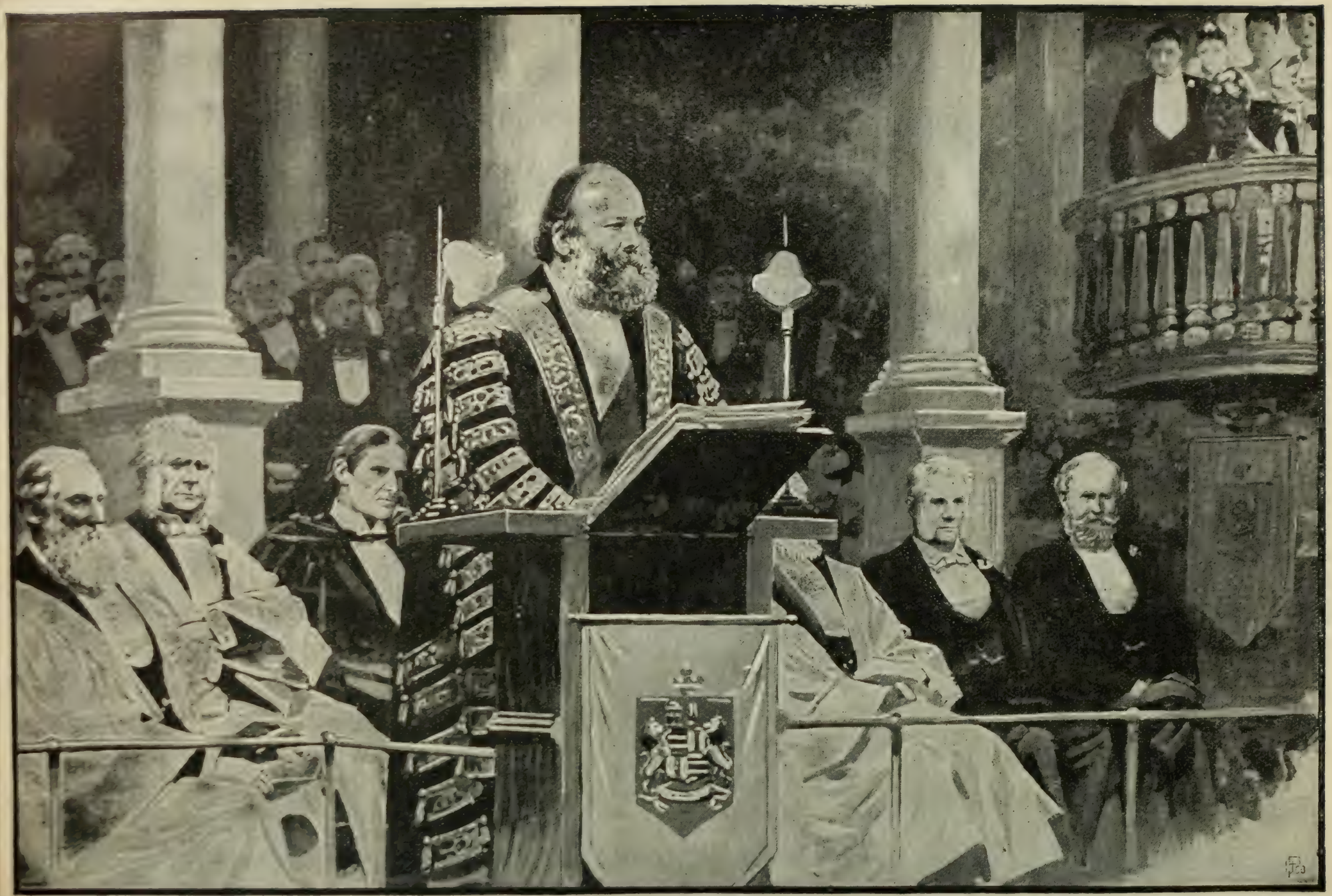


PREMIER DUPUY OF FRANCE.

them by cutting prices, which they can afford to do, seeing that any work they get in this fashion is an extra. The complaints may be exaggerated, but they are significant. No eight hours day will prevent the workman selling his ninth, tenth, or eleventh hours to any one who will buy them. Even if overtime is forbidden by statute, the workman will serve two masters instead of one; and as the experience of one Radical newspaper in London shows, he will prefer to put in all his time in one office, instead of splitting it up between two. What is to be hoped for is that eight hour men will have a second string to their bow, such as gardening, farming, and other occupations, which they can resort to for their own benefit and the advantage of their families without necessarily entering the public market.

Continental Politics.

The German Emperor continues to astonish the world by his audacity and versatility, and the respect for his high courage and vast ability continues to grow. He has been lecturing the nobles of East Prussia, who have been opposed to the lowering of the grain duties, and has been advertising and "booming" the German navy, so that the Reichstag may be compelled by public opinion to vote bigger naval grants. Premier Dupuy and Foreign Minister Hanotaux of France are showing bold talent for colonial intrigue, and are making various anti-British moves, chief of which is their new policy of complete French control in Madagascar, supported by troops and ships. They were emboldened by success in forcing the King of the Belgians to give up the *quid pro quo* which the Congo



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD: LORD SALISBURY DELIVERING HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Lord Kelvin. Prof. Huxley. Dr Burdon Sanderson. Sir F. Abel. Sir John Lubbock.

State had received from England in return for his recognition that the Equatorial Provinces in Egypt lie within the British sphere of influence. There are here and there faint indications of a disposition on the part of Germany to be civil to France at England's expense, but that is only the small change of international dealing, and does not for a moment imply that the blood feud over Elsass-Lothringen has been staunched. In Bulgaria M. Zankoff has begun a campaign of conciliation between Russia and the principality. M. Stambuloff, in a very vicious interview, declares that Prince Ferdinand is consumed by a passion for *rapprochement* with the Czar; but, thus far, nothing definite denotes any change in the policy of Bulgaria. It seems, however, as if the attraction of the great Muscovite mass were beginning to assert its natural influence upon the principality which owes its existence to Russian arms. The Czar has been very ill, but he is reported as on the high road to recovery. In Italy the news of moment is the sign of attempts on the part both of the Vatican and the government to bring Church and State into closer accord to meet the common enemy,—Anarchy and social disorder. But it is not now likely that any terms of compromise can be reached that would restore full harmony. Italy will not concede to the Vatican the temporal authority over Rome, and the Vatican will accept nothing less as the price of absolution and peace. September 20 was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel.

The British Holiday Parliaments.

Of the "Holiday Parliaments," Dr. Lunn's at Grindelwald alone sits in continuous session. But the others, which assemble only for a week or ten days, flourish and multiply. The "National Home Reading Union" has this year had nearly a thousand students in Dorset and in the Lake Country. Oxford has twice for a week at a time been full of Extension and other students, and this year it welcomed the British Association to its ancient halls. Lord Salisbury, as Chancellor of the University and President for the year, delivered the inaugural, which, as is usual with him, had as its sub-note the old refrain of the vanity of all things human. We know—what do we know?—next to nothing, and we do not even know that. This, no doubt, is good doctrine to preach to those wiseacres who are puffed up with their own conceit as with the east wind; but one cannot help feeling what a loss it is to England and the world that Lord Salisbury seems constitutionally incapable of ever seeing anything in a bright light. From Hatfield it would seem as if even the sunrise was gray, and there is also a haunting doubt at night whether even that gray sunrise can be relied upon next morning. Talking of Holiday Parliaments, the inquiry is now being made whether the time has not fully come for reviving the British Social Science Congress on a new, extended and more practical scale? It was odd that it should have expired just when public interest in sociology began to be so wide spread and intense. The American Social Science Congress doubtless tends to grow in interest.

Enfranchised Woman in New Zealand.

The New Zealand legislature, which is the product of the vote of both male and female citizens, is displaying a very creditable determination to discharge its business. The lower house has banished all intoxicating drinks from the bar of the Chamber, and, further, has passed a resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Henceforth, no one may speak longer than half-an-hour; and in committee, no member may speak more than four times, nor longer than ten minutes. It is a curious comment upon the various proverbial sayings as to female loquacity, that the first antipodean session in which women had a voice should have put a drastic time limit upon the chatter of parliament. Another measure which has been approved by the lower house is a bill simplifying the entrance to the legal profession, and admitting women to practice at the bar.

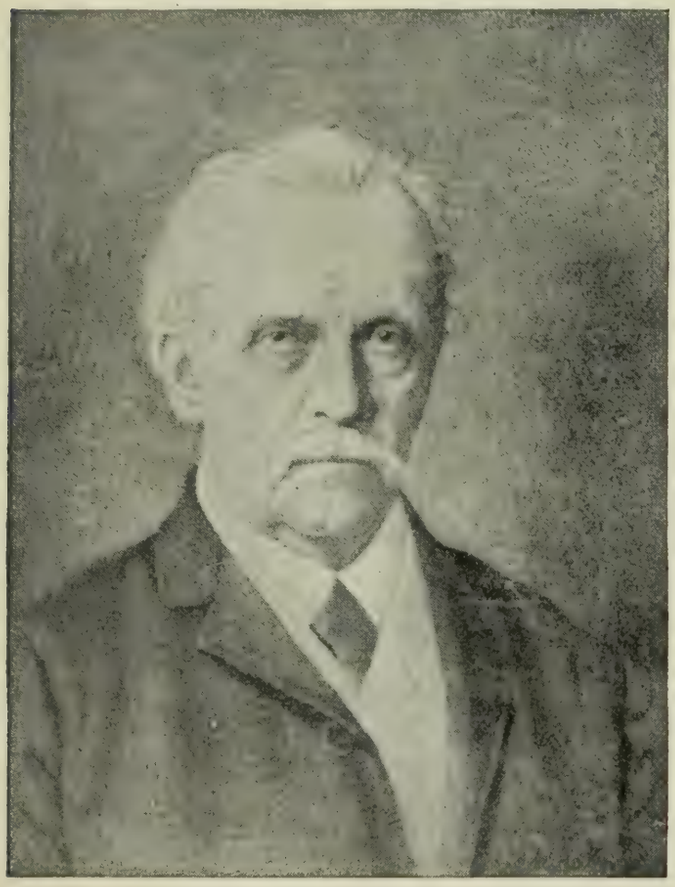
Australian "Notions" Political—

In things legislative, however, the colonies at the antipodes are always supplying us with something new. In Victoria a commission has just reported in favor of the adoption of the referendum; and it is possible that both in England and America we shall some day be as familiar with the Australian referendum as we are with the Australian ballot,—although Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, has just published some discouraging accounts of the working of the Swiss referendum, and has argued strongly against its American applicability. The Victorian commission further reported in favor of the election of ministers of the crown by parliament as a whole, and the right of parliament to control its own prorogation. It further advises that ministers should have the right of sitting and speaking in both houses, and that bills left incomplete at the close of one session should be taken up at the same stage in the following session, etc. As the ministry has been defeated and parliament is dissolved, these recommendations are not likely to take immediate effect.

—And Agrarian and Industrial.

The distinctive features of the land policy of the New South Wales ministry, besides the land tax on unimproved land, is the attempt to democratize the rural districts by establishing local government everywhere and the settlement of the people on the land. At present only 2,500 out of 310,000 square miles are under municipal institutions, and most of the land is held by 600 or 700 individuals. In the new Land bill, said Mr. Reid, ample provision for agricultural settlement would be the first consideration. The alienation of crown lands on a pastoral basis was to cease, and a system of long leases with a perpetual covenant of residence would be favored, as also the

establishment of grazing farms on lease and the gradual subdivision of the larger pastoral holdings into homesteads. It may also be stated that in the speech for the throne, with which the sixteenth parliament of the colony was opened on August 28, a measure is promised providing for the compulsory investigation into the merits of trade disputes, which will be applied impartially to those concerned on either side.



THE LATE PROFESSOR VON HELMHOLTZ.

Helmholtz and the Count of Paris.

The month under review has witnessed the death of two eminent Europeans, whose careers present the widest contrast. Professor von Helmholtz, perhaps more typically than any other man of his generation, represented the new forces of scientific knowledge before which the forms and conceptions of mediæval times have been passing away like mists under the morning sun. The Count of Paris spent his life in the unprofitable quest of a crown. The grandson of that very poor excuse for a monarch, Louis Philippe, who was deposed by the French Republicans in 1848, this amiable personage filled a lifetime with schemes for ruling a people who preferred to rule themselves. It was he who chiefly supported the plots of General Boulanger and hoped to profit by them. The immediate line of the old Bourbon "Legitimist" claimants having become extinct some ten or twelve years ago, the Count of Paris had united in his own behalf the two old monarchical factions. He leaves a son who proposes to push the claimant business with renewed energy. The Count de Paris spent a short time, in his youth, as an aid on the staff of General Geo. B. McClellan, and subsequently he wrote a military history of our civil war. His home was in England, where he played the *rôle* of country gentleman in approved fashion. In due time our pages will recount some of the immortal services to the cause of knowledge that were rendered by the great German scientist whom all the world mourns. He belonged to the aristocracy of intellect and service; and the fact that his Emperor gave him the rank of a nobleman added nothing to his dignity.

The Obituary Record.

The obituary list for the month is a long one, including the names of not a few men and women who have played useful and prominent parts in our American life. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks died at Waltham, Mass., at the beginning of the month. He was nearly eighty years old, and had seen a long period of public service. He was Governor of Massachusetts for several years before the war, and served in the civil conflict as a major general of volunteers. After the war he sat for many terms in Congress. His last term expired in 1891, and his first one had begun in 1853. From Iowa came the news of the death of Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood at a very advanced age. Gen. Kirkwood had distinguished himself as the "War Governor" of Iowa, and subsequently served his State for a long time in the United States Senate, also at one time holding a Cabinet position. The death of Don Pio Pico in California carries us still further back in our political history. This interesting old gentleman attained the age of 93, and will be known in history as the last Mexican Governor of California. Ex-Governor Stoneman, of California, is also in the obituary list this month. Among the veterans who have passed away is the father of Mr. William Dean Howells, a pioneer editor and public man of Ohio. The death of Mrs. Celia Thaxter removes one of our most esteemed poets and writers. Among educators we must note the loss to Harvard of Professor J. P. Cooke, the distinguished chemist, and Professor Freeman Snow. Dr. Welling, of the Columbian University, at Washington, also a well known writer, has passed away, and other Americans who have served their generation as well if not as conspicuously as those herein mentioned, have ceased their earthly toils.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

August 21.—Delaware Republicans nominate Joshua H. Marvil for Governor....Fire in Memphis, Tenn., destroys property to the value of $400,000....Damages claimed by Great Britain against the United States for seizure of sealing vessels fixed at $600,000....Conference on co-operative production at Crystal Palace, London....Admiral Fremantle establishes the headquarters of the British fleet for the China station at Chefoo.

August 22.—President Cleveland returns to Washington from Buzzard's Bay, Mass....Work is begun at Princeton, Ill., on the Hennepin Canal....Tennessee Republicans nominate Henry Clay Evans for Governor.... Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, issues a proclamation asking contributions for the relief of starving strikers' families at Pullman....The *Miranda* is abandoned by Dr. Cook's Greenland exploring expedition in Davis Straits, and goes down with all the effects of the party ; no lives are lost ...Peixoto places Rio in the hands of troops.... Prussia takes steps to block the Russian frontier against cholera.

August 23.—The House Committee on Naval Aff irs reports gross frauds in the manufacture of armor-plates for the government....Twenty-three thousand cotton mill operatives are locked out at Fall River, Mass ... South Dakota Republicans declare for free silver and renominate Gov. Sheldon ; Nebraska Republicans nominate Thomas B. Majors for Governor....Antonio Ezeta and the other Salvadorean refugees at San Francisco are served with extradition warrants and brought ashore by a United States marshal....England, Spain and Italy send warships to Morocco to protect their subjects.



COL. THOMAS G. LAWLER,
New Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

August 24.—Fire in a coal mine at Franklin in the State of Washington imprisons the men at work and causes the loss of thirty-seven lives....Nebraska Populists nominate Judge Holcomb for Governor ; California Democrats nominate James H. Budd to head their State ticket.... Foreigners leave Bluefields because of Nicaraguan oppression ; the Nicaraguans arrest Mr. Hatch, the British Consul, another Englishman, and an American....A hundred thousand Chinese are ordered to hold themselves ready for war service....Mr. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, addresses a circular letter to the governments of Australasian colonies, advocating colonial federation.



FIELD MARSHAL COUNT YAMAGATA,
Commander of the Japanese Forces at Ping Yang.

August 25.—Ex-Speaker Reed opens the campaign in Maine....Queen Victoria prorogues Parliament....A tornado along the shore of the Sea of Azof causes a loss of a thousand lives, destroys whole villages, and wrecks many steamers....The Chinese put to death many Japanese spies.

August 26.—The Administration decides to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Reservation....Demonstration against the House of Lords in Hyde Park, London....Renewed shocks of earthquake in Locris, Euboea and Attica....Anarchist meeting places in Bremen, Mainz, Hamburg and other cities are discovered by the police.

August 27.—The new Tariff bill becomes a law without the President's signature; the President writes a letter to Representative Catchings, giving his reasons for withholding his approval of the measure....George M. Pullman testifies before the National Labor Commission in Chicago....The National Convention of the Knights of Pythias is opened in Washington with a speech by Vice-President Stevenson....Li Yuno is made commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces....The Dutch expedition against the island of Lombok, East Indies, is defeated by the natives.

August 28.—Both Houses of Congress adjourn *sine die.* ....Delaware Democrats nominate E. W. Tunnell for Governor....The Kolbites in Alabama arrange a union with the Republicans for the Congressional fight against the regular Democrats....New South Wales Parliament opened by Sir R. Duff....The cholera spreads rapidly in Austrian Silesia.

August 29.—President Cleveland leaves Washington again for Buzzard's Bay....Representative Wilson is renominated for Congress from the Second West Virginia district....The passenger steamer *Northwest* goes ashore in a fog at Point Pelee, Lake Erie....The International Peace Congress is opened at Antwerp....Japan buys 200,000 needle guns in Vienna....An Anarchist plot to kill the King of Greece is discovered.

August 30.—The National Labor Commission, in session at Chicago, adjourns to meet in Washington, D. C., September 26....A convention to promote the development of the South meets in Washington....Texas Republicans nominate W. K. Makemson for Governor....A thousand lives are lost by fire among the flower boats on the Canton river, in China....Dutch warships bombard Mataram, capital of the island of Lombok....Abbé Bruneau is guillotined at Laval, France.

August 31.—The New Orleans grand jury adjourns after indicting eleven Councilmen and the City Engineer for bribery ...An earthquake shock and sudden river rise near Uvalde, Texas, result in great loss of life and property....The steamship *Lucania* makes the voyage from Queenstown to New York in five days, eight hours and thirty-five minutes....Japanese warships bombard the forts at Port Arthur....Fires devastate the Province of Ontario.

September 1.—Six negro prisoners accused of arson are shot to death near Memphis, Tenn....The town of Hinckley, Minn., 75 miles from St. Paul, is totally destroyed by a forest fire ; at that place and in the vicinity more than 400 lives are lost ; 500 are saved by a rescue train....Hundreds of lives are lost in floods in southwestern Texas.... Cholera of a virulent type is reported in Russian Poland.

September 2.—Forest fires continue to do much damage in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan....Sedan Day is celebrated in Berlin and Hamburg....German sugar men meet in Berlin and resolve to form a protective union.... The Emperor William goes to Landskrara, Sweden, to attend the autumn manœuvres... The International Hygienic Congress is opened at Budapest by the Archduke Charles Frederick.

September 3.—Relief work is organized in the regions stricken by forest fires....The American Social Science Association meets at Saratoga....Labor Day is observed throughout the United States....A strike of several thousand garment workers is begun in New York and Brooklyn, with the object of abolishing the "sweating" system....The Democrats carry the Arkansas election by 30,000 majority; Colorado Democrats nominate Charles S. Thomas for Governor....Spain cancels the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba....The British Trades Union Congress meets at Norwich.

September 4.—Vermont Republicans elect their State ticket by a majority of about 27,000....U. S. Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who has sat in the Senate as a Republican twenty-one years, joins the Populists....Rains check the Michigan forest fires....The Kabyles besiege Morocco and perpetrate outrages on the Hebrews in the vicinity....Emperor William unveils a monument to his grandfather at Königsberg.

September 5.—Minnesota Democrats nominate George L. Becker for Governor ; South Dakota Democrats nominate James A. Ward ; New Hampshire Republicans nominate Charles A. Busiel ... The hearing of the contempt case against President Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union is resumed in Chicago ... Dr. Cook's Greenland expedition arrives at North Sidney,



HON. W. C. OWENS,
Nominated for Congress in the "Ashland District" of Kentucky.

Cape Breton....The strike of the New York garment workers ends successfully, the contractors conceding the strikers' demands....President Cleveland's letter of August 7 recognizing the Hawaiian Republic is made public.

September 6.—The Sugar Planters' Convention at New Orleans declares in favor of an alliance with the Republican party on national issues... New Hampshire Democrats nominate Col. Henry O. Kent for Governor ; Wisconsin Democrats renominate Governor Peck....Superintendent Byrnes makes a report to the New York Police Commissioners of abuses existing in the department ; the Commissioners dismiss another captain and resolve to abolish the position of ward detective....The Spanish Bishop of Urgel proclaims himself ruler of Andorra, a republic in the Cyrenean Mountains.

September 7.—Canadian lumber is made duty free by the acceptance of the reciprocity provision of the new Tariff law by the Dominion government. ..The largest steel plate in the world is rolled at Chester, Pa....Nevada Populists nominate George Peckham for Governor. ... In a speech at Königsberg Emperor William rebukes those Prussian nobles who have opposed his agrarian policy....The weekly average of new cholera cases in Russian Poland is 5,000 ; the mortality is about 50 per cent.

September 8.—Heavy rains check the progress of forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan....China sends a note to the European powers throwing the blame for the Corean war on Japan ...Rebellious Moors set up Muley Hassan's son, Muley Mohammed, as Sultan.

September 9.—Two men are killed and three injured by a wreck of freight trains in the Hoosac Tunnel.—The Chinese Admiral Ting is degraded for cowardice and incapacity....The Prussian nobility are sullen over the Emperor's Königsberg speech.

September 10.—Republicans carry Maine, electing their

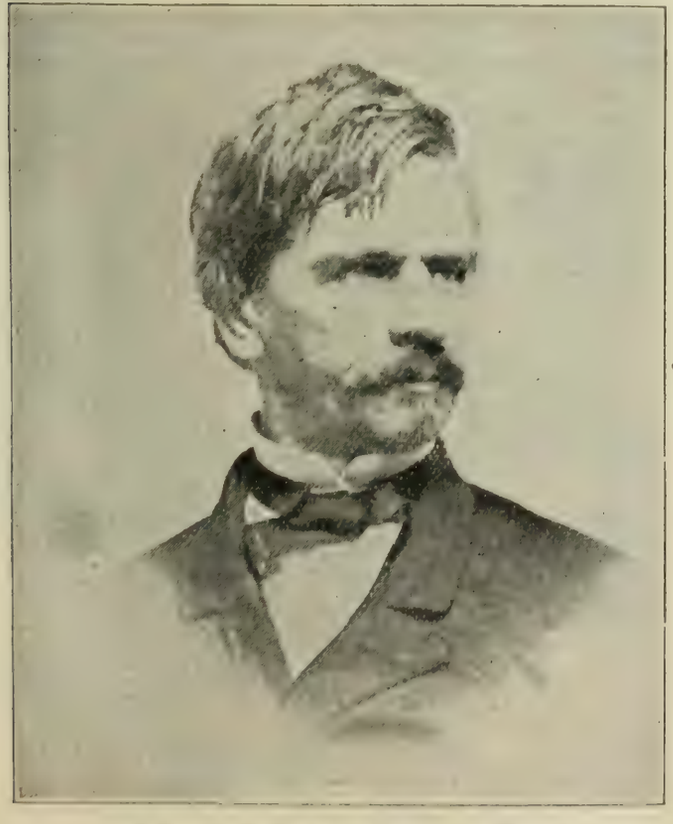
State ticket by a plurality of over 38,000 ; the four Representatives in Congress are re-elected by large majorities. ....The town of Dalton, Ohio, is burned by an incendiary....The annual encampment of the G. A. R. begins at Pittsburg....The New York State Senate's investigation of the New York City police department is resumed....Cardinal Taschereau resigns the Archbishopric of Quebec.

September 11.—The annual G. A. R. parade takes place at Pittsburg....Ten amendments to the New York State Constitution are adopted by the Convention at Albany.... German troops in Zanzibar defeat 2,000 natives with a loss of 100 killed and wounded.

September 12.—Louisville is chosen as the place for the next encampment of the G. A. R....Utah Republicans demand the remonetization of silver at 16 to 1, and condemn the failure to enforce the purchasing clause of the Sherman act ; Colorado Republicans nominate H. W. McIntire for Governor ; Nevada Democrats nominate R. P. Keating....Captain Freitsch arrives at Queenstown in his little boat, the *Nina*, having left New York August 5. ....The funeral of the Count of Paris takes place at Weybridge, England ; the Duke of Orleans makes an address to Royalists in London.

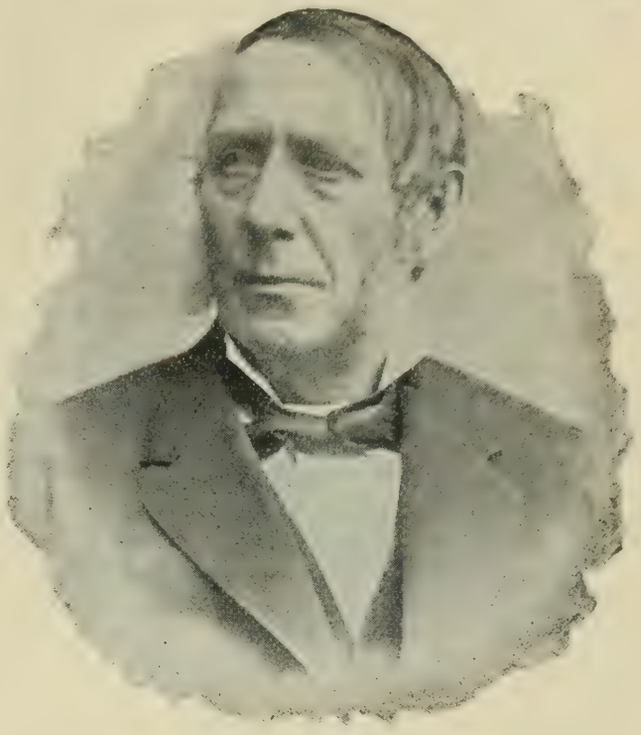
September 13.—Col. Thomas G. Lawler is chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.; the encampment at Pittsburg adjourns *sine die*....A Missouri tornado blows a train from the track ; two people are killed and twenty injured....The International Peace Congress opens at Perugia....A hurricane passes over the southwest coast of Spain, wrecking many vessels and partly destroying the town of Gata.

September 14.—The managers of the Elmira Reformatory close their defense....An eclipse of the sun is visible in many parts of the United States and in Western Europe....The session of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations opens at Budapest and the budget is presented



THE LATE GEN. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

September 15.—Owens defeats Breckinridge by a small plurality in the Democratic primaries of the Ashland (Ky.) district....The New York Constitutional Convention passes the charities and educational articles .. The names of the members of the Committee of Seventy of New York City, an organization of citizens opposing



THE LATE HON. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

Tammany rule, are made public....The Peary main and auxiliary expeditions arrive at St. John's, N. F.

September 16.—The Japanese win a great victory over the Chinese at Ping-Yang, capturing that place and routing the Chinese force of 20,000 men who defended it ; 17,000 Chinese are killed, wounded and made prisoners ; the Japanese loss is insignificant.

September 17.—The U. S. War Department issues an order concentrating the army and abolishing several posts....M. Lockroy reports to the French government on the inefficiency of the torpedo fleet at Toulon ... In a naval engagement off the mouth of the Yalu river the Chinese lose four warships.

September 18.—New York Republicans nominate Levi P. Morton for Governor, and C arles T. Saxton for Lieutenant-Governor ; Governor Flower announces his determination not to be a candidate for renomination on the Democratic ticket....The Investigating Committee of the Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin, reports unanimously in refutation of the charges of economic heresy and misconduct brought against Prof. R. T. Ely, of that institution....The Dutch recapture three forts in Lombok, killing many of the natives.

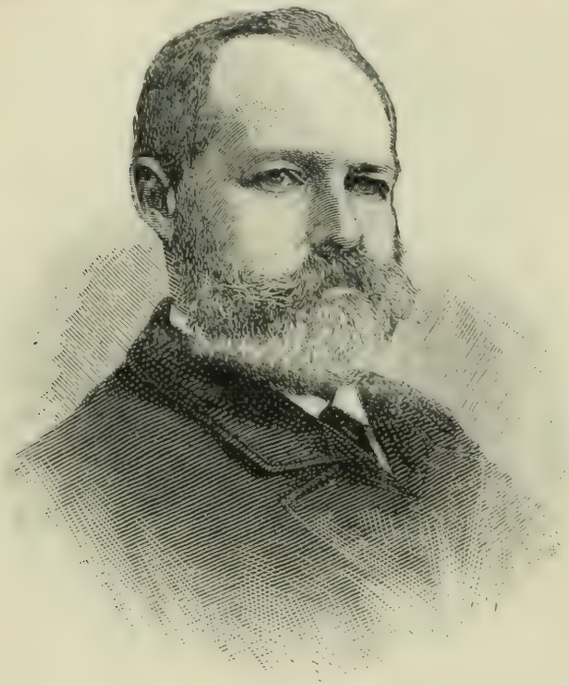
September 19.—South Carolina Democrats (Tillmanites) nominate John Gary Evans for Governor ; Connecticut Republicans nominate O. Vincent Coffin ; Ohio Democrats adopt a free-silver resolution....*Alix* trots a mile in 2.03¾ at Galesburg, Ill....Members of the Hungarian Delegations accuse the Roumanian government of fomenting anti-Hungarian agitations.

September 20.—Delegates of the garment-makers' unions

agree to tie up the ready-made clothing shops of Boston. ....The Belgian Parliament is dissolved by royal decree.

OBITUARY.

August 21.—Henry Daingerfield, a well-known citizen of Alexandria, Va....France Chandler, general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash Railway....Dr. Philip Lonsdale, who served as surgeon with Admiral Farragut.



THE LATE COMTE DE PARIS.

August 22.—Admiral Robert Jenkins....Numa Dufour, Nestor of the New Orleans press ..Judge Norman L. Freeman, for thirty years Supreme Court reporter of Illinois....General Durando, Italian soldier, diplomat, and cabinet minister.

August 23.—Allen Barlow, of Binghamton, N. Y., who leaves $100,000 to found an industrial training school.... Rev. Samuel Burr Sherwood Bissell, of Connecticut.

August 24.—Christopher Finley Fraser, late Minister of Public Works in the Ontario government.

August 25.—Judge John O. Wilkinson, of Illinois.

August 26.—Celia Thaxter, the author....John Newell, President of the Lake Shore and Pittsburg and Erie Railways....Col. Henry Oldright, of Halifax, a distinguished linguist....Emil Sutro, of the San Francisco banking firm.

August 27.—George B. Shaw, representative in Congress from the Seventh Wisconsin district....Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, Suffragan Bishop of Coventry.... Tawhiao, Maori King.

August 28.—W. C. Howells, of Jefferson, Ohio, father of William Dean Howells, the novelist....William Coutts Keppel, seventh Earl of Albemarle.

August 29.—Ex-Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley, of Chicago....Sir John Clayton Cowell....Pietro Tonnini, President of San Marino.

August 31.—Justin Andrews, one of the former proprietors of the Boston *Herald*....James Douglas, a pioneer architect of Milwaukee, Wis.

September 1.—General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts. ....Ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa....Lieutenant William Henn, R. N.

September 3.—Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, of Harvard.... Judge A. H. Douglass, of Tennessee....John Veitch, Scotch philosopher and literary critic....The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres.

September 4.—Dr. James Clark Welling, President of Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

September 5.—Ex-Governor George Stoneman, of California....Ex-Judge B. C. Pressley, of South Carolina.... Amos C. Barstow, ex-Mayor of Providence, R. I., and sometime chairman of the Federal Board of Indian Commissioners....Admiral Inglefield, of the British Navy.

September 6.—G. D. Tims, for many years General Inspector of the Canadian Finance Department....Mrs. Augusta Webster, the English novelist and poet.

September 7.—Edward M. Willett, son of the Revolutionary patriot, Marinus Willett....Lord Dunsandle, who was elected a representative Peer of Ireland in 1851.

September 8.—The Count of Paris....Prof. Hermann Louis Ferdinand Helmholtz, the distinguished German physiologist and physicist.

September 9.—General P. S. Levin, of Toledo, Ohio, a veteran of the Civil War.

September 10.—Heinrich Karl Brugsch, the German philologist and Egyptologist....George Watson Milles, first Earl of Sondes.

September 11.—Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California....Benjamin Franklin Angel, of Geneseo, N. Y., an officer in the diplomatic service under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.



THE LATE DON PIO PICO,
The last Mexican Governor of California.

September 12.—Freeman Snow, instructor in international law in Harvard University....S. E Debroukart, Belgian Consul at Denver.

September 13.—Sir Narcisse F. Bellew, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec from 1867 to 1871.

September 14.—Rear-Admiral Edward Y. McCauley, U. S. N. (retired).

September 15.—Daniel Fowler, American water color painter....Lyman C. Dayton, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, Minn.

September 16.—Signor Ariodante Fabretti, the Italian archæologist.

September 18.—Major Thomas Turtle, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Meetings in October.

THE "Farmers' National Congress of the United States," a non-partisan organization, some account of which appeared in the September number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, is to hold its annual gathering at Parkersburg, W. Va., beginning October 3.

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union is to be held at Louisville, Ky., October 8–13.

Of the religious assemblies of the month, the most important, in all probability, will be the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Madison, Wis., October 10. This is the pioneer organization of its kind in the United States; its support is now derived wholly from the Congregational churches of the country.

The American Missionary Association, which carries on the work of the Congregationalists among the colored people of the South, the Indians, and the Chinese, is to meet at Lowell, Mass., October 23–25.

The Salvation Army will hold a grand rally in New York City October 22–23, on the occasion of the visit of General William Booth, founder of the Army.

On the 25th of the month the "Christian Workers" of the United States and Canada are to assemble at Toronto for a week's session.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	POPULIST.	PROHIBITION.
California	Estee	Budd		French.
Colorado	McIntire	Thomas	Waite	Richardson.
Connecticut	Coffin			Pond.
Delaware	Marvil	Tunnell		Perry.
Idaho	McConnell*	Stevenson	Ballentine	———
Kansas	Morrill	Overmyer	Lewelling* / Corning	Pickering.
Massachusetts				Richardson.
Michigan	Ri h*	Fisher		Todd.
Minnesota	Nelson*	Becker	Owen	Hilliboe.
Nebraska	Majors		Holcomb	Gerrard.
Nevada	Cleveland	Keating	Peckham†	———
New Hampshire	Buseil	Kent		Knowles.
New York	Morton		Matthews	Baldwin.
North Dakota	Allin	Kintner	Kintner	Allin.
Pennsylvania	Hastings	Singerly		Hawley.
South Carolina		Evans		———
South Dakota	Sheldon*	Ward	Howe	Alexander.
Tennessee	Evans	Turney*		———
Texas	Makemson	Culberson	Nugent	Dunn.
Wisconsin	Upham	Peck*	Powell	Cleghorn.
Wyoming	Richards	Holliday	Tidball	———

* Present incumbent.
† Nominee of "Silver Party," John E. Jones.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE COREAN SUNFLOWER.

Corea long acknowledged China as her suzerain. Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, is disgusted and angry at the sight; but becomes serene as Corea turns toward her and implores help.

From *Hide Shimbun* (Kyoto, Japan).



THE TOY BOATS.

LI HUNG CHANG: "This is the most expensive boat of all. You must use it with great care."

ADMIRAL: "Certainly. For the defense of the country, I'll——"

LI HUNG CHANG: "The country! The boat is of more importance than the country. On no account let it receive any injury or be taken by the enemy."

ADMIRAL: "Certainly, certainly. If that is the idea, it is going to be safer for us too."

From *Hide Shimbun* (Kyoto, Japan).



ENGLAND AND RUSSIA DECIDE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



JOHN BULL IN COREA.

JOHN BULL (Pooh-Bah): "Always at your service, gentlemen! What is it you want? That I shall be arbitrator? Always at your service. . . . Only where is the balance?"

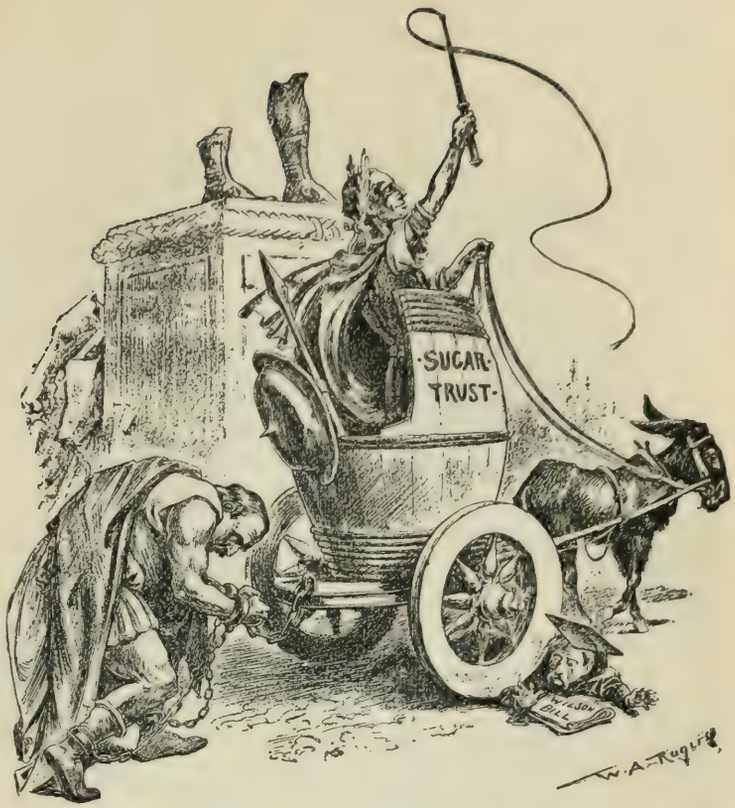
From the *Eigenzinnet* (Amsterdam).



THE EVIL RESULTS OF NEWSPAPER FLATTERY.

The Jap orders a London-made evening dress and fondly imagines that he is not a savage still.

From *Moonshine* (London).



GORMAN'S TRIUMPH—A HUMILIATING SPECTACLE.

From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

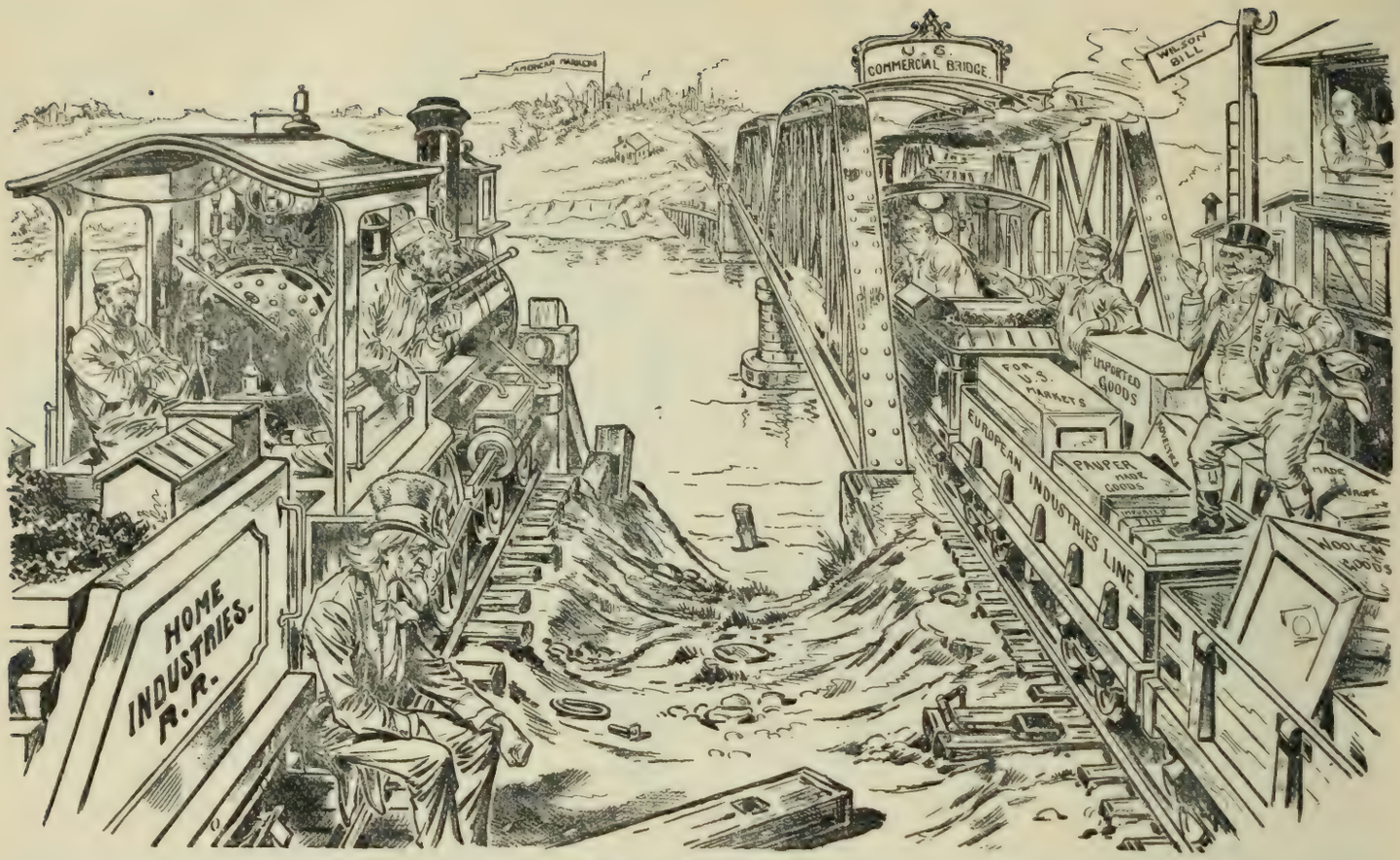


UNCLE SAM: "I've got to take a hand in this vendue business myself. This robbery must cease!"

"Long suspicions of the corrupt practices of the mayors and boards of aldermen, who pass the ordinances and administer the affairs in his cities, Uncle Sam has boldly invaded the chamber where his people are being robbed, and announces that, in the future, he will essay the *rôle* of auctioneer himself, and see to it that those who are called upon to pay taxes receive the full benefit of the almost priceless franchises now being trifled away for the benefit of a lot of dishonest rum-selling politicians.

"Much as this subject has been discussed, we doubt if one man out of ten has any just conception of the enormous values that have been taken from the people and practically given to corrupt combinations. It is no exaggeration to say that if, during the past twenty-five years, all the franchises that have been granted by the city of Chicago, to give an instance, had been put up at auction—not the Devil's vendue, but an honest auction—the proceeds in the way of rents and royalties would nearly, if not quite, support the entire city government."

From *Uncle Sam* (Chicago).



SIDE TRACKED.
From *Judge* (New York).



THE HOPEWELL BONDS ABROAD—CHUCKING THE RING



THE CROCODILES TAKE REFUGE UNDER ENGLAND'S WINGS.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



AS IT IS, AND NOT AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

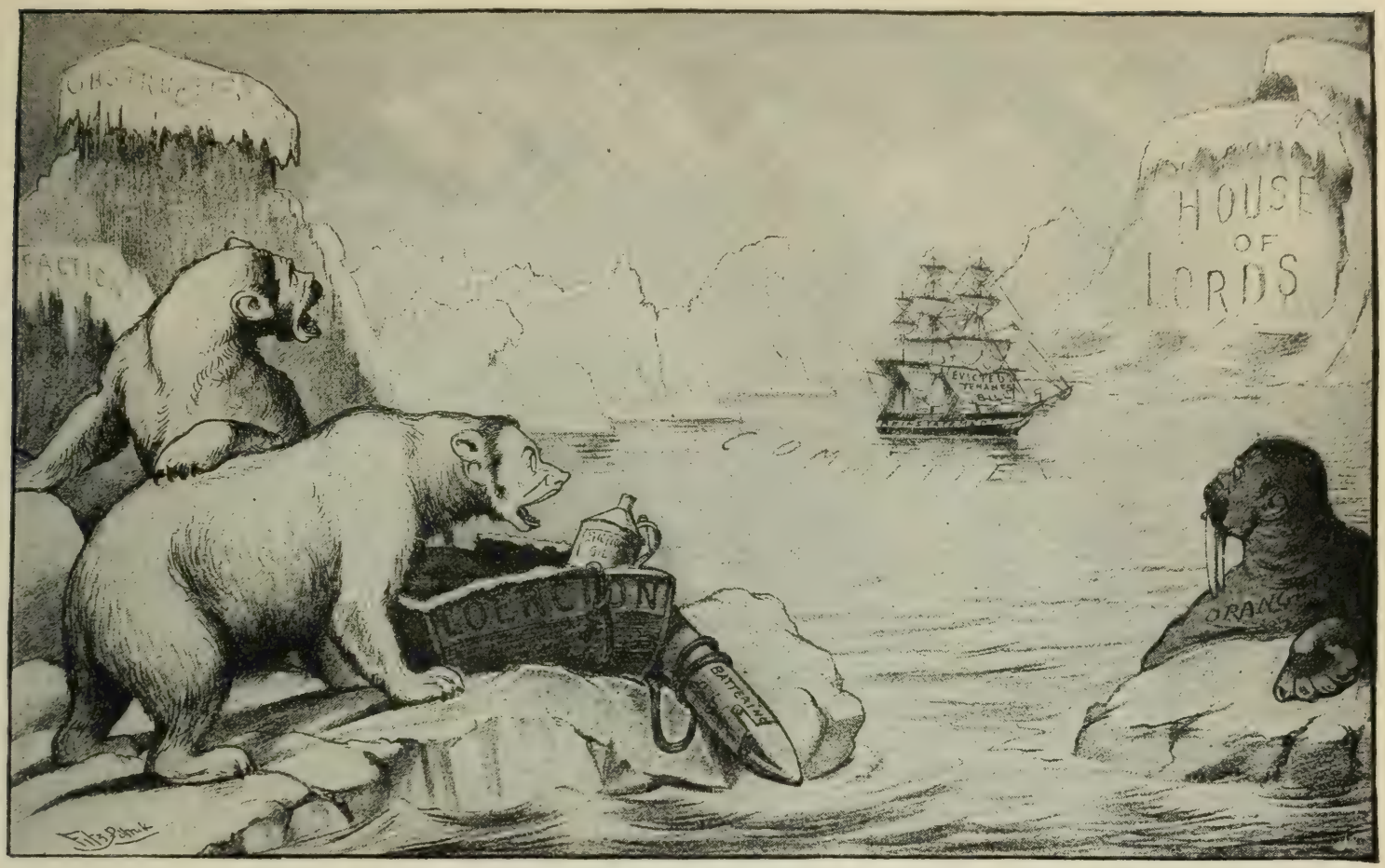
"If Lord Salisbury wishes to protect England and Scotland from a dangerous incursion from foreign shores; if he wishes to prevent this island becoming the hatching house of desperate crimes, he had better give his Alien Bill a new direction. If he wishes to check revolution, and above all agrarian revolution, let him leave the Russian Jews alone, and see what he can do to shut out the Alien millionaire."



ENGLAND AND RUSSIA DECIDE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE CHICAGO STRIKE.
Under such circumstances it is no wonder that the strikers gave in.—From *Glühlichter* (Vienna).



THROUGH THE COMMONS—FULL SAIL TO DOOM.



AFTER THE DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Fate of the Evicted Tenants Bill.—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

LI HUNG CHANG.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE PREMIER OF CHINA.

BY JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

IN 1879 when returning from Asia in the company of General Grant, he spoke of the men whom he had known in his journey around the world—especially the sovereigns and statesmen of European and Asiatic nations. "I have met on this journey," he said, "four great men, Bismarck, Beaconsfield, Gambetta and Li Hung Chang. I am not sure, all things considered, but that Li is the greatest of the four." With Gladstone and kindred enthusiasms, and no special admiration for the political career of Lord Beaconsfield, I recall my impatience over this judgment. But General Grant, intense in his singlemindedness and the depth and sincerity of his feelings, saw European statesmen face to face as he had seen them from the camp-fires of City Point. He never forgot and down in his heart never forgave any apathy to the Union cause. He took unwonted trouble to meet the Duke of Argyle, greeted John Bright with a sentiment akin to adoration and undoubtedly regarded Tom Hughes as one of England's greatest men. They had been the champions of the North. It was with reluctance, assuredly with indifference, the courtesy of the head, and not of the heart, that he greeted statesmen whom history will place far above Argyle or Bright. But to General Grant they were simply the partisans of the South. Lord Beaconsfield, however, had given the North his sympathy. It was undoubtedly a problem of mathematics with that statesman, a presumption justified by what he said to General Grant and myself in Berlin in 1878. He knew that it was impossible for the South to win, and England should never weaken her empire by an unavailing and precipitate enthusiasm for an impossible cause.

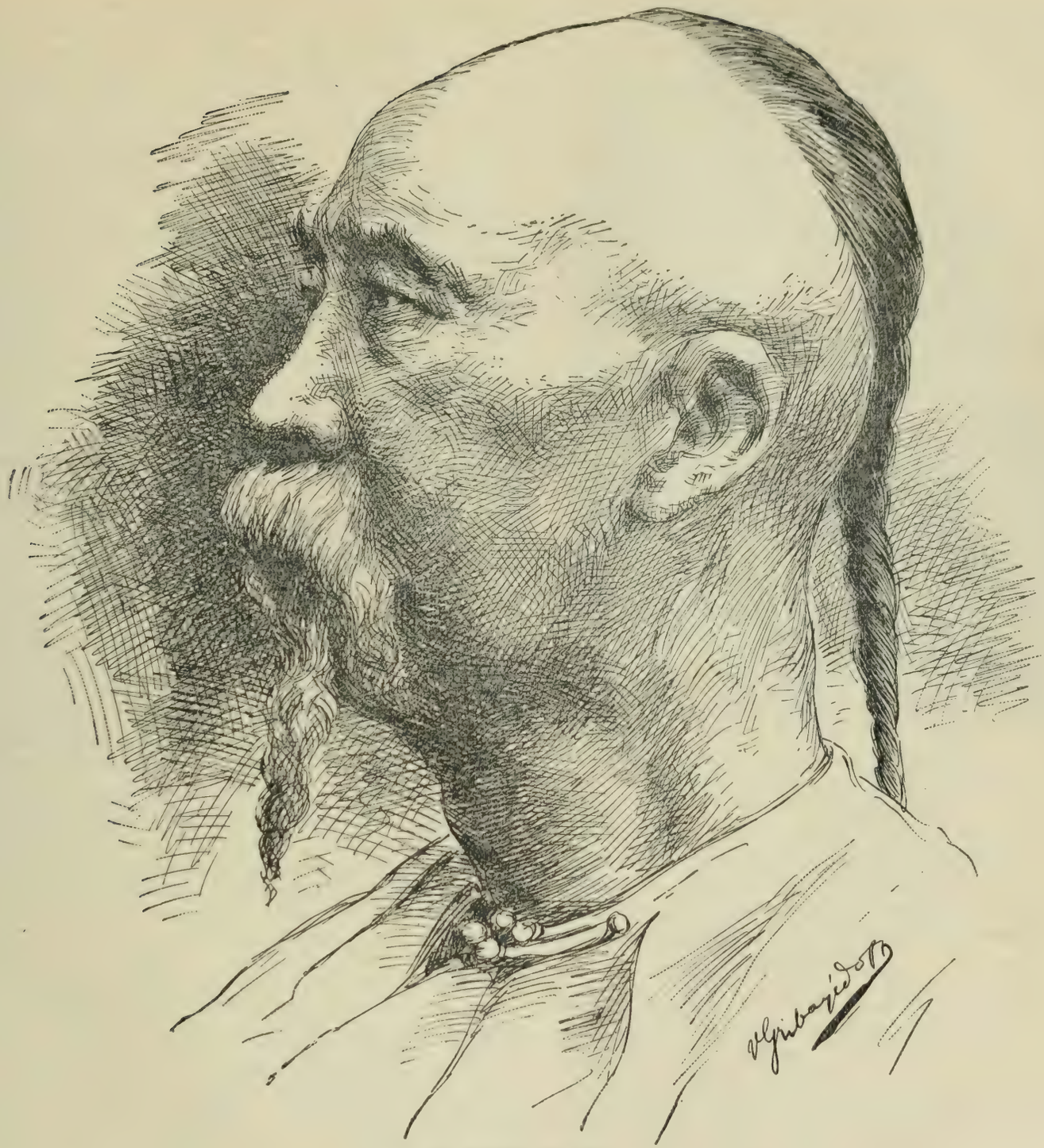
THE PERSONALITY OF THE VICEROY.

How far the career of Li Hung Chang will justify the estimate of General Grant history will show. But he is undoubtedly one of the notable men of the century. When I first saw him in 1879 he was in the fullness of activity, an alert, imposing personage; tall, with a soldierly bearing, and the touch of the poet in his glittering eye. He had less of the passive Oriental manner than was common to Eastern statesmen, the result, I presume, of much contact with foreigners. He would give you the English grasp of the hand, or more likely rest his hand upon your arm in a gentle caressing way, when taking leave. He had an abrupt and at times turbulent manner,—with capacities, I was told, for vehement anger, and there were occasions when courtiers and high people would seek safety in flight, as was the custom in Berlin in that era of flying bootjacks and imminent cudgels when the father of Frederick the Great was king. Li was never vouchsafed to me in this condition, was always a stately, imperative person, with a capacity for asking questions, and given to mockery and banter and unique views of Western affairs. He welcomed talk running into narrative, did not disdain gossip, liked to hear of the customs of other lands, relished anecdotes of eminent men—Lincoln, Grant and others. He had read international law, and I remember his handing me a copy of Wheaton in Chinese, and asking me to point out the passages in which Wheaton had laid it down that a negro should have more privileges in America than a Chinaman. The Viceroy intended this criticism as an offset to some demand I was presenting, for in his soul he cared no more for the emigration question than the average American does for the Digger Indians in Lower California, and when I implied as much he turned it off with a laugh. It was the only conversation I ever had with him on the burning issue of emigration. He called it "an English trade question," and cared nothing about it.

Li Hung Chang was princely in his courtesy, considerate, strove to divine some way of conferring a favor, would if possible anticipate your wishes, and do it off hand. He would send his steam yacht fifty miles to render a service to the ladies of the legations. His industry was incessant, and he kept in touch with everything. He would innocently read telegrams passing to Peking through Tientsin, and if at all vague would send inquiry to the receiver as to their meaning. I remember that a foreign minister heard of the death of a member of his family through a message of condolence from the Viceroy, which arrived before the dispatch containing the news. The dispatch had been entrusted to the Viceroy and was belated in its delivery. This tendency of the Viceregal mind to keep informed by other people's telegrams was, if rumor were correct, utilized by some of the embassies. It is said that when negotiations came to a hitch they would be advanced by a confidential message of a warlike character addressed to an admiral through the Tientsin office, advising him to prepare for serious business.

THE VICEROY ESSENTIALLY A CHINAMAN.

Li was ever a Chinaman, and not superior to the superstitions of his race. There were stories of his adoration of a snake at one time current in diplomatic circles. We look upon such performances very much as a Chinese observer would regard the acceptance of the Real Presence by Napoleon or the doctrine of



LI HUNG CHANG.

(From his latest photograph).

eternal wrath as expounded by Cromwell. As a matter of fact it was in the simplicity of his greatness, as history records of most men of his stamp, that Li did not disdain the superstitions of his people.

Essentially a Chinaman, it is difficult to make such a character clear to the Western mind. Learned beyond any man of his class, and yet his learning would be ignorance to us. He knew a few English words, which he would speak in a timid, laughing way, like a child with a Christmas toy which it did not quite comprehend. Otherwise he was familiar with no language but his own. It was beneath his dignity to acquire the barbarian forms of speech known as English and French. He would not say this, because he was too polite, but it was in his innermost thought. He resented what had been done against China by Western powers, and would break out into bitter words and sum up England's part in the opium wars, the Japanese attack on Formosa, the spoliation of the Northern provinces by Russia and the French invasion of Tong King, as showing that China had no friends among foreign nations. Her very love of peace was turned against China. He was tolerant of the missionaries, indulgent, caring nothing about them. I never could persuade him into serious talk on the missionary question. He rather spoke of missionaries as a great land owner would of some gypsies who had encamped on his estate. So long as they left

his chickens alone, he did not care. In medical missionaries he took a deeper interest, and among his contemplated reforms was the introduction of Western medicine. "If these people," he said to me one day, "ever come into the Chinese heart, the physician will open the door."

The theory of any body of men and women coming over the seas to a strange land and enduring hardships for the good of the people was something that no Chinese intellect could comprehend—not even the intellect of Li Hung Chang. There must be some ulterior purpose. And he would insist upon associating the gospel with the sword, and see in the devoted persons who stood on the highways and preached Christ the men who had battered down the Taku ports and forced opium upon China. I cannot call it altogether obliquity of vision. It was rather an unfortunate coincidence of circumstances. The faith of the Bible was compelled to bear in his eyes the stain of the sword.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The Viceroy's special grievance was opium. This was the curse of China. It was debasing her best people into a condition worse than slavery. It had been forced upon them so that out of its revenues England might govern India. Here was a drug—a Government monopoly in India—sold at an incredible profit, and yielding India an annual income of several millions of rupees. China paid more for opium than she received for silk. I spoke to him once about the increase of the poppy crop in China—fields red with the flower—and suggested that it would be well to strike the evil at home. His intention, he answered, was to encourage the growth of the home poppy until the Indian supply was driven out. Then a decree from the throne would destroy opium in China and turn every poppy field over to rice or wheat.

THE VICEROY AND FOREIGNERS.

It was never an easy matter to transact business with Li, and yet I always found him a man of his word. He would turn a question over and over again—look into it minutely—quick to detect the slightest error in your statement. It was never safe to go to him without having your case prepared. He would take nothing for granted, nor accept "assurances" or "understandings." No Rialto usurer was severer in the reading of the bond. Blandishments or menaces were in vain. He knew the tension which each state would endure—what was meant by Gladstone or Salisbury ascendancy in England, and the meaning of Democratic or Republican advent to power in the United States. He knew how to play one against the other—when to give a significant smile to the ambassador of one power, or a no less significant shrug to the envoy of another power. He never overlooked the relations between Germany and France, nor neglected the jealousies of Russia and England. But when once you had an understanding with Li—a complete accord—the matter was done.

He never professed affection for foreign powers, and was free from sentiment so far as they were concerned. If he ever had sentiment as regards foreigners, it was toward General Gordon and General Grant. But to the average foreigner Li was the man behind the counter—his business to make the best bargain. You came there to serve your purpose; he would serve that of China. He had no pride of opinion as against a fact, and once the fact became patent, he would follow it to its conclusion with logic and courage. In this Li was unlike any other statesman I ever met in China, and it gave a reason for his prolonged tenure of power.

The advances of Li to the foreigners in China were never received graciously, and he ceased to make them. I was with him on one occasion when he visited Shanghai, and the attitude of the foreign population was that of indifference or contempt. I think he was invited to one or two houses, and made an afternoon visit to a rural club, looking at a game of lawn tennis. Otherwise he was ignored. The commercial classes in the East never estimated the Chinese except as factors in commerce. I remember the disappointment of Sir Harry Parkes over this failure of his own people in Shanghai to bestow on Li the attentions his rank and his general policy toward foreigners deserved. There may have been a deep policy in their attitude, but I never could understand it, except upon the theory that the only way in which to deal with the Orientals was after the fashion of the East India Company. The success of that famous commercial experiment would have justified the belief. But there was this exception. The Chinese and the Hindoos came from different races. The effeminate, submissive, compliant Hindoo, enervated under the searching Indian sun, was another being from the Chinaman, who lived in temperate lands, and could endure the severest tests of civilization.

THE VICEROY WATCHING JAPAN.

Although the Viceroy was wedded to peace he had his valiant moments, and at times he would lose temper and especially with Japan. The growth of Japan in Western ideas, her pains with her army and navy, the introduction of Western school systems, Li watched with suspicion. Why should the Japanese want to be Europeans? Were they ashamed of their ancestors? Why not with the color, the poetry, the art, the faith, the history, the legends of an immemorial past, remain Japan? "How would I look," he would say, "in French clothes, or talking French—eating French food?"

The sweeping of Japan toward Western customs he would discuss in a bantering way, seeing the comedy side and viewing the phenomena as indicating weakness and indecision in the Japanese character. He was an inflexible, conservative Chinaman. He would not remove a button from his garment, or a hair from his pig-tail. So it had been for centuries. So the fathers had appointed. So it must ever be.

The impressions thus made upon Li by the "advancement of Japan toward civilization" led him to underestimate that country. There had been irritating questions arising out of the Japanese expedition

to Formosa, and Japan's claim upon the Loo Choo Islands. These had been adjourned rather than settled, leaving the Viceroy in a temper with his bustling neighbor. But his special concern were the armies of Japan. Nor was he deceived as to their ultimate purposes. "The only nation Japan can fight," he would say, "is China. And why war upon China? We have no designs upon Japan. Of what use the few islands that compose her kingdom to one of the largest empires on the earth? It taxes human endurance to govern what we have? We are not an invading people, and why this army and navy? It can have but one aim. It means aggression on the part of Japan. When that aggression comes China will sweep Japan from the face of the earth."

JAPAN AND THE FRENCH WAR WITH CHINA.

While these were the opinions of Li in his valiant moments, they never interfered with his steady policy of peace. He was sedulous to maintain terms with Japan. I know this from personal knowledge, as time and again he requested me as minister to do him some good office at Tokio, looking toward peace. It was to our government that he always turned when peace was in peril.

In this he was sustained by the high-minded nobleman who then represented Japan in Peking, Count Ennomotto, now a member of the Mikado's Cabinet. Count Ennomotto was a passionate believer in peace, seeing in war only the playing by Japan of the game of Western aggression. To his wisdom, patience and untiring zeal, sustained by the American government, I attribute the maintenance of peace with Japan at the time of the war between China and France. If Japan had taken part in the contest and allowed her ports to become the base of French operations against China, the result would have been disastrous to the Celestial Kingdom. The Viceroy was grateful to Japan and especially Count Ennomotto for averting this catastrophe. And when Japan, as a further earnest of good will, sent a special embassy to China, headed by Count Ito, the present Japanese Premier, the Viceroy received it with honor, and saw in its coming a crowning victory in diplomacy.

I recall the importance attached to that Ito embassy, hoping as we did that it was the end of strained relations between China and Japan. I had many conversations with the Viceroy regarding it. So far as Japan was concerned he had been profoundly influenced by the advice of General Grant, whose last words to him when leaving China had been that a good understanding between the two nations was essential to their autonomy and development. The General had repeated this advice in letters from Japan, and in others to myself which I had duly conveyed to the Viceroy. I suggested that it would have a happy effect if he would return Count Ito's visit, and go to Japan as the head of a stately embassy, and see the Japanese for himself. I knew the Mikado would honor him, and believed that personal intercourse with the rulers of Japan would improve relations. He would thus be following the custom of other nations.



LI HUNG CHANG, FROM A MINIATURE PORTRAIT PRESENTED BY HIM TO MR. YOUNG.

What would have come of such an embassy it would be idle to anticipate, but I am confident it would have been a long step toward that complete understanding between the two nations so essential to their independence, and that it might have tended to prevent this deplorable war.

THE VICEROY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The policy of the Viceroy toward the United States was amity. He believed, as he would say in his cynical way, that the United States was the one power which had nothing to gain by assailing China; that it was our selfish interest to be friendly, and therefore he could have no anxiety. Moreover, we were a power that had put two million of men in the field, and that was a potent factor in the Oriental mind. He aimed at the closest commercial alliance with us, and was ever willing to come more than half way. He sold his China Merchant Steamship Company to American merchants, because, as he said, if they could not fly the Chinese flag he preferred to see them under the American.

These relations were strengthened when the American Legation departed from the old policy of co-operative action. This policy, when studied, simply meant in practical experience that when matters went to please Great Britain there was joint action. Otherwise there would be no action until Great Britain was pleased. And as there were few British ques-

tions in which the United States were concerned, it was deemed best for the American interests that the Legation should act alone, and, like its British associate, unite in "joint action" when such a course served the United States.

The Viceroy understood this attitude, and our relations were ever cordial. There were few points of foreign policy that were not submitted to us in an unofficial form. Although the Viceroy did not live in Peking, but at Tientsin, some eighty miles away, and although he never took part in the deliberations of the Foreign Office in the presence of foreign ambassadors, he was in constant touch with it. Nothing was done without his consent, and when a question became critical a journey to Tientsin by the foreign minister was the only way of drawing it to a head.

THE VICEROY AND SIR HARRY PARKES.

I recall one incident as showing how closely the Viceroy held his fingers on the pulse of the machine. One evening Sir Harry Parkes, the British minister, came to our Legation. Sir Harry Parkes had been in the East for nearly half a century. Beginning in his boyhood as a student interpreter in the English consular service, he had risen to be minister to Japan and envoy to China. I knew him on terms of intimacy, an intrepid, untiring, vigilant gentleman, with acute, wide intelligence, prudent, painstaking—the kindliest of souls, but given to bursts of anger when matters would not yield to his indomitable will. Parkes had known China in opium war days better than in recent years, and his theory of dealing with the Chinese had been formed upon a study of the character and career of Warren Hastings. The Indian proconsul was his one admiration, and his favorite walking-stick had, as he told me, been given to one of his ancestors by Hastings, and was a treasured heirloom in the family.

A temperament like that of Parkes, trained in the school of Warren Hastings—the belief that force was the only influence the Oriental would respect—was not calculated to have smooth experiences when opposed to Li Hung Chang. There was always a ripple in their relations, which, to say the least, prevented diplomatic society in Peking from becoming stagnant.

When Sir Harry Parkes came into my room he was half indignant and half amused over an incident at the Foreign Office. He was pressing some question upon the ministers. It was a just English claim, one of unquestioned merit—which had been hanging and hanging—delays vexatious and inscrutable and no longer to be endured and so he was arguing his case with feeling. And yet in the middle of his statement the ministers arose in a body and left the council-chamber and he came away—and he could not but see in that action a rudeness which he was not disposed as a British minister to endure.

Sir Harry Parkes in repose was ever an animated being, but Sir Harry Parkes in a state of debate—especially with Chinamen—had in him cyclonic vibrations. His deep blue eyes, the questioning forehead and menacing eyebrows, the clanging, strident voice and the tendency to hammer the table with his fist, or send the nearest book or inkstand careering on some errand of emphasis, were apt to create a sensation in a tranquil Chinese council-chamber. And as there could be no act of rudeness in Chinese eyes so inexcusable as expressing argument by violent gestures the question arose as to whether his deportment had not been misunderstood and whether the ministers may not have left because they thought that he meant to insult them.

Sir Harry averred he had done nothing that he had not seen Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli do in the House of Commons, and the slight was not to be endured. He knew his course and simply came to tell me the news as his colleague and friend.

But the atmosphere of the House of Commons with its turbulent horse-play is one thing, while that of a calm Oriental Yamen is another, and I was not surprised to learn from a member of the Cabinet, who came after Sir Harry had left, that the foreign ministers had never been so insulted as by this irascible envoy—that he shook his fist at them and looked as if he meant personal violence and that they never would see him again.

Here was a minister threatening to take down his flag because the Cabinet had insulted him, and the Cabinet resolved to send him home because he had been rude to them, and yet with no thought of offense in the minds of either party—nothing but good will. And although, from this point of view, the incident was amusing, it was a quarrel boding no good.

I was puzzling over the business, seeing how it stood, and yet not clear as to what intervention might do, when next morning a messenger rode into the Legation yard with a letter from Li Hung Chang. He had ridden all night from Tientsin—haste, post-haste! Li had heard of the quarrel by telegraph, and was alarmed. There must be some way of ending it. China could not be on ill terms with Great Britain; and he had advised the Cabinet to make a settlement, and to take any suggestion that our Legation might offer. And above all I was not to introduce his personality into the controversy or quote him as having given advice. I would know from his letter the heart of the Chinese government. There was no difficulty in conveying from one party to another the assurance that no insult had been intended by either; that it was an unfortunate misunderstanding, and that they should meet on the old terms as if nothing had happened, with no allusion to the incident or any of its details.

AT HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE.

It is the custom—one of the evidences of that devotion to father and mother which distinguishes the Chinese above other people—that when either parent dies the sons shall resign honors and employments to repair to the ancestral tomb, and there in sackcloth and ashes mourn for a long period. When I was in China as minister there was speculation in political, and especially opposition, circles as to what would happen



GENERAL SHAN. THE LATE PRINCE CH'UN. LI HUNG CHANG.

upon the death of the Viceroy's mother. She was then in extreme old age—up in the nineties—and in the course of nature must soon pass away. This meant the resignation of the Viceroy—his enforced retirement from all office and a political revolution.

It came to pass in time, and Li hurried home to celebrate the rites at his mother's grave. His brother, Viceroy at Wuchang, accompanied him. Li had finally gone, and then what! Opposition had full sway, and before the season of sorrow was over his place would be filled and his power a memory. Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, came a decree from the throne, signed with the vermilion pencil, commanding Li to lay aside mourning, and at the end of three months resume office. Such a decree was without precedent. To suspend the mourning rite in Chinese eyes was as if the Pope were to suspend one of the sacraments. But the Emperor was sacred and the command was supreme. His brother, Li Hang Chang, was permitted to remain at the tomb and do the filial reverences. Li Hung Chang returned to Tientsin.

I was at Chefoo when the summons was issued, and one morning I saw the Viceroy's yacht come into the harbor. I sent my duty, and said that if a visit would not be an intrusion upon his period of mourning I would go on board and pay my respects. His staff officer came with not only a cordial invitation, but the expression of an earnest desire on the Viceroy's part to see me. I had had an idea, based upon the way in which sacrificial duties are performed at home, that the sackcloth and ashes and physical privations were perfunctory or sentimental. But when I met the Viceroy I saw the signs of mourning. He looked like a starving beggar. He wore the coarsest raiment. His beard and forehead had not been shaved, and his cue hung down from a clotted mass of hair. Lines of sorrow streaked his face, and his hands were grimy as if he had been lying in ashes. And yet this was a nobleman, careful as to comeliness in person and the niceties of raiment, rather disposed to ostentation than otherwise. There was every evidence that this, the first man in the empire, had been as if he were its meanest subject, down in the very dust, in privation and penance, doing reverence to his mother's memory as appointed by faith. A few days later when I met him at Tientsin, the beggar's mien had vanished and he was again the sumptuous and well-appointed nobleman. The incident, however, showed the depth of the Viceroy's devotional feeling, and that the creed of his ancestors was not absent from his life.

THE VICEROY AND GENERAL GORDON.

The Viceroy occupied a unique position among statesmen and rulers in this—that he had risen by merit alone. As the cadet of an humble family living in a province on the Yangtse Kiang he had passed

through the various stages of Chinese education, reaching the Hanlin College in Peking and graduating with eminence. He knew his Mencius and the words of the Superior Man, and his share of the forty thousand verses, which, as a Chinese scholar once told me, were necessary to proper attainments. He was a poet and a philosopher, one of the literati. And as in China the literary man holds the highest place in the social and political scale, he received civil employments. His field came within the region of the Tae Ping rebellion. This devolved military duties and brought him into relations with that extraordinary combination of the mystic, the soldier and the adventurer, General Gordon, of the British army. British history tells the story of the suppression of the rebellion as if Li sat at the feet of Gordon and was pushed into victory. Chinese history, however, and the traditions, other than those of English origin, prevalent in China, gave Li the credit of having broken the back of this rebellion. There was a quarrel between Li and Gordon at the time of the surrender of the rebel leaders, because Li awarded them instant execution. Gordon, it is said, went to the extent of pursuing Li with a pistol, meaning to shoot him for a breach of faith. The temper over, and Gordon realized that if Li had failed to take the heads of the rebels he would have lost his own.

In 1880 Gordon visited Li and was for some time his guest at Tientsin. Russia was threatening another of her earth-hunger wars, and Li was anxious for the counsel of this resolute man. Gordon's advice, so the rumor ran, was that Li should take his command to Peking and overturn the dynasty, offering to go along and help. The pale Viceroy listened in silence. I question if history tells of a more alluring temptation. Before such troops as he could have commanded, with the aid of a brilliant soldier like Gordon, Peking would have fallen. China under the new dynasty would have had a different place in the world. The revolution would have been among the landmarks of the century. But Li in 1880 was no longer a young man. He lacked the adventurous spirit. The dynasty had loaded himself and his family with honors. His brother had been created a Viceroy. Even if ambition had had its will, the sentiment of gratitude was not dead. There was perhaps another thought. A dynasty created by the sword of Gordon might have rested under that sword, and Li would have reigned as the pupil of an English resident, like the Rajahs of Hindostan.

Whether some hint of this came to light or not I cannot say. But the presence of Gordon in Tientsin and these repeated conferences with Li reached St. Petersburg and London. They may have awakened



(Reprinted from our September number.)

GENERAL GRANT AND LI HUNG CHANG.

anxiety in Peking, and assuredly did not escape the keen eye of Sir Robert Hart, the gifted statesman who presides over the customs service and has long been the confidential adviser of the Chinese Foreign Office. Russia was especially uneasy. She was not friendly with China and could not view without alarm the presence of Gordon talking military themes to the Viceroy. Complaint was made to London and Mr. Gladstone, ever complaisant where Russia was concerned, gave orders that General Gordon should quit China. So the incident closed. The vision of the crown passed away.

THE VICEROY AND GENERAL GRANT.

The relations between General Grant and Li had almost the element of romance. From the moment that General Grant arrived in China the Viceroy took the deepest interest in his movements. Messages from him awaited us at every point. Arriving at Tientsin on an American war vessel, before we could debark the Viceroy came on board. I remember the meeting, the long, searching, curious glances bestowed upon General Grant, the courtesy, the deference and the respect. The fact that General Grant had held sovereign power sank deeply into the Viceroy's mind. And sovereignty could not be divested by any mere resignation or supersession by electoral forms. Then came the element of imagination to be expected from a poet like Li, whose mind was permeated with hyperbole and Oriental fancies. He and General Grant were born in the same year. The name of General Grant's opponent was Lee. His own name was Li. Their stars were in accord. I recall the fervor with which the Viceroy evolved this graceful fancy, as though it were a message from the stars.

His cynicism and haughtiness vanished. The fates had ordained their meeting for some high purpose. When General Grant returned his visit the Viceroy sent a guard and an official chair lined with yellow silk. Yellow was the imperial color. It could only be worn by the Emperor or Princes of the royal house. For the Viceroy himself to have ridden in such a chair would have been a sacrilege. But Grant had been a sovereign. American men of war gave him royal honors—and why not? And so all Tientsin saw and with wondering eyes the yellow chair surrounded by a guard. No such sight had been seen by Chinese eyes. For if the Emperor had been in the yellow chair every house would have been closed and the inhabitants in hiding from the glow of too much glory.

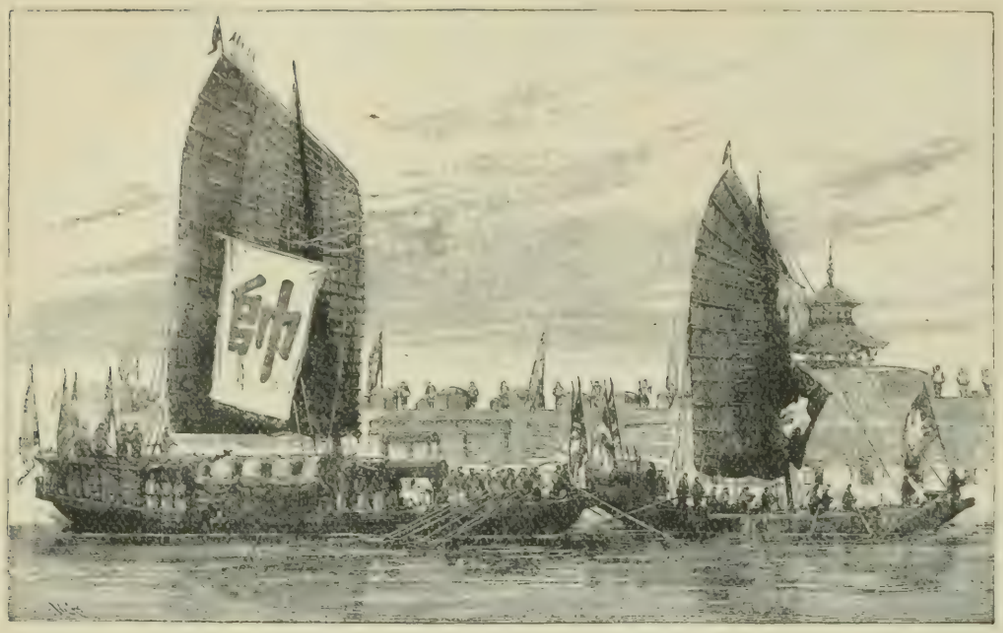
The Viceroy not alone attended the different entertainments given by the consuls and other officials in Tientsin, but arranged splendid feasts of his own. And during the entertainments he must needs have the whole party photographed, as well as a special photograph of himself and the General. I remember the interest with which he arranged the details for the picture. The table must be so. The tea cups must be in such a fashion. And while the left hand was the place of honor in China, General Grant must appear on the right, as that was the place of honor in the United States. I was told by one of the Viceregal household that when General Grant left, the Viceroy moped about for a day or two and would do no work.

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

I was present at these conversations and remember that they were in a serious vein, with nothing of the banter common to the Viceroy. He studied whatever General Grant said and plied him with a multitude of questions. The theory and practice of government, the point of divergence and resemblance between China and the United States, the meaning of progress in its essentials and details, the wisdom of progress —these were the themes. General Grant was fitted to deal with such a man as Li Hung Chang. He had lucidity of view and sincerity of thought, and never said what was not mathematically exact for the grace of saying it. He realized the relations between China and the United States, and especially as Li summed them up, the difficulties of China so far as progress was concerned. Some law of nature would diverge the overflowing stream of China into the United States. Here on one side of the ocean channel was a teeming, on the other an empty country, the one an overflowing reservoir, the other an exhausted receiver. The law of nature would have its way.

General Grant urged upon the Viceroy that the solution of this Chinese problem—the outlet for a redundant population—was in the settlement of such islands as Borneo or New Guinea, or the newly opened countries of the Congo. There were vast tracts abandoned to the savage and the beast of prey, even as America had been abandoned when Columbus saw San Salvador. Western enterprise had taken America and subdued the savage and driven out the beast of prey, and made it the seat of a ripe, fruitful and magnificent civilization. The energies of China under wise direction and with the accord of friendly governments would be diverted to these new lands, and they could establish new Shanghaes and new Cantons. General Grant felt assured that any such policy would meet the heartiest sympathy, and he believed the practical support, of the United States. For as must be apparent to the Viceroy, the very tendency of things—geographical relations, the laws of supply and demand, and especially the currents of commerce after the Isthmus canal across America was opened—would necessitate the closest commercial relations between China and the United States. There would be an alliance for the good of both, and which contemplated alone the emigration of the commercial or learned classes from one country to the other.

The Viceroy believed that such an alliance would be the realization of his highest aims. The difficulty as to the proposed experiments in New Guinea and the Congo arose from the fact that the Chinese were not a colonizing people—they lacked adventure. The emigration to California, the Pacific islands and elsewhere was the throwing off of a poor, helpless surplus that must live somewhere, and no movement of the people. There was no emigration from China. No Chinese laborers went out from China, but from the



THE VICEROY'S STATE BARGE.

British island of Hong Kong. The British had made it an industry, as with slaves in the days of slavery. The Chinese followed civilization and lived on it. Their genius lay in work and thrift, and could only have full play where civilization already existed.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The Viceroy went over the railway problem. The Russians were building railways across the northern plains. But they disturbed only the shepherds and caravans. Suppose, for instance, he built a railway from Chinghiang to Peking, a distance of eight hundred miles, along the Grand Canal. What would he do with his fleet of junks and rice boats, the masts of which could be seen for miles from the windows of his Yamen? Here on these boats families lived—parents, grandparents and children. It was their only home, and their one industry was the transport of tribute rice to Peking. Transfer this rice to railway cars, and it would be a saving to the government. But what could he do with the twenty thousand families thrown on his hands? The problem with Chinese statesmen was the support of a vast population. It was alone rendered possible by the fish and the rice—the fish which came from the rivers and seas, the rice which came from a soil of unexampled fertility. And even with the utmost care famines would sweep away millions. "There is but one relief from famine," said General Grant, "the railway." A comment that made a deep impression on the Viceroy.

When General Grant took leave of the Viceroy he accompanied him down the Peiho river on his yacht, going out to sea to our man of war, the *Richmond*. The Chinese fleet had assembled by his orders to give stately ceremonies of farewell. The two men parted never to meet again. Amid the firing of cannon, the manning of the yards and all possible functions of honor we steamed over the smoothest of seas to Japan.

Nor did the impression made by this memorable visit on the Viceroy fade away. I never saw him that he did not refer to General Grant. His last words on taking leave at the close of my mission were a message of sympathy to the General in his fatal illness. No minister comes to the United States from China without some friendly word for the Grant family. When the New York monument was proposed, among the first subscriptions were $500 from his private purse. And upon every Decoration Day a trophy of flowers is by his orders laid upon the tomb at Riverside as an evidence of the reverence felt for an illustrious memory by Li Hung Chang.

WHAT THE VICEROY HAS DONE.

As to the estimate of Li Hung Chang, by General Grant, as a statesman worthy to rank with Beaconsfield, Gambetta and Bismarck, it will be remembered that General Grant was not given to extravagant opinions of men, and that he had seen Li upon terms of extreme intimacy. It is difficult to find a standard of comparison. Behind the Western statesmen were established civilizations, the forces of advanced empires. They did not create, but carried out what was begun. Bismarck was the successor of Frederick the Great, Gambetta of Mirabeau, while Lord Beaconsfield could only have found his ideal in the conquering soul of Chatham. Li Hung Chang was alone with his problem. History gave him no precedent, the political forces of China no encouragement, the outside world no sympathy. The Western nations looked upon China with carniverous eyes. He would preserve the conservatism of China, and at the same time bring that conservatism into synchronical relations with other peoples. He accepted the appalling duty of war, realizing that if China would endure she must take heed of blood and iron. He rejected nothing, was constant in the presence of any problem. He saw the forces of electricity. He comprehended the meaning of credit, the dependence of China upon the money markets, the fact that there was an education beyond the Hanlin College—that men must live in deeds and not in dreams. Unable to educate young Chinese noblemen in Western military schools, he would found better schools and train them at home. Seeing that China was paying Manchester fifty millions annually for cotton goods, he would build his own mills, in which the Chinese would handle their own yarns. He established the China Merchants' Company, and brought his commerce under his own



TARTAR CANNONEERS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL ARMY.

flag. He strove to establish his banking system, and only failed through the folly of agents. There was no interest, no industry, no commercial establishment of the foreigner in China, which he did not mean in time to supersede in the interest of his people.

AN HISTORICAL FIGURE.

Whether the Viceroy will leave behind him a party devoted to this strenuous policy and ready to carry it on when his part is done, or whether it is but the expression of his genius and will—to end with him—I cannot say. There may be in the business larger issues than the boldest care to anticipate—issues whose magnitude may be conceived when we contemplate what is really meant by forcing the sinister litany of war upon a nation whose inhabitants comprise one-fourth, or perhaps one-third, of the human race—a nation consecrated to peace by centuries of detestation of war, and yet descended from men whose prowess was once the terror of Europe and the sorrow of Asia.

The attitude of the Viceroy to the present war will, I think, be like that of General Scott to the American civil war. He is no longer a young man. Too old to take the field, younger soldiers will win the honors of the field. It would have been a different story had the contest occurred when he was forty, and not, as now, an old man of seventy-three, burdened with years and illness. He could then have armed and led the empire. Confronted with a peril he never invoked, he looks out upon a storm he cannot calm.

I see in him an historical figure of the century—the one Chinese statesman with the prescience and courage to lead his people toward what is best in our Western civilization; a masterful, intrepid spirit, who has done his work with fortitude. I see in him a pathetic figure, remembering his own fair, proud hopes as to China and Japan,—now dashed to the ground through this miserable and unnecessary war. I see in him the truest of Chinese patriots, loving his native land with single-minded devotion. I see in him a statesman ever the friend of the United States. And recalling as I do many personal kindnesses during the long period of our friendship, I send him in this trying hour a word of affection and good will, with the hope that out of a war which can have no other incentive than an intrigue of Western powers,—looking toward the endless implacable game of aggression in Asia,—China and Japan will emerge, with the happy if sadly earned consciousness that their independence can only be maintained by friendship, alliance and peace.



SOME OF LI HUNG CHANG'S EUROPEAN DRILLED TROOPS.

THE PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION THOUGHT IN THE WEST.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

TO make homes where the common people shall realize the highest average prosperity—this is the lofty purpose of those who are directing the irrigation movement in Western America. In this simple statement several mighty problems are comprehended. There are political problems, involving State, national and international rights in precious streams. There are laws to be made and systems of administration to be devised, and this will demand high qualities of statesmanship. There are engineering problems, more interesting and complex than those involved in



WILLIAM E. SMYTHE,
Chairman of National Executive Committee.

the evolution of our railway systems. There are the homely problems of the field, garden and orchard, differing widely from similar problems under the familiar conditions in Eastern States, for the agricultural industry under irrigation presents new and strange aspects, and offers fascinating possibilities to intelligent men. But when these fundamentals shall have been shaped on enduring lines, there will remain a brood of other problems—social, industrial and economic—to be solved by the friction of human effort, with its failures and successes. And with these vast materials time and patience will weave, with the passing of years, the splendid fabric of a new civilization. The field for this new conquest is half a continent of almost virgin soil, stretching from the middle of the trans Mississippi prairie to the Western sea. It lies there, a clean, blank page awaiting the makers of history.

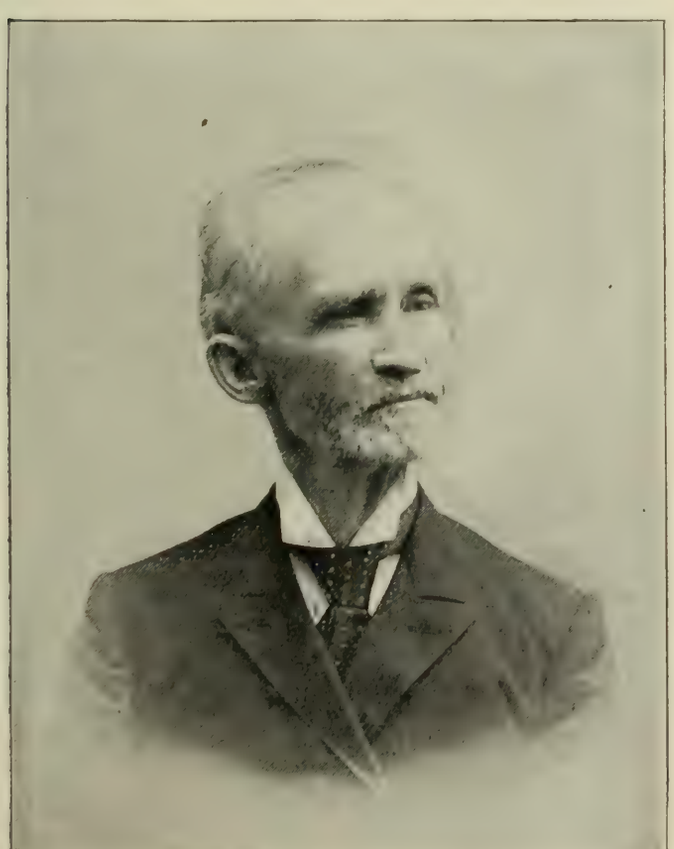
TWO NOTABLE CONVENTIONS.

Just one year ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS devoted elaborate space to a comprehensive statement of the irrigation idea in its various aspects. Since the publication of that article the movement has made much progress, due in part to two international gatherings. The first was held at Los Angeles, Cal., in October, 1893, and the second occupied the first week of September, 1894, and was held under brilliant auspices at Denver, Col. Previous to the Los Angeles gathering Western sentiment was sharply divided into two factions, the one demanding the cession of the arid public domain to the several States and the other insisting upon national control. What has been accomplished in the way of actual reclamation is the work of private or community enterprise, but all thoughtful men have realized that the time was swiftly coming when the larger aspects of the subject must be dealt with as a matter of public policy. The temperament of the Los Angeles convention was conciliatory. The friends and opponents of cession were there, but each was disposed to concede that neither of the extreme views could hope to effect the solidarity of Western sentiment. Therefore the plan of commissions, presented by the writer in these pages one year ago, was adopted. Unofficial irrigation commissions were created in each of the seventeen arid States and Territories for the purpose of making a careful investigation of local conditions and an impartial study of public opinion concerning a wise national policy and a common code of local laws. It was hoped that the result of this work would be a just compromise at the next irrigation congress between the extreme views which had contended for supremacy for many years. Space does not permit a review of the reports of these commissions, but it may be said that they covered a wide range of opinion and developed many new and interesting ideas. They were presented to the Third Irrigation Congress at Denver last month, and furnished the basis for several days of heated debate.

PERSONNEL OF THE DENVER CONGRESS.

The congress which assembled at Denver, September 3, was far more representative in character than any of its predecessors. It included delegates from twenty-three States, besides Canada and Mexico. It had for the nucleus of its membership the commissioners from the several States who had devoted a year to study under the Los Angeles programme, but the dominant element was the vigorous Western man of youngish middle age. This was tempered by the

conservatism of older men, led by individuals of ripe experience in the higher walks of public life. A very notable ingredient in the convention was the irrigation engineer. This is a factor of growing influence in the life of the Far West and is certain to leave a conspicuous mark on laws and customs. The practical irrigator was well represented, among others by David Boyd, the historian of the Greeley colony of Colorado, one of the earliest pioneers of that famous community. Perhaps the most notable single delegation came from Utah. It was headed by Hon. George Q. Cannon, Premier of the Mormon Church and for many years a delegate in Congress. Mr. Cannon was made temporary chairman of the convention and in a speech of wonderful interest described the beginnings of irrigation in Utah, practically the first undertaken by white men on this continent. The engineering fraternity had the satisfaction of placing Prof. Elwood Mead, of Wyoming, in the president's chair. The Republic of Mexico was ably represented by Don J. Ramon de Ybarolla, who also went as a delegate to Los Angeles. Canada sent William Pearce and J. E. Dennis. The Interior Department was represented by F. H. Newell of the Geological Survey and Morris Bien of the Land Office, while Capt. W. A. Glassford represented the Weather Bureau. Among former public officials Richard J. Hinton was a conspicuous figure. Space does not permit a statement of the many notable men who represented the several States, but the average of ability and experience was very high.



J. S. EMERY, OF KANSAS,
National Lecturer on Irrigation.

TEMPER OF THE CONVENTION.

With such elements composing the body of the convention, and with such material for consideration



J. W. GREGORY, OF KANSAS,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.

as the reports of the State commissions, it was anticipated that results of a very high character would be realized. But certain things had not been taken into account in advance. It became apparent at a very early stage that those who had faithfully obeyed the instructions of the Los Angeles platform and devoted a year's study to the problems involved in a comprehensive national policy had progressed a long distance in advance of the larger element who came to the congress from engrossing private avocations to devote a few days to the hasty consideration of great questions. This latter element was somewhat appalled at the proposition of the State commissions, looking to the formulation of definite policies on all issues. They were not prepared to do so much in so short a time, and were inclined to declare mere generalities and leave the rest to the future. There was also a minority representing both sides of the old controversies, one wing insisting on a declaration in favor of outright session, and the other desiring to pronounce absolutely against cession in any form. But the strongest argument against the adoption of a definite policy was the fact that the Carey law, passed in the closing hours of the late session of Congress, practically ceded one million acres to each of the arid States, and that it was unwise to ask further legislation until this has been dealt with. It is by no means certain that those who favored the final and definite declaration could not have carried their point on nearly every proposition if they had been willing to do so at the expense of discord, but discord

was precisely what they did not want. They desired to harmonize conflicting views, to unite the public sentiment of the West upon an imperial policy of reclamation, settlement and administration, and a reasonable degree of unanimity was the very essence of their purpose. Hence they were satisfied to make progress only so far as it could be done consistently with this idea.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a majority and a minority report. The former represented the fruits of the State commission system and suggested a comprehensive policy aiming at the disposition of all the important issues involved. It authorized the National Executive Committee to prepare a series of bills for presentation to the Congress of the United States, the first of which should provide for the repeal of the Desert Land law, and the second for the withdrawal from settlement of all arid lands not now known to be irrigable and the reservation of the same for pasturage, forest areas and reservoir sites. This report also favored the leasing of the pasturage lands in small tracts, giving preference to occupants of adjacent irrigated lands. It is impossible at present to define the boundary between irrigable and non-irrigable land, and the leasing system would permit pasturage lands to be opened to settlement as fast as found irrigable. Section 4 of the majority report represented the hope of compromise between the cessionists and anti-cessionists and was as follows :

4. That States be permitted to select lands for reclamation and make them the basis of security for the construction of irrigation works, title to such lands to remain in the federal government until it passes through the State to the actual settler, no one individual being permitted to acquire title to more than forty acres of irrigated land, except in case of lands so situated that local conditions necessitate the enlargement of the home unit because of the small value of the crops produced. The money received from such sources to be reserved for the purpose of discharging obligations incurred in the work of reclaiming public lands. This recommendation is independent of the Carey law, and is not intended to conflict with, or modify, the provisions of that law.

This proposition was never fairly brought to the test of debate, as it was early seen that it would divide the convention and not realize the much-desired harmony between the old factions. The cessionists believed that State control of the million acres donated under the Carey law would demonstrate the feasibility of wholesale cession, while the opposite faction thought the section savored too strongly of cession. The Committee on Resolutions, realizing that little could be expected of the coming short session of the Fifty-third Congress, withdrew section 4 and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The public land States are already vested with power under the Carey law to undertake the reclamation and settlement of 1,000,000 acres each, and, whereas, there is wide diversity of opinion concerning the best policy to pursue with relation to the remaining irrigable lands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proposition contained in sections 4 and 5 of the report of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions is reported back to the several State irrigation commissions with instructions to endeavor to report to the Fourth National Irrigation Congress a more definite and satisfactory plan for the reclamation of arid public lands through the co-operation of national and State authorities.

The main issue thus goes back to the State commissions for another year's consideration, and during this period it is hoped that much light will be shed upon the subject of a national policy of reclamation, not only from Western sources but from Eastern statesmen, publicists, magazines and newspapers. Nothing will be lost by delay. Much may be gained. The other propositions of the majority report survived the debate and will be touched upon in separate paragraphs in the course of this article.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report of the Committee on Resolutions favored the outright cession of the entire public domain, but coupled with this proposition plans that seemed far in advance of the spirit of our times. This report was the work of J. Sire Greene, of Colorado, the former State Engineer of that State and a man of high intellectual attainments. He proposed that the irrigable lands should be ceded to new political divisions, formed on natural hydrographic



MAJOR RYALLS, OF GEORGIA,
Member Georgia Irrigation Commission.

lines ; that these divisions should lease them in small tracts to actual settlers, who should hold them in perpetuity so long as they are applied to a beneficial use; that all mineral and pastoral lands should be leased and the proceeds applied to works of irrigation. This bold proposition would upset the Anglo-Saxon theory of land ownership in favor of a class of government tenants. Whatever may be said of it from a purely philosophical standpoint, neither the Irrigation Congress nor the country at large is ready to give it serious consideration as a practical question. But Mr. Greene succeeded in placing his propositions before the public and it is very likely that they will attract wide attention. Indeed, they have already done so and have received hearty indorsement from certain elements and from a few great daily newspapers.

DOWN WITH THE DESERT LAND LAW.

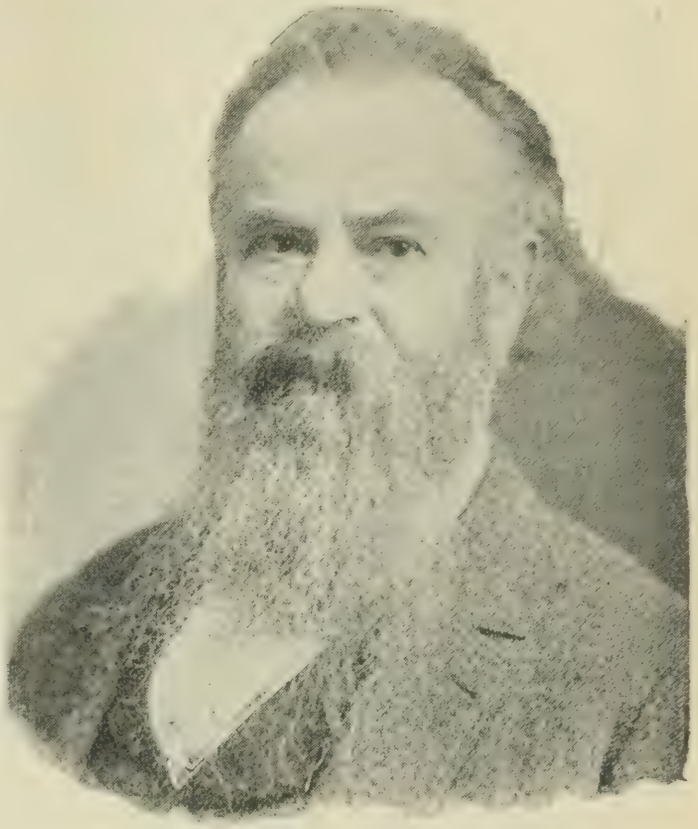
Perhaps the most important result of the congress is the overwhelming vote in favor of the immediate repeal of the Desert Land law. This anomalous statute assumes that a single settler can divert a mighty river and reclaim 320 acres of land. It assumes that that large area is necessary for the support of a family. In its practical operation it is the instrument of corporations, and enables them to acquire vast tracts of arid land for a nominal price and to put it on the market on their own terms. It breeds perjury, fraud and speculation. Undoubtedly it has enabled much to be done for the public good that would otherwise have remained undone, but the time has arrived when nothing but harm can come from it, and it is of the highest importance that it should be repealed before all the valuable public lands have been wrested from the hands of the people. The National Executive Committee will immediately organize a vigorous movement for the repeal of this bad law.

A NATIONAL IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The congress also favored the creation of a National Irrigation Commission, vested with power to administer irrigation works undertaken by the federal government and charged with the duty of beginning the immediate and thorough investigation of the problem of interstate waters. This declaration represents a most important step. The questions arising between States over the division of streams flowing across their boundaries are of growing gravity. They can only be solved by a patient investigation of physical conditions and the conflicting provisions of different State laws. This commission would be empowered to report as speedily as possible a plan for the adjudication of these questions and the division of streams on a basis of justice and equity. Such a commission would be independent of any existing department and should be analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission, having the power to utilize the facilities of the Geological Survey, the Land Office, the Agricultural Department, the War Department, or any other branch of the government service. The vast public and private interests involved demand the speedy creation of such a commission, and this will be urged upon the country with all possible energy.

AN IRRIGATION SURVEY.

The congress also called for sufficient appropriations to carry on the work of discovering waters applicable to the reclamation of arid lands and for the prosecution of surveys necessary to determine the location of



MAJOR J. W. POWELL,
Late Director of the Geological Survey.

lands susceptible of irrigation and the selection and segregration of reservoir sites. This is vastly important, especially in the semi-arid regions, where thousands of honest settlers have paid millions of honest dollars for land worthless without irrigation. The platform also asks that the territories be included in the provisions of the Carey law and that reservoir sites heretofore reserved be released and made available when required by the operation of that law.

THE NEW STATE PROGRAMME.

The State programme outlined by the congress is not less important than the declaration on national questions. The system of State commissions will be continued with instructions to immediately call State conventions to formulate legislation for the utilization of the Carey law. They are instructed to favor State works when possible, and that when these lands are reclaimed by private enterprise the State shall fix the maximum price for which they may be sold. The commissions are also instructed to devise administrative systems for their several States, and to report such plans to their respective Governors and legislatures not later than January 1. The work of reform and progress along enlightened lines will thus go forward without interruption.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The temper and purpose of the Irrigation Congress may be studied to better advantage in its address to the people of the United States than in its formal resolutions. The address deals, of course, with broad outlines rather than with details, but for that very reason it will convey to the mind of the general reader a clear impression of the current of Western thought. On the subject of reclaiming the public lands it speaks as follows:

The fundamental idea of our policy is not the separation of State and national interests, but co-operation between these powers within their proper spheres. The great end in view is to reclaim lands now useless and make them fit to sustain a vast population under conditions which shall guarantee industrial independence and human equality. We recognize these public lands as the heritage of the American people, not as the spoil of private greed. We aim to deliver to the people this precious birthright under conditions which will burden them only with the actual cost of reclamation and the return of the capital actually employed in the work, principal and interest. We recognize no private monopoly in the water which is the life current of the field and hence of the man who lives thereon. We seek to inaugurate a policy which will settle interstate water contentions in a spirit of justice and equity. We aim to preserve and protect the forests and so to control the pastoral lands that the barbarism of frontier warfare shall be forever eliminated and this portion of the public domain made useful to the largest number of people, under conditions which guarantee security. Upon these lines we hope to inaugurate a new era of industrial development, finding employment for labor and capital and security and satisfaction for both.

The following extract is interesting not only for its expression concerning a forestry policy, but also for the spirit it exhibits in relation to the ruling influence in Congress:

But while we are about to urge the necessity of important and far-reaching legislation, we do not forget to thank the Congress and people of the United States for what they have already done for Western States and Territories. We remember with gratitude the wise and patriotic action of President Harrison in establishing large forest reservations, and urge the continuance of this policy by President Cleveland. We heartily indorse the plan of Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University, providing for the education at West Point of skilled foresters, for a local forest guard and for the use of detachments of United States troops in guarding forest areas. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of forest preservation to the economic life of Western America, because of its intimate relation to water supply for irrigation.

We also note with satisfaction that a bill donating to each Western State, under conditions, 1,000,000 acres of arid lands for purposes of reclamation recently passed the United States Senate unanimously, passed the House with only nine dissenting votes and received the prompt approval of the President of the United States. We interpret this remarkable unanimity of action as an evidence of confidence in Western men, of real concern for Western institutions. And it is our purpose to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus given, and to make the Carey law the first step in the development of a great internal policy.

We thank Congress for such appropriations as have been provided for the work of gauging streams and in investigation of water supply, but urge that larger appropriations are needed.

And finally attention should be invited to the highly patriotic tone of the closing sentences of the address, which were as follows:

We especially urge our countrymen to remember that in the true sense the problems of the Irrigation Congress are of national dimensions and national import. The best solution of the difficulties that vex our statesmen and economists is that solution which would provide idle, discontented or unprosperous people first with labor and then with homes. Our panacea for existing unrest is the small, irrigated farm, producing what the family consumes as well as a surplus for market and giving to its occupants, by reason of its smallness, the benefits of neighborhood association. We ask only the opportunity and facilities to provide such homes for millions and so erect great States on what is now the voiceless desert. And this we seek to do in the name of our nationality, not in the name of individual States or sections. We know no flag except the flag of the Union. We know no destiny except the destiny of the American people. And whatever we shall accomplish under the policies we annunciate will add directly to the glory and greatness of our common country.

A NEW "TRIPLE ALLIANCE."

An important feature of the recent Irrigation Congress was the hearty co-operation which it developed between the people of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The convention greeted with hearty applause the chairman's statement: "We hail with joy and pride this triple alliance for irrigation on the soil of North America." No features of the long programme attracted more attention than the addresses of Señor Ybarolla, of Mexico, and Messrs. Pearce and Dennis, of Canada. In the former country irrigation is older than history, while in the latter the beginnings of the industry are more recent than the First Irrigation Congress, held in Salt Lake City three years ago. Both countries are represented on the new Executive Committee and the bond of sympathy seems certain to be both fruitful and enduring.

FOR THE FUTURE.

The irrigation movement is accumulating a tremendous impetus, which is visible not alone in the West, but throughout the country. The work of organization and agitation, through national, interstate, State and county associations, will go forward with renewed energy from now until the next great international congress assembles at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the autumn of 1895. That this movement is the hope of prosperity for millions and that it will safeguard our institutions with a new bulwark of liberty, in the form of small landed proprietors, is the confident expectation of Western men. Their appeal is to patriotism and the best spirit of humanity. They seek to build to the credit of their country, to the good of their race, to the glory of God.

BRYANT'S CENTENNIAL.

BY WILLIAM R. THAYER.

THERE are many good reasons why we should celebrate the one hundredth birthday of William Cullen Bryant. Not the least of them is this, that in bringing him our tribute we also commemorate the birth of American poetry. He was our earliest poet, and "Thanatopsis" our earliest poem. Through him, therefore, we make festival to the Muse who has taught many since him to sing.

Older than Bryant were three single-poem men, Francis Scott Key, Joseph Hopkinson and John Howard Payne; yet so far as I can learn their three poems were written later than "Thanatopsis," and, after all, neither "The Star Spangled Banner," nor "Hail, Columbia," nor "Home, Sweet Home" would rank high as poetry. Likewise, though Fitz-Greene Halleck was older than Bryant by four years, and once enjoyed a considerable vogue, his verse is now obsolescent, if not obsolete. In the anthologies, those presses of faded poetical flowers, you will still find some of his pieces, but which of us now regards "Marco Bozzaris" as the finest martial poem in the language?

Bryant's priority among his immediate contemporaries is thus clearly established; furthermore, a considerable interval separated him from that group of American poets who rose to eminence in the two decades before the Civil War. Bryant was born in 1794, Emerson in 1803, Longfellow and Whittier in 1807, Holmes and Poe in 1809, Lowell and Whitman in 1819. An almost unexampled precocity also set Bryant's pioneership beyond dispute.

But when we call Bryant the earliest American poet, and "Thanatopsis" the earliest American poem, we must not suppose that both had not had many ineffectual predecessors. Versifiers, like milliners, flourish from age to age, and their works are forgotten in favor of a later fashion. Who the forgotten predecessors of Bryant were, he himself will tell us. Being asked in February, 1818, to write an article on American poetry for the *North American Review*, he replied:

"Most of the American poets of much note, I believe, I have read: Dwight, Barlow, Trumbull, Humphreys, Honeywood, Clifton, Paine. The works of Hopkins I have never met with. I have seen Philip Freneau's writings, and some things by Francis Hopkinson. There was a Dr. Ladd, if I am not mistaken in the name, of Rhode Island, who, it seems, was much celebrated in his time for his poetical talent, of whom I have seen hardly anything, and another, Dr. Church, a Tory at the beginning of the Revolution, who was compelled to leave the country, and some of whose satirical verses which I have heard recited possess considerable merit as specimens of forcible and glowing invective. I have read most of Mrs. Morton's poems, and turned over a volume of stale and senseless rhymes by Mrs. Warren. Before the time of these writers, some of whom are still alive, and the rest belong to the generation which has just passed away, I imagine that we could hardly be said to have any poetry of our own, and indeed it seems to me that American poetry, such as it is, may justly enough be said to have had its rise with that knot of Connecticut poets, Trumbull and others, most of whose works appeared about the time of the Revolution." [1]

Bryant's list contains the name of not one poet whose works are read to-day. All these volumes belong to *fossil literature*—literature, that is, which may be dug up and studied for the light it may throw on the customs of a time, or its intellectual development, but which, so far as its own vitality is concerned, has passed away beyond hope of resuscitation. The historical student of American poetry may read Barlow's "Columbiad" as a matter of duty: but those of us to whom poetry is the breath of life will not seek it in that literary graveyard. Reverently, rather, will we read the titles on the tombstones and pass on.

Almost coeval with American independence itself was the notion that there ought to be an independent American literature. The Revolution had resulted in the formation of a republic new in pattern, in opportunities, in ideals; a republic which, having broken forever with the political system of Britain, would gladly have been freed from all obligations—including intellectual and æsthetic obligations—to her. We hardly realize how acute was the sensitiveness of our great-grandfathers on this point. The satisfaction they took in recalling the victories of Bennington and Yorktown vanished when they were reminded—and there was always some candid foreigner at hand to remind them—that a nation's real greatness is measured not by the size of its crops, nor by its millions of square miles of surface, nor by the rapidity with which its population doubles, nor even by its ability to whip King George the Third's armies, but by its contributions to philosophy, to literature, to art, to religion. "What have you to show in *these* lines?" we imagine the candid foreigner to have been perpetually asking; and the patriotic American to have winced, as he had to reply, "Nothing;" unless, indeed, he happened to have Thomas Jefferson's philosophical poise. To the slur of Abbé Raynal, that "America had not produced a single man of genius," Jefferson replied: "When we shall

[1] *A Biography of Wm. Cullen Bryant*, by Parke Godwin: i, 154.

have existed as a people as long as the Greeks did before they produced a Homer, the Romans a Virgil, the French a Racine and Voltaire, the English a Shakespeare and Milton, should this reproach be still true, we will inquire from what unfriendly causes it has proceeded that the other countries of Europe and



BRYANT IN EARLY MANHOOD.
(From a portrait by Inman for the "N. Y. Mirror.")

quarters of the earth shall not have inscribed any name of ours on the roll of poets."

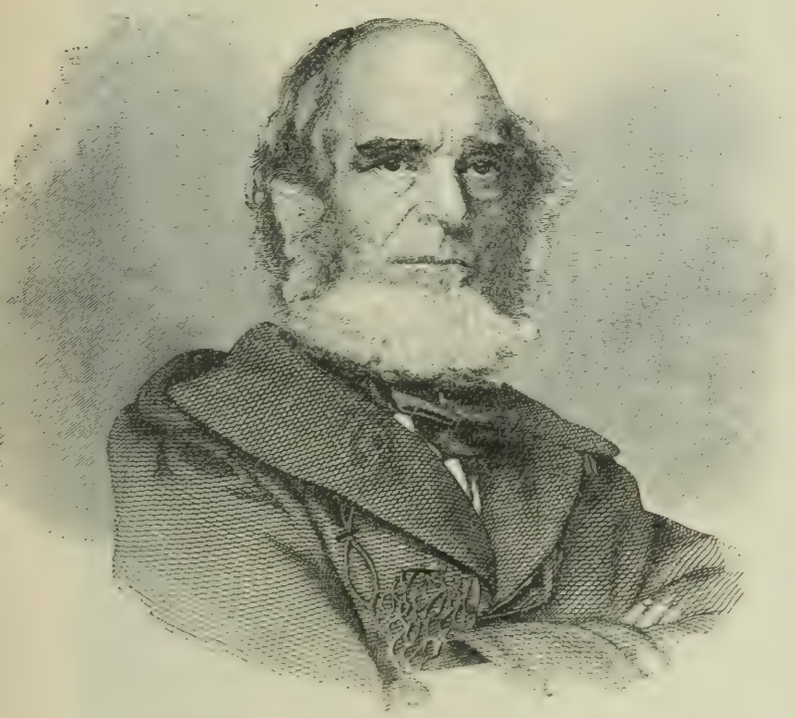
Very few Americans, however, could bear with Jeffersonian equanimity the imputation of inferiority. All were well aware that they had just achieved a revolution without parallel in history; they were honestly proud of it; and they could not help feeling touchy when their critics, ignoring this stupendous achievement, censured them for failure in fields they had never entered. A few, like Jefferson, would respond, "Give us time;" the majority either masked their irritation under pretended contempt for the opinion of foreigners, or silently admitted the impeachment. There grew up, on the one hand, "spread eagleism"—brag over our material and political bigness—and, on the other, an impatient desire to produce masterpieces which should not fear comparison with the best the world could show. The Hebrew patriarchs, whose faith Jehovah tested by denying them children till the old age of their wives, were not less troubled at the postponement of their dearest wishes than were those eager watchers for the advent of American genius. Long before Bryant's little volume was published, in 1821, those watchers had begun to speculate as to the sort of works in which that genius would manifest itself, and then was conjured up that bogy—"The American Spirit"—which has flitted up and down through our college lecture-rooms and fluttered the minds of immature critics ever since. It was generally agreed that the question to be asked about each new book should be "Has it The American Spirit?" and not, "Is it excellent?" Nobody knew how to define that spirit, but everybody had a teasing conviction that unless it were conspicuous the offspring of American genius could not prove their legitimacy. Foreigners, especially the English, encouraged this conviction. They expected something strange and uncouth; they would accept nothing else as genuine. Hence, years afterward, when Whitman, with cowboy gait, came swaggering up Parnassus, shouting nicknames at the Muses and ready to slap Apollo on the back, our perspicuous English cousins exclaimed, "There! there! that's American! At last we've found a poet with The American Spirit!" For quite other reasons Whitman deserves serious attention: not for those extravagances which he deluded himself and his unrestrained admirers into thinking were most precious manifestations of The American Spirit. This bogy has now been pretty thoroughly exorcised, its followers being chiefly the writers of bad grammar, bad spelling and slang—which pass for dialect stories—and an occasional student of literature, who finds very little of the American product that could not have been produced elsewhere. We may dismiss The American Spirit, bidding it seek its spectral companion, The Great American Novel, but we must remember that even before Bryant began to write it was worrying the minds of our literary folk.

Bryant himself must, consciously or unconsciously, have been subjected to the influences we have surveyed—for who can escape breathing the common



BRYANT IN MIDDLE LIFE.
(From a picture by C. Giovanni Thompson.)

atmosphere? But he had within him that which is more potent than any external mould, and which is the one trait hereditary in genius of every kind—he had sincerity. What he saw, he saw with his own eyes; what he spake, he spake with his own lips. And inevitably it followed that men proclaimed him original. His secret, his method, were no more than this. "I saw some lines by you to the skylark," he writes to his brother in 1838. "Did you ever see such a bird? Let me counsel you to draw your images, in describing Nature, from what you observe around you, unless you are professedly composing a description of



BRYANT IN ABOUT THE YEAR 1855.

some foreign country, when, of course, you will learn what you can from books. The skylark is an English bird, and an American who has never visited Europe has no right to be in raptures about it." That last sentence explains Bryant; it is worth a hundred essays on The American Spirit; it should be the warning of every writer. The raptures of Americans over English skylarks they had never seen were then and have always been the bane of our literature. Eighty years ago the lowlands at the foot of our Helicon had been turned into a slough by the tears of rhymsters who did not feel the griefs they sang of, and the woods howled with sighs which caused no pang to the sighers. Bryant, by merely being natural and sincere, was instantly recognized as belonging to that lineage every one of whose children is a king.

The story of his entry into literature, though well known, cannot be too often told. Born at Cummington, a little village on the Hampshire hills, Massachusetts, November 3, 1794, his father was a genial, fairly cultivated country doctor; his mother, Sarah Snell, an indefatigable housewife, with Yankee common sense and deep-grained Puritan principles. William Cullen, the second of several children, was precocious; both parents encouraged his aptitude for verse-making, and a satire which he wrote in 1807 on Jefferson and the Embargo his father was proud to have printed in Boston. In 1810 young Bryant entered the sophomore class of Williams College, and spent a year there. He hoped to pass from Williams to Yale, where he looked for more advanced instruction, but his father's means did not permit, and the son, instead of finishing his course at Williams, went into a country lawyer's office and fitted himself for the bar. Just at the moment of indecision, in the autumn of 1811, Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis." Contrary to his custom, he did not show it to his father, but laid it away with other papers in a drawer. Six years later Dr. Bryant, whose duties as a member of the Massachusetts legislature took him often to Boston, and whose bright parts and liberal views made him welcome in the foremost circles there, was asked by his friends who edited the *North American Review*, for some contribution. On returning to Cummington, he happened to find his son's sequestered papers, and choosing "Thanatopsis"—of which, the original being covered with many corrections, he made a copy—and "The Waterfowl," he sent them off to Boston, and they appeared in the *Review* for September, 1817. The young poet having meanwhile completed his legal studies, was practicing law at Great Barrington, unconscious of the fame about to descend upon him. Owing to the handwriting of the copy of the poems sent to the *Review*, however, Dr. Bryant had for a moment the credit of being the author of "Thanatopsis."

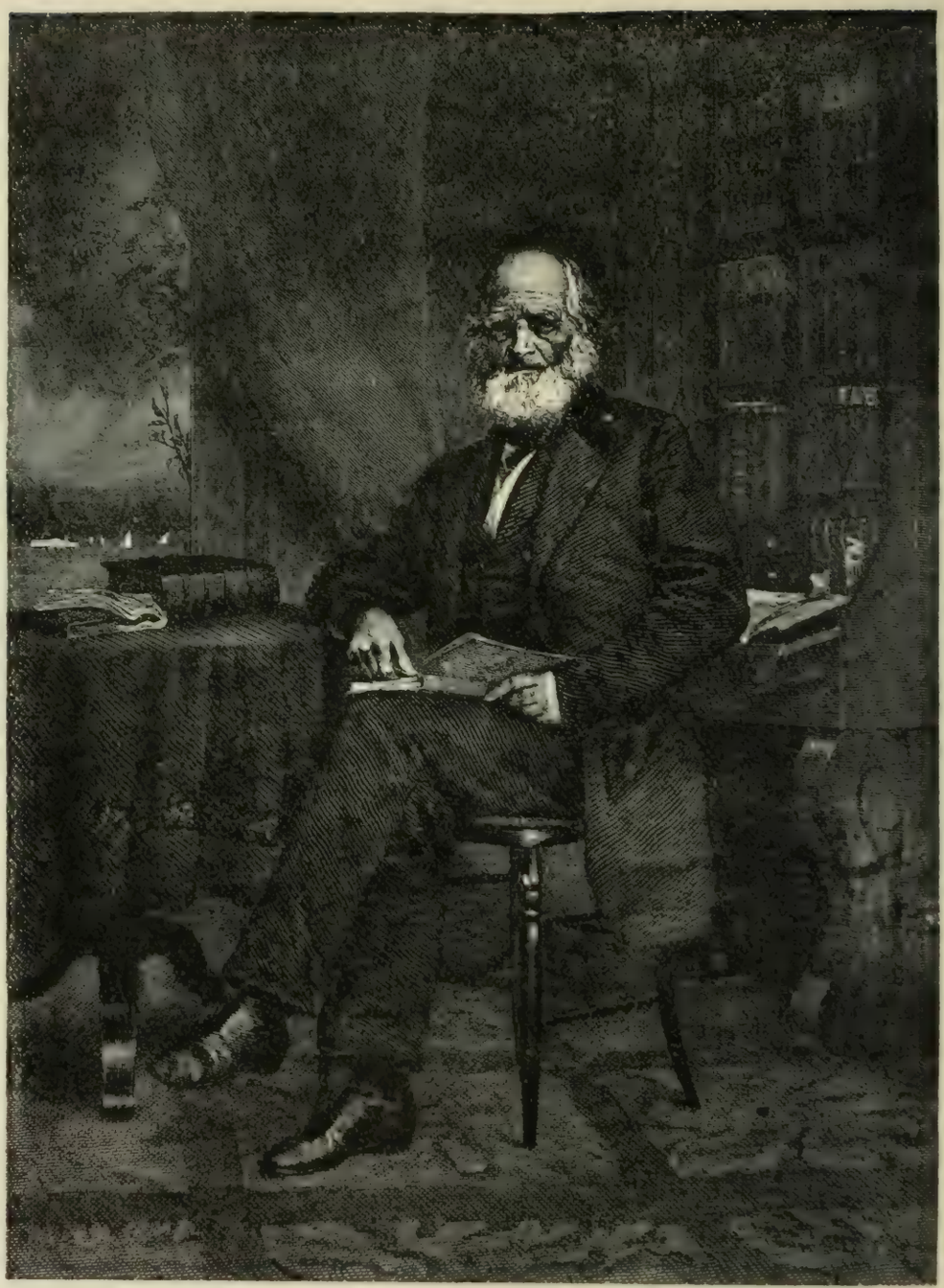
After duly allowing for the common tendency to make fame retroactive we cannot doubt that "Thanatopsis" secured immediate and, relatively, immense recognition. The best judges agreed that at last a bit of genuine American literature was before them; the uncritical but appreciative, from ministers to school children, read, learned, admired and quoted the grave, sonorous lines.

Thanatopsis—a Vision of Death! A strange cornerstone for the poetic literature of the nation which had only recently sprung into life—a nation conscious as no other had been of its exuberant vitality, of its boundless material resources, of its expansiveness and invincible will. Yet neither the glory achieved nor the ambition cherished fired the imagination of the youthful poet. He looked upon the earth, and saw it but a vast grave; he looked upon men and beheld not their high attainments nor the great deeds which blazon human story, but their transcience, their mortality. Nothing in life could so awe him as the majestic mystery of death.

The mood, I believe, is not rare among sensitive and thoughtful youths, who, just as their faculties have ripened sufficiently to enable them to feel a little of the unspeakable delight of living are staggered at realizing for the first time that death is inevitable and that the days are few. That this terrific discovery should kindle thoughts full of sublimity need not surprise us; but we may well be astonished that Bryant at seventeen should have had power to

express them in a poem which is neither morbid nor religiously commonplace.

In 1821 Bryant received the blue ribbon of recognition in being asked to deliver a poem before the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He wrote "The Ages," read it in Cambridge and printed it, together with "Thanatopsis" and a few other pieces, in a little volume. The previous conviction was confirmed; every one spoke of Bryant as *the* American poet. Even the professional critics,—those sapient fellows whose obtuseness is the wonder of posterity—the clique which pooh-poohed Keats, and ha-hahed Wordsworth and bear-baited Carlyle—made in Bryant's case no mistake. Although one of them, indeed, declared that there was "no more poetry in Bryant's poems than in the Sermon on the Mount," yet the opinions were generally laudatory, and the critics were quick in defining the qualities of the new poet. They found in him something of Cowper and something of Wordsworth, but the resemblances did not imply imitation; Bryant might speak their language, but it was his also. No one questioned the genuineness of his inspiration, and not for a quarter of a century after the publication of "Thanatopsis," that is, not until the early forties,—when Longfellow, Whittier, Poe and Emerson began to have a public for their poetry,—did any one question Bryant's primacy. He had been so long the *only* American poet that it was naturally assumed that he would always be the *best*. He had redeemed America from the reproach of barrenness in poetry, as Irving and Cooper redeemed its prose, and Americans could feel toward no others as they felt toward him.



BRYANT AS HE APPEARED IN 1862.

A hundred years have elapsed since his birth; three generations have known his works: what is Bryant to us, who are posterity to him? Is he, like Cimabue in painting, a mere name to date from—a pioneer whom we respect—and nothing more? Far from it. Bryant's poetry is not only chronologically but absolutely interesting: it lives to-day, and the qualities which have vitalized it for three-quarters of a century show no signs of decay. It would be incorrect, of course, to assert that Bryant holds relatively so high a place in our literature as he held fifty years ago; his estate then was the first poetic clearing in the wilderness; its boundaries are still the same; but subsequent poets have made other clearings all around his, and brought into view different prospects and under cultivation different talents.

Let us look briefly at Bryant's domain. Intimate and faithful portrayal of Nature is the product which first draws our attention; next we perceive that the observer who makes the picture is a sober moralist. He delights in Nature for her own sake, for her beauty and variety, and then she suggests to him some rule of conduct, some parallel between her laws and the laws of human life, by which he is comforted and uplifted. Bryant, I have said elsewhere, interprets Nature morally, Emerson spiritually, and Shelley emotionally. We need not stop to inquire which of these methods of interpretation is the highest. Suffice

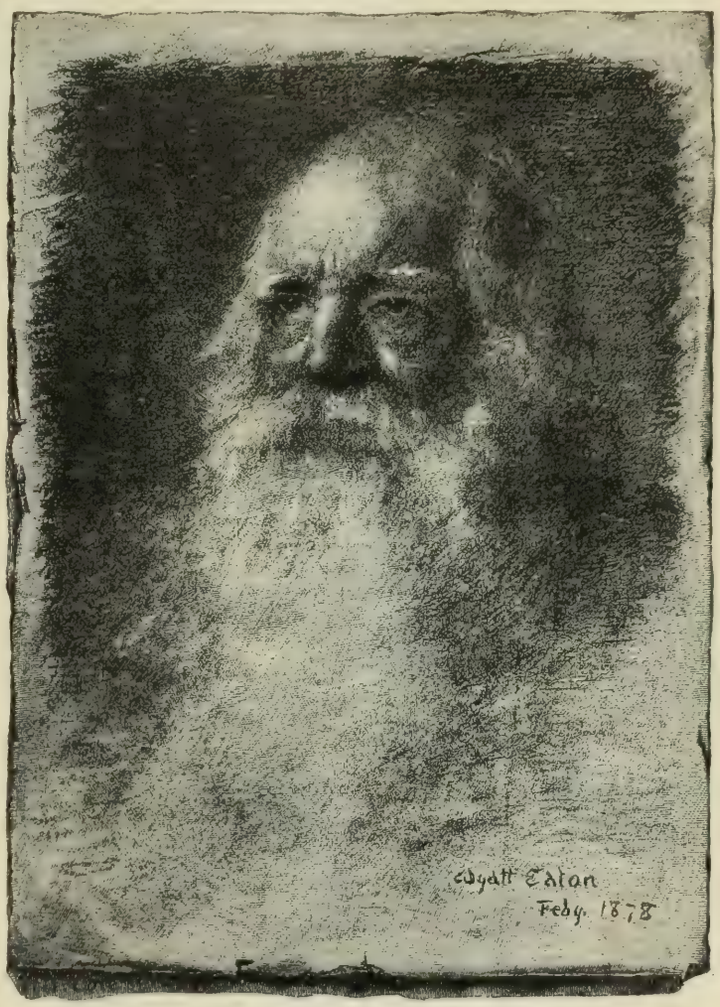
it for us to realize that all of them are valuable, and that the poet who succeeds in identifying himself in a marked degree with any one of them will not soon be forgotten.

That Wordsworth preceded Bryant in the moral interpretation of Nature detracts nothing from Bryant's merit. The latest prophet is no less original than the earliest; for originality lies in being a prophet at all. Young Bryant, wandering over the bleak Hampshire hills or in the woods or along the brawling streams, had original impressions, which he trustingly recorded: and to-day, if you go to Cummington, you will marvel at the fidelity of his record. But his poetry is true not only there; it is true in every region where Nature has similar aspects; symbolically, it is true everywhere.

There being no doubt as to the veracity of his pictures, what shall we say of that other quality, the moral tone which pervades them? That, too, is of a kind men will not soon outgrow. It inculcates courage, patience, fortitude, trust; it springs from the optimism of one who believes in the ultimate triumph of good, not because he can prove it, but because his whole being revolts at the thought of evil. He has the stoic's dread of proving unequal to any shock of misfortune, the Christian's dread of the taint of sin. Here are two ideals, each the complement of the other, which the world cannot outgrow, and the poet who—pondering on a fringed gentian or the flight of a waterfowl, or on a rivulet bickering among its grasses—found new incitements to courage and virtue, thereby associated himself with the eternal. To interpret nature morally in this fashion, which is Bryant's fashion, is to rise far above the level of the common didacticism of our pulpits. Professional moralists go to nature for figures of speech to furnish forth their sermons and religious verse, as they go to their kitchen garden for vegetables; but they do not enter Bryant's world.

Moreover, in painting the scenery of the Hampshire hills and in saturating his descriptions with the moral tonic I have spoken of, Bryant became the representative of a phase of New England life which has had an incalculable influence on the development of this nation. The mitigated Spartanism amid which his youth was passed bred those colonists who carried New England standards with them to the shores of the Pacific. A Puritan by derivation and environment, Byrant was by training and conviction a Unitarian—a combination which made him in a sense the spokesman both of the austerity which had characterized New England ideals in the past, and of the liberalism which during this century has nowhere found more strenuous supporters than in New England.

On many positive grounds, therefore, Bryant's title to fame rests; he was one of Nature's men, he shed moral health, he uttered the ideals of a great race in a transitional epoch. His temperament gave him yet another hostage against oblivion, in making his poetic product small. The poet who, having so many claims to the consideration of posterity, can also plead brevity, need not worry himself about what is called literary immortality. Bryant's typical and best work is comprised in a dozen poems, the longest not exceeding 140 lines. Read "Thanatopsis," "The Yellow Violet," "Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood," "To a Waterfowl," "Green River," "A Winter Piece," "The Rivulet," "A Forest Hymn,"



IN THE YEAR OF HIS DEATH, 1878.
(Reduced from Cole's engraving of Eaton's picture.)

"The Past," "To a Fringed Gentian," "The Death of the Flowers," and "The Battlefield," and you have Bryant's message; the rest of his work either echoes the notes already sounded in these, or represents uncharacteristic, and therefore transitory, moods.

Not less conspicuous than his excellences are Bryant's limitations. We may say of him that, like Wordsworth, he did not always overcome a tendency to emphasize the obvious, and that, like almost all contemplative poets, he sometimes made the didactic unnecessarily obtrusive. We have all heard parsons who, after finishing their sermon, sum it up in a valedictory prayer, with a hint as to its application, for the benefit of the Lord; equally superfluous, even for mortal readers, is the moral too often appended to a poem which without it is well able to convey its meaning. In this respect Bryant resembles most of our American poets, in whom didacticism has prevailed to an extent that will lessen their repute with posterity; for each generation manufactures more than enough of this commodity for its own consump-

tion and cannot be induced to try stale moralities left over from the fathers.

Bryant's self-control, the backbone of a character of high integrity, prevented him from indulging in emotions which, if they be not the substance of great poetry, are the color, the glow, which give great poetry its charm. He addresses the intellect; he has, if not heat, light; and he does not, as emotional poets sometimes do, play the intellect false or lead it astray.

In his versification he is compact and stately, though occasionally stiff. He came at the end of that metrical drought which lasted from Milton's death to Burns, when the instinct for writing musical iambics was lost, and, instead, men wrote in measured thuds, by rule. That phenomenon the psychologist should explain. How was it that a people lost its ear, during a century and a half, for metrical music,—as if a violinist should suddenly prefer a tom-tom to his violin? Probably the exorbitant use of hymn and psalm singing, that came in with the Puritans, helped to degrade English poetry. The spirit which expelled emotion from worship and destroyed whatever it could of the beauty of England's churches had no understanding for metrical harmony. Any poor shred of morality, the tritest dogmatic platitude, if stretched thin, chopped into the required number of feet, rhymed, and packed into six or eight stanzas, with clumsy variations on the doxology at the end, made a hymn, for the edification of persons whose object was worship and not beauty. As a means to unction, mere doggerel, sung out of tune, would serve as well as anything.

At any rate, the taste for rigid iambics would naturally be acquired by Bryant at his church-going in childhood and from the eighteenth century poets whom he read earliest. The beautiful variety of modulations which Coleridge, Shelley, Keats and Tennyson have shown this verse—the historic metre of our race—to be susceptible of, lay beyond Bryant's range. His verse is either simple, almost colloquial, or dignified, as befits his theme; even in ornament he is sober. As he never surpassed the grandeur of conception of "Thanatopsis," so, I think, he did not afterward equal the splendid metrical sweep of certain passages in that wonderful poem.

And this fact points to another: Bryant is one of the few poets of genuine power whose poetic career shows no advance. The first arrow he drew from his quiver was the best, and with it he made his longest shot; many others he sent in the same direction, but they all fell behind the first. This accounts for the singleness and depth of the impression he has left; he stands for two or three elementals, and thereby keeps his force unscattered. He was not, indeed, wholly insensible to the romanticist stirrings of his time, as such effusions as "The Damsel of Peru," "The Arctic Lover," and "The Hunter's Serenade," bear witness. He wrote several pieces about Indians—not the real red men, but those imaginary noble savages, possessors of all the primitive virtues, with whom our grandfathers peopled the American forests. He wrote strenuously in behalf of Greek emancipation and against slavery, but even here, though the subject lay very near his heart, he could not match the righteous vehemence of Whittier, or Lowell's alternate volleys of sarcasm and rebuke. Like Antaeus, Bryant ceased to be powerful when he did not tread his native earth.

We have thus surveyed his poetical product and genius, for to these first of all is due the celebration of his centennial, and we conclude that his contemporaries were right and that we are right in holding his work precious. But while it is through his poetry that Bryant survives, let us not forget the worth of his personality. For sixty years he was the dean of American letters. By his example he swept away the old foolish idea that unwillingness to pay bills, addiction to the bottle and women, and a preference for frowsy hair and dirty linen are necessary attributes of genius, especially of poetic genius. He disdained the proverbial backbiting and envy of authors. As the editor of a newspaper which for half a century had no superior in the country, he exercised an influence which cannot be computed. We who live under the *régime* of journalists who conceive it to be the mission of newspapers to deposit at every doorstep from eight to eighty pages of the moral and political garbage of the world every morning—we may well magnify Bryant, whose long editorial career bore witness that being a journalist should not absolve a man from the common obligations of moral cleanliness, of veracity, of scandal-hating, of delicacy, of honor.

Finally, Bryant was a great citizen—that last product which it is the business of our education and our political and social life to bring forth. In a monarchy the soldier is the type most highly prized, but in a democracy, if democratic forms shall long endure, citizens of the Bryant pattern, whose chief concern in public not less than in private life, is to "make reason and the will of God prevail," must abound in constantly increasing numbers. Happy and grateful should we be that in commemorating our earliest poet we can discern no line of his which has not an upward tendency, no trait of his character unfit to be used in building a noble, strong and righteous State.

THE CHURCH AND ITS RELATION TO LABOR.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE REUNION CONFERENCE AT GRINDELWALD BY MR. A. E. FLETCHER.

NO fact will perhaps strike the future historian more powerfully than the transition from individualism to Altruism, or, as I should prefer to call it, from selfishness to brotherliness, which has been the marked feature of recent ethical and political movements. Every accurate observer of social phenomena must have noticed this transition, which, though far from complete, is steadily progressing. The old selfish other-worldliness which peopled



MR. ALFRED EWEN FLETCHER,
Editor of the "London Daily Chronicle."

heaven with a few disagreeable persons and sent all the rest of mankind to the penal settlements of the universe has been abandoned in favor of the nobler belief that our life on earth is part of the eternal order in which all men, if they strive together, may live together as brothers having one Father in heaven whom you can no more separate from earth than the end from the means.

Not only in ethics has this movement toward Altruism been current, but also in politics, notwithstanding the vast amount of rascality still connected with that science. Though our Parliaments are still almost exclusively composed of members of the propertied class, yet even the Conservative section are beginning to recover from the shock which they felt on the promulgation of the doctrine that property had its duties as well as its rights. A great deal of legislation now proceeds on this assumption. Notice Sir Wm. Harcourt's last Budget. Moreover, there is growing among us an increasing school of thinkers who are beginning to question whether property has any right at all beyond the rights of trusteeship on behalf of the community, and to urge that the conduct of all of us, whether we are holders of property or not, should be placed, not on what we can claim from others, but on what we owe to them; not upon right but upon duty. Now this change has been the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century, and is far more important than all our discoveries in science, than all our revolutions in the methods of industrial production, than all our improvements in the art and implements of war, because it points to a time when nations, so far from being proud of their arms, will be ashamed of them, when the profession of arms will be a disgrace and not an honor, and when we shall have no more respect for our Jingo generals and umbrella commanders-in-chief than we have for the court fools, who, in the old days, did their best to make monarchy ridiculous.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT 1800 YEARS AGO.

Now it is important to remember this transition of which I have been speaking in discussing the subject of the duty of the Church toward labor problems. The labor movement is part of this great ethical movement of which I have been speaking, and whatever attitude the Church may assume toward it, it cannot possibly arrest it. The worst you can do is to obstruct it, but I hope you will do your best not to obstruct it, because its permanence is like that of the rising tide. Waves may roll backward and forward, but the great tide itself will roll on, sweeping before it every house that is built upon the sands.

Now what is this labor movement? Is it a question of wages only, a fight on the part of the stronger trade unions to get more than their share of the earnings of labor? Is it a mere scramble on the part of the worker to get snaps at the capitalists' drawings? Then I hope the Church will do its best to defeat it. But it is something far better and nobler than that. It is an effort on the part of the masses of the people to realize the great Christian ideal, that man cannot live by bread alone. It is an effort on the part of the masses of the people to so far improve their material conditions that their life may not be one

long struggle with poverty, or a great obstruction to moral progress as well as the general welfare. The labor movement is not a thing of yesterday or to-day. It was not the creation of Karl Marx, Keir Hardie or John Burns. It is more than 1,800 years old. It began with a Jewish workman of Galilee. It was started on a memorable Sabbath morning in Nazareth, when Jesus went into the synagogue, and there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Isaiah. And when he had opened the book he found the place where it was written, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor. He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, the recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, and to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. And he closed the book and gave it again to the minister and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the congregation were fixed upon him, and he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." That I say was the beginning of the labor movement of modern times. You remember how Milton, in that magnificent Hymn to the Nativity, describes how the darkness and superstition of the ancient world fled on the rising of the star over Bethlehem's plains. But not only was Olympus emptied of its gods at the birth of the Redeemer, but the old-world despotisms, based as they were on individualism and capitalism and greed, had their powers shaken to their foundation. And this utterance of Jesus at the very beginning of his ministry sounded the death knell of slavery in the Roman empire, as later on it overthrew the military serfdom in the middle ages, and still more recently it loosened the manacles from the victims of European, African and American slavery. That is why I call this the commencement of the labor movement.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE LIVING WAGE.

Now you will notice that the passage from the Gospel I have quoted states that "Jesus *began* to say unto them. This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." He has not finished saying that. He is repeating it to the Churches to-day; not only to the Churches, but to every man who has ears to hear. Repeating it to-day, when we have, in place of slavery, established an order of things under which vast multitudes of our fellow men and women, although they have the incomparable blessing of liberty, are even worse off than the heathen, because under slavery the owner housed, fed, and clothed his slaves. Therefore the problem of the labor movement to-day is, notwithstanding the altered circumstances of the time, practically the same as regards its object as it was when first started on that Sabbath morning in Nazareth. It means the preaching of the Gospel to the poor, the healing of the broken-hearted, the liberation of the captive, the recovery of sight to the blind, especially of those who are blind to the best interests of the vast majority of their fellows; the setting of liberty to those that are bound, the preaching of the acceptable year of the Lord. No year can be acceptable to the Lord in which capitalists are allowed to prevent the worker from receiving an answer to the Lord's Prayer: Give us this day our daily bread. Therefore the Churches, if they are in earnest, if they believe in preaching the acceptable year of the Lord, must earnestly preach the doctrine of the living wage, on behalf of which so remarkable a triumph has recently been won as a result of the great struggle in the coal industry in the summer and autumn of last year.

THE MINERS AND THE MILITARY.

A very remarkable incident happened during the struggle which illustrated the nature of the forces at the back of the labor movement and of the capitalist movement. A Liberal Government, I am sorry to say, did not hesitate to send to the mine-owning magistrates what they were pleased to call "the resources of civilization." Well, on one occasion a whole troop of cavalry was ordered to a peaceful colliery village in Yorkshire, where one of the alarmed coal-owning magistrates expected there was to be some tremendous storm.

What did the troops find? Not an atmosphere of violence, but of a very different kind. They found a multitude of earnest and serious men marching to a service in the Methodist church, singing as they went in long procession over hill and dale that grand old hymn which we sang last night:

> "Our God, our help in ages past,
> Our hope in years to come;
> Our refuge from the stormy blast,
> And our eternal Home."

That was the demonstration which Her Majesty's troops met drawn up in battle array. Never, perhaps, did the forces of the Crown receive so great a humiliation. Can you wonder that these men triumphed. In spite of the fact that all the forces of the Crown were at the command of the masters, in spite of the fact that the great dignitaries of the Church of England and of the Nonconformist churches, safe in the enjoyment of their minimum wage, looked askance at their movement, it commanded the sympathy of many hard working clergy of all denominations and roused the consciences of a very large section of the Church to subscribe to the fund which had been started to enable these men to win. That triumph was one of the greatest victories won since the abolition of slavery, not only for labor but for Christianity, because it was not fought for the miners alone, but for every poor worker, every poor clerk, every poor literary man, every man in the receipt of wages, who have now a far better chance of getting a living wage than ever before. These men won because they made a great sacrifice for a great idea, which idea was a living wage.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE GOSPEL.

You ask me to define a living wage. I frankly tell you I cannot. The living wage to me is a living principle, which is—that wages shall govern contracts, and not contracts wages, that the capital-

ists shall not be allowed to enter into cut-throat competition with the assumption that they can recoup themselves from loss by taking it out of wages.

We are told that this principle is contrary to political economy. It is not contrary to the political economy of the New Testament, which is quite good enough for me, and I am prepared to say quite good enough for the greatest and most scientific of political economists, John Ruskin. Ruskin thirty years ago published his great work, "Unto this Last," and the people said, Mr. Ruskin may be a very great art-critic, but he should not write about what he does not understand. Now they say, after thirty years' experience of this political economy according to the Gospel, Mr. Ruskin is not an art-critic but a great economist. John Stuart Mill, an old-fashioned economist, as he is called, very nearly anticipated Ruskin. He said: "In all circumstances of life in which you may be placed, endeavor to act as though you would win the approval of Jesus of Nazareth." None of those old-fashioned economists ever preached so monstrous a doctrine as that the workers could not improve their condition by combination. They held that if once the workers permitted their standard of living to be lowered, their wages would follow.

REMEMBER THE HUMAN FACTOR.

Now there is a very good story which no doubt you have heard before, and therefore I will tell it again. A German economist illustrates the importance of taking the human element into consideration thus. It is the story of a schoolmaster and his pupil. Said the man to the boy: "How many are there of you in your family?" "Three," was the answer—"mother, father and me." "Supposing there were five glasses of beer on your father's table," said the master, "and he had one, and your mother one, and you one, how many will be left?" "None," said the boy. "My boy," replied the master, "you do not know your arithmetic." "Ah! but I know my father," responded the youth.

This illustration shows the importance of not neglecting the human elements in our economic theories. Another good story showing how the workman should aim at raising his wages, is that of the mule and his master. Said the man to the mule: "Why do you expect me to feed you on clover and thistles, your father was content with thistles." "Yes," replied the mule, "because he was an ass."

THE UNEMPLOYED.

We are told that it is impossible to give the living wage all round because there are more workers than Work. That brings me to the question of the unemployed, which is a peculiarly Church question, for the Church which has done much in the past. Before suggesting any methods for dealing practically with this problem let me remark that the unemployed are of two kinds—those who are paid into idleness, and those who are forced into idleness. And the existence of the one class is the cause of the existence of the other. Those who have not studied the statistics on this question will perhaps be surprised to learn that we annually pay something like $40,000,000 for keeping people in idleness. By this means we get a false standard of finance and commerce, which is accompanied by such calamaties as the Baring failure—such men as Jabez Balfour. Then again, you have men, not satisfied with gambling on the Stock Exchange, exploiting the natives of Africa. As the London *Daily News* once said, in exchange for ivory and gold we give measles, drugs and gin. For all these false ideas of living and finance someone must pay, and it falls mainly on the worker. And while this system of things lasts you will always have a large class of unemployed.

Thus we come to those who are forced into idleness without payment. Some, I admit, will not work if work is offered. But these men are the victims of heredity, or perhaps were gradually turned into loafers. Then you have a large class who have worked hard all their lives and have to end their days in the workhouse. These poor old men and women you meet in the streets of London in workhouse clothes. Do not call them paupers, for you may be insulting in them Christ, the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Do not call them paupers, but veteran soldiers of industry who have fallen in the battle in the midst of their friends, whose homes have been left unto them desolate.

THE LAND POLICY OF JESUS.

Now how to find employment? If you say your industrial enterprises have got too many workers you must direct attention to the land. What is the use of that; agriculture is depressed? Why? Because we have reversed the policy of Jesus on the land question. They have not reversed it here (in Switzerland). Jesus said, Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Here among these hills you have the meek, honest, peace-making peasants. In England we have reversed all this, and said, Blessed are the proud, for they shall inherit the earth. Hence all the land in Great Britain is in the hands of a few aristocratic families, and a nice mess they have made of their monopoly—26,000,000 of acres uncultivated, to say nothing of many millions more only partly cultivated. You have no right to asume that God has sent more people into the world than there is food for. He has made this world so beautiful and so bountiful that it is capable of producing far more than we yet get out of it, thirty, sixty, and one hundred fold more.

THE LANDLORD INCUBUS.

Agriculture is not depressed where the landlord does not keep his land for the purpose of hunting game instead of securing food for the people. I can tell you scores of men who are making fortunes at farming. I know an instance of a man with a farm in Lincolnshire. The previous tenant was ruined by certain landlord restrictions. The present tenant went to the landlord and said: "Let me have that farm and I will give you 10 per cent. more than that man, without his conditions." He obtained the farm and commenced

farming on a new method. He grew what people wanted to buy in the London and Liverpool markets, and where the late tenant was only employing ten laborers, to my own knowledge that man employs 100, and he does not pay a man less than 3 shillings a day, which is higher than the average wage. These are the men who are solving the problem of the unemployed.

Then you have that great scheme for the afforestation of waste lands—26,000,000 of acres of waste land which are growing nothing and are worth nothing. We must employ the unemployed somehow. You might grow on the waste lands all the timber you import at the cost of $30,000,000 a year. This, it is assumed, would employ 70,000 men for forty years, after which you would employ many more men, because there would be the preparing of the trees as well as planting them.

WHAT THE CHURCHES OUGHT TO DO.

Why should not the Church insist on the importance of the government taking up some such scheme as this? Why should not the Church start an experiment in farming? Even if it cost money it is better than chucking it away in doles. The Churches have an immense power of raising money. A man was once stopped by a robber, who demanded his money. "I have none," was the reply. "I have just been to a Methodist meeting." If some of the large sums raised by the Churches from motives of great benevolence—but which are not always administered wisely—were devoted to experimental agriculture, it would do much to solve the unemployed difficulty. The Churches, and not only government, must seriously consider what is to be done with these people, if the Churches believe in what Jesus told us to pray for incessantly—our daily bread. If you cannot do that then Christ has failed, and your religion is played out. But Christ has not failed, and your religion is not played out if it is based on the New Testament political economy. Of course, this proposal might involve a large amount of self-sacrifice, of disappointment, and of suffering. All great reforms, all great revolutions that have been brought about by Christianity, have involved great suffering and great sorrow. But that is merely an illustration of the doctrine, the great Christian doctrine, that regeneration comes through suffering, and is no evidence that Christianity had failed.

CHRISTIANITY NOT PLAYED OUT.

To say that Christianity has failed because revolutions have been accompanied by great sufferings, because it did not prevent all the troubles of the past, and has not yet removed the burdens of the world's sorrow, you might as well say that the great globe itself is played out because it has had great earthquakes and visitations of the deluge and the storm.

In spite of these awful phenomena in the presence of which man's control seems but an idle thing, in spite of monsoon and earthquake, the great world moves calmly on in the changeless order of the universe—moves calmly on to what the ancient poet conceived to be the mysterious music of the spheres. So is it in the world of men. In spite of wars and calamities and the untold miseries that come the race moves on—on forever to what Mazzini calls the music of the collective progress of humanity. By him who puts his ear to the movement of the century that music can be heard echoing down from cycle to cycle of recorded time. It has sustained the faith, kindled the courage of brave and generous souls of every race in every age and every clime. All that is wise in government and statesmanship, all that is inspiring in art or in song, all that is noble in life or in death has been set to its sad sweet symphony. It is silent at times in periods of triumphant iniquities; it has but slept, for it cannot die. Hence at great crises in history it has risen again clear as a clarion note on the lips of poet, prophet, or believer who have raised men's hearts with the reutterance of the message once delivered to the people: Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Rest in the joyous awakening from the indifference of failure and the death of despair, to share the certain hope of a glorious resurrection of new national, social and intellectual life; rest in the self-sacrificing energy begotten of high ideals of life and citizenship and duty by which alone man marks his ascent to the higher life of the world, and moves forward to the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE COREAN WAR.

THE *North American Review* for September comes forth with three articles on the Corean war, all by writers qualified to give first-hand information on the subject: Hon. Augustin Heard, late United States Minister to Corea, Durham White Stevens, Counselor of the Japanese Legation at Washington and Howard Martin, ex-Secretary of Legation at Pekin.

Japan the Aggressor.

Mr. Heard writes to counteract what he regards as almost a prejudice of Americans in favor of Japan and against China. That Japan has resolutely entered on the path of Western civilization, while China holds back, is not to him sufficient reason to argue that the chief aim of Japan in case of success will be to help Corea to the enjoyment of the same privileges. His study of the relations which have existed between Japan and Corea for years and a close observation of the events which brought about the present conflict, lead him to suspect that Japan's attitude toward Corea is that of the wolf toward the lamb. Fully one-half of Corea's import trade and more than nine-tenths of her export trade are with Japan, and it is with an eye toward the extension of her own commerce and a desire to proclaim to the world her growing strength rather than with a wish to introduce Western methods into the peninsula that Japan has "provoked" the present quarrel with China; and that she has provoked this quarrel there is no doubt in Mr. Heard's mind.

COREA'S FEELING TOWARD JAPAN.

As to which master Corea would choose to serve were the choice open to her, Mr. Heard's article does not leave the reader in doubt. He says: "Apart from any question of vassalage, there is a strong feeling of respect and affection entertained by Coreans for China, growing out of the kindly treatment which has been characteristic of China's intercourse with them as a rule. It is far otherwise with Japan. It is hated by every Corean from the Northern boundary to the Southern sea. This hatred is a legacy from the great invasion three centuries ago, which left the country desolate and from which she has never recovered, and it has been revived and intensified by the policy which has been lately pursued." In short, the course of Japan in Corea is only explicable on the theory that it is intended to promptly reduce the people to subjection. Wonderfully progressive, high spirited, brave, ingenious, enterprising, courteous, artistic to their finger tips, and most attractive as are the Japanese, "all gentleness seems to go out of their natures," says Mr. Heard, "when Corea is concerned." There are no horrors from which they shrunk in their last invasion, and the cry "On to Corea" will raise the Jingo Party in Japan. It is this party which is now gaining the ascendancy, and to which the government seems to have finally yielded.

The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Heard are:

PROTESTING PEACE JAPAN PREPARED FOR WAR.

"First and foremost, that Japan, while protesting that she desires peace, has prepared war. She has not studied late European history without learning the enormous advantage of putting your adversary apparently in the wrong. So far as we know now, she has adroitly forced China to take the first ostensible step toward war, and so alienate general sympathy. It was as certain as anything earthly could be that Corea, if in trouble, would turn to China for help; that China must send troops, in despite of the treaty, and the result was inevitable. For her motives we have not far to seek. She is ambitious, and China is her hereditary enemy. And, just now, she is distracted by internal dissension, and hopes that war abroad will give her peace at home.

"China is anti-progressive, not to say retroactive. She will delay or crush development; but if Corea falls into the hands of Japan, God help her!"

Japan the Champion of Civilization.

Mr. Durham White Stevens attributes no such selfish motive to Japan in entering upon the war. In this writer's opinion, Japan is championing the interests of the nations of the civilized world against China in the present conflict. "They are not battling for the possession of Corea; Japan has distinctly disavowed such an ambition. They are fighting because China in its Corean affairs persists in playing a *rôle* which menaces not Japanese interests alone, but the interests of every nation that has relations with Corea, and the success of which means the perpetuation of all those abuses which have reduced the hermit kingdom to its present level; the destruction of the germs of enterprise and progress, and perhaps the final extinction of Corea as an independent State." Strong as are these expressions, Mr. Stevens believes that a review of the relations of the countries for the past twenty years will confirm their accuracy.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Following is Mr. Stevens' account of the cause of the present conflict: Unable to cope with the agrarian revolt which broke out last spring, and which was due to the usual cause, arbitrary and oppressive exactions by the authorities, "the Corean government called upon China for assistance. It was rendered with a precipitancy which smacked of preconcerted arrangement. The 'timely notice' demanded by the Tientsin Convention to be given to Japan was of the briefest and most perfunctory character. Moreover, the curt announcement was accompanied by the statement that China had sent this aid to 'the tributary country.' Japan would

have been more than human if she had not taken up the gage thus carelessly thrown down. She also sent troops, and in doing so she acted clearly within the rights secured to her by covenant and by custom. No nation has greater interests in Corea to protect than she, and none has suffered more in the past under similar circumstances. To guard against a repetition of injury was merely the exercise of ordinary prudence. Besides, there has been no concealment of the fact that the Japanese government perceived in these events an opportunity for the permanent amelioration of Corean affairs. An isolated agrarian revolt might have been easily suppressed; the problem in this case was rather to extinguish the causes which had led to the constant recurrence of such revolts in Corea, and thereby to relieve that country of the necessity of calling upon either Japan or China for aid. This was the view of the case which the Japanese government frankly presented for China's consideration. They invited the Chinese government to join them in devising some plan whereby the administration of Corean affairs might be so improved as to place them upon a just and stable basis. They claimed no right that they did not concede equally to China; all that they asked was a fair and equitable adjustment of difficulties which threatened the interests of both countries. China's answer was confined to a simple demand for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. The revolt was suppressed, she claimed, and there was no longer any necessity for the presence of foreign troops in Corea. The details of this negotiation, so characteristic of Chinese diplomacy, would be ludicrous, were it not for the tragic consequences which have followed. The Chinese troops had hardly landed in Corea, certainly they had not fired a shot against the rebels, when apparently the promptitude of Japan in following China's example took the Chinese and their Corean abettors by surprise, and the rebellion was suppressed. Then came the demand for the withdrawal of the troops; and the iteration of that demand has been the sole reply which China has deigned to make to Japan's proposals.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

"Japan, if she had complied with that demand, would have stultified herself. Not only would there have been no assurance that the revolt which had been so miraculously suppressed would not have broken out again with a violence redoubled by the weakness which the Corean government had shown, but the certainty would have remained that the same causes would have produced the same effects, and that again and again Japan would have been called upon to encounter the same risks with the same bootless results. Is it, therefore, a matter of surprise that she resolved to reach the root of the difficulty, and to exterminate it once and for all, with China's assistance if possible, but if not by the exercise of the power which is of right hers as the one most vitally interested? Her attitude may be summed up in a word. She had expressly disavowed any idea of territorial aggrandizement, and she has no designs upon the independence of Corea. On the contrary, the consummation and the perpetuation of that independence are the very objects for which she is striving. In retaining her troops in Corea—the point upon which most stress has been laid—she has not only kept within the strict letter of her rights as defined by her compact with China, but she has taken the most effective means of carrying out the spirit and the purpose of its obligations. In doing this she has been forced into a war which she has used every honorable means to avoid. It would not be becoming in her friends to anticipate the results of that war, but in view of all that has been asserted this much may be said: that no fear of domestic revolution or disturbance has forced her to this issue, and that she will use whatever advantage fortune may bring her with justice and moderation."

The Respective Fighting Strength of the Contestants.

Mr. Martin takes much the same view of the affair, as will appear from the following paragraph: "The entire world must be fully awake to the fact that the success of Japan in Corea means reform and progress—governmental, social, and commercial—in that unhappy country, measures already introduced and urged by the Japanese, but rendered almost failures both by the inertia and lack of spirit in the natives, and a more or less active opposition on the part of China. The success of the Chinese means the forcing back of the Coreans to Oriental sluggishness, superstition, ignorance, and anti-foreign sentiment and methods. It is a conflict between modern civilization, as represented by Japan; and barbarism, or a hopelessly antiquated civilization, by China. The one is upholding the 'laws of nations;' the other maintains to the bitter end its imperious ideas of vassal states. That knowledge should command certain sympathy, it would seem, for our little friends from the 'Land of Gentle Manners,' as Sir Edwin Arnold calls Japan."

CIVILIZATION VS. BARBARISM.

Regarding the military organization of the contestants Mr. Martin says:

"The universal service system used on the European continent is that on which the Japanese army is organized. Its men are well trained and full of that *esprit* so essential to the soldier. But they are not hardy, a result of the immoral practices of the country, and enter service in a more or less weakened condition, while their small stature is prejudicial to Western minds. They are, as a result of this physical reduction, however, agile and active, and might be likened to the Chinamen as athletes to giants. That these qualities are universal enough to be regarded as trifling was evidenced some years since by a prominent member of the Japanese Legation in Washington when witnessing the expert climbing of our cadets at Annapolis. His indifferent criticism was: 'We have monkeys in our land that could do better.' The Japanese fleet is now almost too well known to speak of. Her ships of war, of which there are about fifty modern steam vessels, are seen in every port in

the world, and many of them rank among the fastest. Many foreigners are among its officers and her affection for and sympathy with us were shown as usual in the selection of an American as the first foreigner to command one of her squadrons.

"Opposed to her the Chinese army is also well drilled and trained and composed of marvelous marksmen, whether with bow or rifle. Time and again I have seen wonderful target practice by her mounted archers; riding at a headlong gallop they would rarely fail to hit a small ball lying on the ground, and the accuracy of their men with the native rifle, which has neither stock nor sight, hence no shoulder aim, but which rests on the hip to be discharged and is lighted by a fuse is most extraordinary. Where such personal skill exists the mixture of ancient and modern equipment in its army can scarcely be deplored as creating an inefficiency.

THE CHINESE A PEACEFUL NATION.

"The Chinese are a superlatively peaceful nation, else by what force are these vast masses of human beings kept from flying at each other's throats and indulging in the luxury of mutual extermination? Her millions teem. The density of population and the tangled community of interests would, it would seem, lead to ever-recurring quarrels and strife in this land of too many provinces, too many prefectures, too many districts, too many villages, too many families, too many persons. Wherever there is a sufficient expanse of water her warriors may be found on large squadrons of junks; wherever there are mountains, millions burrow their way into defiles and recesses, troops armed with shield and spear, bow and arrow. She is not asleep. A few hours' outing will show one squads of soldiers armed with Remington breech loaders, match-lock men, and trim steam gunboats mounting Krupp breech-loading cannon. A night's repose at the wayside inn or temple will be broken at early dawn by the rattle of musketry or the roar of cannon at their target practice. I am sure that no conditions of non-readiness have influenced her in the seeming apathy or hesitation as recently manifested. Their ideal warrior is not ours. But then is she not to us a land of contraries? In educating her officers she encourages personal prowess and skill rather than any instruction in military tactics or manœuvering or in any of the requisites of a strategist, and little attention is paid engineering, fortifications or even letters in general. To the eyes of a Westerner the sight of long lines of warriors in petticoats is not a reassuring one. And an umbrella or two and frequent fans up and down the ranks are not conducive to a conviction of soldierly vigor. The character for 'brave' always written on the backs of their uniforms instils a doubt by its assertion, though it was an unkind witticism of some writer that it 'was placed on the back because there an enemy would see it oftenest.' But their overwhelming numbers and the tough fibre of the troops are facts offsetting the brilliant but less solid qualities of the Japanese."

Commercial Aspects of the War.

The article on the Japan-China war in the *Engineering Magazine* is especially important for the reason that it is written by a Japanese, Ter. M. Uyeno, and because it touches on the aspects of the war of particular concern to the American people, namely, the commercial.

From the statistical tables presented by the writer it appears that the commerce of the United States with China and Japan is one sided. We buy largely from both countries, but sell little to them. They can buy cheaper from Europe than from us, but we are compelled to buy from them for the reason that most of the commodities are procurable only from those countries. The most important articles imported from Japan are silk and tea, which amount to more than 80 per cent. of the total imports from that country. Our shipment of petroleum heads the list of our exports. And this is the only American article of considerable value going in that direction. During the fiscal year 1892–93, we imported from Japan merchandise and specie to the value of $37,545,901, and exported to that country $7,346,474 worth of commodities. Our exports to China during the same year amounted to less than $4,000,000, while we imported from that country goods worth over $20,000,000.

THE WAR AS A DISTURBER OF TRAFFIC.

Though one sided, the commerce of the United States with Japan and China, as will be perceived from the foregoing statistics, is extensive and important, and if the war should be prolonged, this trade will undoubtedly be disturbed, if not completely cut off at intervals. Opinions are divided as to the possibilities of European interference in case of blockade of treaty ports; but Mr. Uyeno is inclined to think that both Japan and China have their own independent rights and responsibilities to do what they like in times of war, and it is only right for other powers to observe strict neutrality, and that if outsiders should attempt to raise the blockade of these ports it would mean a violation of the terms of neutrality. He is of opinion, however, that for the present at least there is little apprehension to be felt as to the blockade of the treaty ports of either country, since the Japanese government has signified its intention of not blockading certain ports in China unless necessity arises, and China has not the requisite naval strength to send out boats to blockade Japanese ports. It is possible, however, that our trade with Japan and China may be interfered with in this way: Many men belonging to the industrial classes will no doubt be recruited into active service, while others will be called away from the cultivating of tea and silk, for instance, to work on munitions and other military and naval stores. Every minute taken away from the working time of the tea growers and the silk weavers will have its effect upon the production of these commodities.

Mr. Uyeno contends in a paragraph for the establishment of a cable service between the United States

and the Asiatic countries. "The present emergency affords additional proof that a Pacific cable line between San Francisco and Japan, via Honolulu, would be of the greatest importance to the commercial, political and naval in erests of the United States. The war telegrams now coming from various cities in Japan and China not only are delayed in transmission, but the news is far less complete than should be the case during the progress of a great war in these days of electric cables. One cause of the present unsatisfactory news service is due without doubt to the prohibition by the Chinese government of all private messages over their lines; besides, the Siberian land lines are often liable to interruptions. But with a direct Pacific cable we ought to be in possession of all the news within a few hours of occurrence, and that in an accurate form. While not an expert in telegraphic matters, I cannot help thinking that the ever-increasing commercial and political interests in common of the United States, Hawaiian republic, Japan, China and other Asiatic countries would be sufficiently important to support a direct cable service. When the present war is over the commercial importance of the East to the United States will be vastly augmented."

Sir Edwin Arnold's Brief for Japan.

The land of the rising sun has few friends so pronounced as the author of "The Light of Asia." In the *New Review* he appears once more as her champion, and defends her action in the Corean peninsula.

"War has supervened at last, not as a political alterative, nor for the reason that Japan considered her military and naval forces complete, but because the crisis had come when Japan must act, or see Corea abandoned in disorder, first, to Chinese mandarins and eunuchs, next, and finally, to Russian intrigue, made all-commanding by occult arrangements with Peking and by the completion of the trans-Siberian Railway.

"Nationally, then, because nothing can separate those destinies of Corea and Japan which geography has indissolubly united; internationally, because diplomatic evidence is abundant to prove that the rights of Japan in Corea were at least equal to those of China; and morally, because Japan alone was earnest in the desire to establish order and good government in the peninsula, and to preserve, if possible, its integrity—Japan has acted as England would have acted. On all these three grounds the government of the Mikado stands before the world, *la tête haute*, and within its good rights. In the existing conflict, indeed, Japan truly represents civilization, and acts strictly in its interest."

CHINESE MENACE TO WESTERN LABOR.

Sir Edwin's foreboding fancy finds in the Mongol and the Slav—in China and Russia—the "two stupendous dangers always overhanging the civilized world." The Russophobia is no new thing. But "those do well who dread the sullen and sombre weight of China, controlled, as it is, by the social system springing from that arch-opportunist Confucius, the most immoral of all moralists. China, to-day, is perhaps only held back from a prodigious immigration into all the fields of labor by one slight doctrinal bond. . . . All this depends upon one or two passages in the Confucian Scriptures, and these might easily admit a larger interpretation than that which to-day almost obliges the relatives of a dead Chinaman to bring his remains back to his native soil. . . . But when any such general emigration of Chinamen occurs as that which I am forecasting, it will be a social and industrial deluge. The markets of the world will be literally swamped with the most industrious, persevering, fearless and frugal specimens of mankind, who will everywhere underbid labor and monopolize trade.

"The ultimate factors of the great problem will be seen more clearly when Russia has completed her railway to Vladivostock, and when the Isthmus of Panama has been, as it will be, by some means abolished. Then the Pacific Ocean must take its turn to become the chief of all the seas commercially and imperially, and that power will be happy and fortunate which possesses the friendship of the Empire of the Mikados, . . . the England of the Pacific."

What "Nauticus" Thinks.

The distinguished naval critic "Nauticus" discusses in the same *Review* the relative naval strength of the countries involved. The Corean fleet is practically non-existent. The armored ships of China would be a match for those of Japan except for the lack of discipline, organization and trustworthy officers. The efficiency of the Japanese navy is spoken of in the highest terms. The writer quotes the propheey of a German officer in Japan, "that Japan has as great a future in Asia as the English race has in America and Australia;" and himself concludes as to the war now going on, "that if there be no outside intervention, the navy of Japan can and will presently drive the navy of China from the seas."

MR. HENRY NORMAN'S VIEW.

There are few English journalists who wield a more facile pen, or have seen more of the world both East and West, than Mr. Henry Norman, formerly of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, now of the *Daily Chronicle*. He is a Jap through and through, as may be seen from the sentence with which he concludes his paper in the *Contemporary Review*: "Japan, in spite of all her mistakes, stands for light and civilization; her institutions are enlightened; her laws, drawn up by European jurists, are equal to the best we know; and they are justly administered; her punishments are humane; her scientific and sociological ideals are our own. China stands for darkness and savagery. Her science is ludicrous superstition, her law is barbarous, her punishments are awful, her politics are corruption, her ideals are isolation and stagnation. How is anybody to desire the extension of the sway of the latter rather than that of the former, without showing himself a partisan of savagery?"

LI HUNG CHANG AT HOME.

IN the October *Cosmopolitan* Mr. G. T. Ferris contributes the opening article, a capitally illustrated one, on Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese Viceroy, of whom there is a sketch elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Mr. Ferris tells of the warrior-statesman's habits and personality as follows:

"Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Pe che-lee, the metropolitan province which includes Pekin, senior grand secretary of state, high imperial commissioner of foreign affairs, senior tutor of the emperor, director-general of the coast defense of the north and the imperial navy, and northern superintendent of trade, in the multiplicity of his duties needs to be an intellectual Briareus. He lives very modestly in Tientsin, the provincial capital, located about ninety miles from Pekin, at the junction of the Pei-ho River and the Grand Canal. His meagrely furnished yanum gives no hint of the important work done within its walls. With opportunities to sweep millions into his private coffers, the fashion *à la Chinois*, the Viceroy remains almost as poor as Cincinnatus. His secretaries and assistants enjoy no sinecure. This old man of seventy-three frequently rises at 2 A.M. to begin his official labors, and the gong rattles furiously to awaken his drowsy staff. The working day does not end till 4 P.M. Nor does the tireless chief always limit himself to these hours. Inspections of troops, of arsenals and of shipyards, and the countless details of administrative duty which cannot be penned within the walls of a bureau, tax his precious time. Yet he finds leisure to give audience to distinguished visitors from all parts of the world, and takes delight in exchanging ideas with those who bring with them a fresh intellectual breeze.

HIS PERSONALITY.

"Viceroy Li is a portly man of six feet in height, and erect carriage. His shaven head, with the long cue, emphasizes the contours of a magnificent skull. His swarthy, yellow skin smacks of the pure Chinese breed of which he comes. His penetrating, black eyes glow under cavernous arches, yet their severity is tempered with a look of geniality and humor which breaks over his face like sunshine. A gray, drooping mustache softens the firm lines of his mouth, which often relax, too, in a cordial laugh. Unlike most Chinamen, he does not always take himself seriously, serious as the work of his life is. A thin, gray imperial gives a peak to his solid chin. Altogether, his *personnel* at once impresses the visitor as that of a great man. Although Li is often reserved, caring only to suck the brains of his interlocutor dry, he is, at other times, vivacious even to the verge of loquacity, as full of curiosity as a child, and loaded with quip and epigram, when the mood seizes him. All foreigners who have come in contact with him acknowledge the fascination of word and manner, which he has made a power in international business. 'Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.' That he can be unbending and implacable, almost ruthless indeed, his career has clearly proved. That he hides beneath the mask of his frankest moments something inscrutable, his greatest admirers may suspect. But that he is as sincere as any Chinese statesman bred in the traditions of the craftiest of races can possibly be is scarcely less evident, even to his critics.

"Li has moulded himself largely to Western habits, even to the use of the French *cuisine* in his own household, and, on stated occasions, he gives splendid banquets in Gordon Hall, Tientsin, to native and foreign notabilities. At these functions champagne and Burgundy, truffled pheasant, and *pâté à la Perigord*, revive all the sophistries of Paris or New York."

An Interview with the Inquisitive Viceroy.

In the series of articles which those very enterprising young bicycle riders from the West are delivering monthly to the *Century* under the title, "Across Asia on a Bicycle," they make a pleasant variation this month in describing an interview they had with the great Chinese Prime Minister Li Hung Chang. In this colloquy with the ruler of so many hundred millions of people, one certainly need not be ashamed of the diplomacy which is fostered in St. Louis, U. S. A. They say, after a good account of Li's audience chamber and person: "Under the scraggy mustache we could distinguish a rather benevolent though determined mouth; while his small, keen eyes, which were somewhat sunken, gave forth a flash that was perhaps but a flickering ember of the fire they once contained. The left eye, which was partly closed by a paralytic stroke several years ago, gave him a rather artful, waggish appearance. The whole physiognomy was that of a man of strong intuition, with the ability to force his point when necessary, and the shrewd common sense to yield when desiring to be politic.

LI QUESTIONS THE AMERICAN COLLEGE BOYS.

"'Well, gentlemen,' he said at last, through Mr. Tenney as interpreter, 'you don't look any the worse for your long journey.'

"'We are glad to hear your excellency say so,' we replied; 'it is gratifying to know that our appearance speaks well for the treatment we have received in China.'

"We hope our readers will consider the requirements of Chinese etiquette as sufficient excuse for our failure to say candidly that, if we looked healthy, it was not the fault of his countrymen.

"'Of all the countries through which you have passed, which do you consider the best?' the Viceroy then asked.

"In our answer to this question the reader would no doubt expect us to follow etiquette, and say that we thought China was the best; and, perhaps, the Viceroy himself had a similar expectation. But between telling a positive lie, and not telling the truth, there is perhaps sufficient difference to shield us from the charge of gross inconsistency. We answered, therefore, that in many respects we considered

America the greatest country we had seen. We ought of course to have said that no reasonable person in the world would ever think of putting any other country above the Celestial Empire ; our bluntness elicited some surprise, for the Viceroy said :

"'If then you thought that America was the best why did you come to see other countries?'

"'Because until we had seen other countries,' we replied, 'we did not know that America was the best.' But this answer the Viceroy evidently considered a mere subterfuge."

After whole columns of further questions about politics and bicycles and what not, the great Viceroy fired off this parting salvo :

"'About how much did the trip cost you? Do you expect to get back all or more than you spent? Will you write a book?'

"'Did you find on your route any gold or silver deposits?'

"'Do you like the Chinese diet ; and how much did one meal cost you?'

"'How old are you? (One of the first questions a Chinese host usually asks his guest.) Are you married? What is the trade or profession of your parents? Are they wealthy? Do they own much land?' (A Chinaman's idea of wealth is limited somewhat by the amount of land owned.)

"'Will you telegraph to your parents from Shanghai your safe arrival there?'

"'Were you not rash in attempting such a journey? Suppose you had been killed out in the interior of Asia, no one would ever have heard of you again.'

"'Are you Democrats or Republicans?' (The Viceroy showed considerable knowledge of our government and institutions.)

"'Will you run for any political office in America? Do you ever expect to get into Congress?'

"'Do you have to buy offices in America?' was the last inquiry.

"There was considerable hesitancy on the part of us both to answer this question. Finally we were obliged to admit that sometimes such was the case. 'Ah,' said the Viceroy, 'that is a very bad thing about American politics.' But in this censure he was even more severe on his own country than America. Referring to ourselves in this connection, the Viceroy ventured to predict that we might become so well known as the result of our journey that we could get into office without paying for it. 'You are both young,' he added, 'and can hope for anything.'

"During the conversation the Viceroy frequently smiled, and sometimes came so near overstepping the bounds of Chinese propriety as to chuckle. At first his reception was more formal, but his interest soon led him to dispense with all formality, and before the close of the interview the questions were rapidly asked and discussed. We have had some experience with examining attorneys, and an extended acquaintance with the American reporter; but we are convinced that for genuine inquisitiveness Li Hung Chang stands peerless."

JUDGE COOLEY ON THE SETTLEMENT OF STRIKES.

THE *Forum* for September publishes as its opening article the annual address before the American Bar Association by the president, Hon. Thos. M. Cooley. In his address Judge Cooley reviews the civil disorders of the last year in this country with reference to the lessons to be drawn from them, and particularly with the view of determining whether or not compulsory arbitration may be employed as an effectual remedy in labor controversies.

Judge Cooley's conclusions are not favorable to compulsory arbitration. He is absolutely convinced that the sympathetic strike can never be settled by this well recommended method, for the reason that the parties to end a strike are not the parties to the controversy that needs to be settled; and he finds but little to say in support of the practicability of compulsory arbitration in the settlement of difficulties between the original parties to the strike.

CONTRACTS AND LEGISLATION.

Considering that the personal liberty of both the employer and the employed has necessarily to be respected, and that every man must be left to determine for himself whether he will observe and perform such moral or sentimental obligations, or recognize such claims as the State has never deemed it wise to convert into legal duties or legal rights, he does not hesitate to say that the boards of arbitration with their orders, and also courts with their injunctions, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude even for a single hour than can overseers with the whip. His remedy for labor disputes, or rather antidote for their prevention, is in making the inherent difficulties between the laborer and manufacturer so plain that the destructive conflicts will become inexcusable and uncommon. A true labor leader, he says, will make clear to what extent the relations between employer and employed can be regulated by law; he will point out that by contract when the service begins, the peaceful remedies provided by law can be greately extended ; that the sudden termination or damaging exchange of the relation by either party can be provided against, and that any other stipulation, important for the security of rights or to guard against the consequences of misfortune, may be made part of the terms of employment.

"The usefulness of such contracts," Judge Cooley goes on to say, "may be made so plain that they will from year to year become more common ; and the legislation in furtherance of peaceable settlements, though it must fall far short of adequately providing for all disputes likely to arise between employers and their men, will nevertheless so forcibly express the public sentiment against existing methods that we may reasonably expect that such methods will in a little time become far less common than now, if they do not altogether cease to be resorted to. The legal difficulties in the way of a complete remedy will re-

main, and will be serious at almost every point; but the very knowledge of their existence will emphasize the need of precautions to prevent a resort to violent measures when arbitration is inadequate, and to give additional force to the public opinion which will look with emphatic disfavor upon any refusal of arbitration when that seems a suitable and sufficient remedy for alleged wrongs. The employer cannot be compelled to continue his business when it has become unprofitable; that is plain; but if the contract of service is for a definite time, he must expect to respond in damages if he terminates it before the time has expired, whatever may be his excuse. If the laborer leaves the service before the time of hiring is completed, he, too, may be liable in damages, and the employer must rely upon this for redress, and will be supposed to take into account the possibility that the laborer may prove irresponsible as one of the incidents necessarily affecting the pecuniary results of his business."

TWO REMEDIES FOR RAILWAY WARS.

IN the October *Atlantic Monthly* there is a clear headed and well put article on "The Railway War," by Henry J. Fletcher. While not posing at all as a sensational alarmist, Mr. Fletcher describes the passing away of the great Pullman strike with a distinct note of warning. Though the railways, backed by the courts, the United States Army, and public sentiment, have come out of this recent struggle overwhelmingly triumphant, the end is clearly not yet. "It is only a question of time," says Mr. Fletcher, "when another outbreak will occur on a larger scale, under more perfect organization, and with a more sullen and determined spirit. And it will be accompanied with violent bloodshed and fire. A peaceable strike on a railway is a thing of fancy. A strike is nothing but war, its object and intent is to stop travel, to cripple the railroad in the performance of its functions, and damage the corporation as much as possible."

The heart of the difficulty lies in the existence of two sets of rights. "The ownership of property carries with it the right to control it, limited, of course, in certain important respects, and the beneficial enjoyment implies the right to call for the whole power of the government, if needed, for its protection. It is the plain duty of the government, under existing laws, to guarantee the private owners of the public highways in the unobstructed exercise of their functions, and to put down by force every unlawful combination designed to cripple or suspend them. The government is therefore committed to the railroads.

"On the other hand there are rights of persons as well as rights of property. More sacred than all other human law is a man's right to mind his own affairs in labor. The right of men working for private employers to quit either singly or in combinations cannot be denied, no matter what the letter of the law may be."

WHAT AVAILABLE RESOURCE IS AT HAND?

Mr. Fletcher scouts the idea that the panacea for the trouble is arbitration. To be effective, a board of arbitrators must be clothed with power, and then it will constitute virtually a court. He suggests two remedies.

"Any adjustment which proposes to deny the men the remedy of a strike must provide substantial guarantees for a prompt and just settlement of controversies about wages. Is it not possible to reconstruct the Interstate Commerce Commission, making it a court with ample powers instead of a mere administrative tribunal, whose findings have none of the authority of a judgment; and to amend the law so as broadly to cover the relations between the railways and their employees, and providing that any railroad refusing to conform to the law should be placed in the hands of receivers? Nearly one fourth of the railway mileage of the country is at present administered by the courts through receivers, and, it must be admitted, to the general satisfaction of all parties. The remedy proposed is, therefore, but an extension of existing machinery. If the power of the government could be invoked to compel fair treatment of employes, there would be no excuse for striking, and no injustice in executing existing laws which pronounce a strike a criminal conspiracy.

WHY NOT TEST GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP?

"Notwithstanding the fact that in most other countries the railroads are either owned and operated by the government, or constructed under laws providing for ultimate government assumption, our own people are as yet far from ready to face the tremendous risks involved in such a system here. There is, however, no reason why the experiment should not be tried on a scale large enough adequately to test it, and yet not too great to be easily relinquished in case of failure. One would hardly dare propose any scheme as offering a certain and infallible cure for evils so deep seated. This country is broad enough for the intelligent application of more than one remedy. Just at the present moment, the affairs of the Pacific railways are in such a condition that if the government were a private creditor, it would foreclose its mortgage, acting in accordance with ordinary business principles. There is really no prospect that the present companies can ever pay the interest on their indebtedness, to say nothing of principal. The bill now before Congress proposes to extend the debt for another fifty years, and a grand opportunity will thus be let slip for trying, under the most favorable circumstances, an experiment whose possibilities no man can measure. It is not altogether improbable that the mere fact of such a trial, undertaken in good faith and with a real desire to see it succeed, might postpone for years the recurrence of such convulsions as those which have just now seemed to threaten the peace, and even the perpetuity of our institutions."

THE CRISIS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

"TRUTHFULNESS is what nations, like individuals, need above all things. A nation that is truthful toward itself can weather any storm, outlive and overcome any crisis. Are we possessed of this quality to the degree required to secure our future?" These are the opening sentences of an article by Professor H. Von Holst, of the University of Chicago, in the *Journal of Political Economy*. With the din of the recent strike still ringing in his ears, the good Herr Professor proceeds to tell us the truth about ourselves, and somewhat after the manner of the alarmist. He proclaims that we are fast drifting into a more apalling crisis even than the Civil War. That was only a political conflict. But at present nothing less than the preservation of society is at issue. He is fully aware that "nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand" will not only deem this assertion extravagant, but dismiss it at once as a self-evident absurdity. Nevertheless he declares it to be as demonstrable a fact as any proposition of Euclid. This is his argument by way of demonstration: "If the vital principle is extinguished, death ensues. Will this assertion be controverted? The extinction of the vital principle of society, however, is the task organized labor is systematically working at, and a large majority of the people are more or less winking at it from lack of discernment, from fuddled sentimentalism, from self-absorbed indolence, or from moral nervelessness. Whoever says society, says law. Without law the mass of human beings inhabiting a certain area is as destitute of the character of society as a pack of wolves roaming over the prairies. The more society develops with the advance of civilization, the more does law of necessity become its vital principle; though at the same time the domain of positive law will be and ought to be restricted to the extent warranted by the willingness and capability of public intelligence and conscience voluntarily to supplement the positive law by the first and foremost tenet of true liberty: that the freeman is bound by implicit moral obligation, also in the absence of legal restraint, not to trespass in the assertion of his rights upon the equal rights of others. The highest type of commonwealth conceivable to the human mind is that in which the rule of men is wholly supplanted by the government of law in the sense: 1, That no authority is possessed by the rulers except as organs of the law; 2, that all the members of the commonwealth are equally and absolutely subject to the law.

DANGER IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

"For more than a century it has been the proudest boast of the Americans that the United States is a commonwealth of this type. This is fast becoming a thing of the past, and will soon be entirely so, unless the people finally awake to the fact that organized labor is declaring a war to the knife upon the central principle of the government of law. Ever bolder does it unfurl the banner of Anarchy, and the worst kind of Anarchy—socialistic Anarchy, under the guise of a government of law and under the protection of the law. It does so in perfect good faith—though some of the leaders may be and probably are conscious self-seeking demagogues of the lowest order—and just that constitutes the appalling danger. With unfeigned moral indignation it laughs to scorn, as a vile and nonsensical calumny, the accusation that it is striving to blast the very bedrock on which the social structure rests, and the unfeigned indignation incites it to redouble the efforts of its suicidal madness, to dig the mines deeper and charge them heavier. The people, however, look coolly on, or even cry encouragingly, 'go it, go it!' until they are startled and scared by the explosion of some powder outside the mines. Then they pull themselves together, beat off the miscreants who have mischievously trifled with the dangerous stuff, and sing aloud Hosannah to the glory of their sterling virtue and indomitable courage and energy."

NO PLACE FOR SENTIMENT.

Then Professor Von Holst further proceeds to emphasize his assertion by holding up as a concrete example of the instability of our social organization the recent onset of organized labor, and after a dozen pages or so, concludes that if his reasoning be true, and he thinks it is, our disease is manifestly incurable. "So it most surely is. The circle will be squared sooner than the social problem will be solved, for it is co-existent and-co-extensive with society. Only its forms change; to search for its *solution* is to search for the philosopher's stone: searching for the philosopher's stone, however, while leading to much useful knowledge, has also wrought a great deal of harm. We cannot reach the goal. Our task is to press on toward it. In regard to the question in hand our advance must proceed by systematically directing our efforts toward changing the form of the social problem in such a way that it presents a more refined and higher evolutionary phase than before. This we cannot accomplish by merely working directly at it. We must, besides, at the same time, contend as systematically and with equal energy against all the remoter and indirect causes of the evil. This complicates the task and renders it more difficult; but on the other hand it is just this that can and, I honestly trust, will and does, secure our salvation. Whoever works with good discernment and earnest devotion toward our betterment—collectively or individually—in any one respect, is also an effective worker upon the social problem, and those who are engaged in this work count by hundreds of thousands. But let them beware lest they undo directly with their left hand what they do indirectly with their right. Whatever the field on which they work as reformers, they must know that the prerequisite of every genuine reform is to thoroughly know the nature of the evil to be contended against. Therefore let them hold up the hands of those who dare probe to the bottom the deep wound from which such an awful quantity of putrid matter has flown in July, 1894, but let them beware of the vast crowd of those lovable but dangerous people who, as to this question, are possessed of a ten

of vague and lazy sentiment to every ounce of clear thinking, and let them frown down those who think they serve the country best by covering up the wound with a neat scented cloth."

CAPITALISTIC MONOPOLIES.

PROFESSOR JEREMIAH W. JENKS, of Cornell University, who has come to be regarded as one of the coolest and most scientific writers of the American school of economists, discusses in the *Political Science Quarterly* the subject, "Capitalistic Monopolies." Professor Jenks neither favors nor attacks monopolies, but sets forth plainly and without prejudice the facts regarding these creatures of our social organization, with a view of discovering a way by which certain acknowledged advantages to be derived from industrial combination might be preserved to the community, and the disadvantages of monopoly guarded against. By "capitalistic monopolies" he means that class of industries, such as the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining Company, which are given decided advantages over competitors through the great capital employed. So far as effect is concerned, he declares that experience has shown that there is no boundary line between this class and so-called natural monopolies, as the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone and gas and electric lighting plants, considering, as he does, that the essential characteristic of monopoly is not that it shall be backed by a law, as in the case of patents, nor that it shall have no competitors of exactly the same kind, as usually in the case of street railroads, but that it shall so control the business, whatever it may be, as practically to regulate competition and to fix the prices of its products, on the whole, with little reference to competitors or to the cost of production, but mainly with reference to securing the greatest net returns.

Having thus defined the scope of his subject, Professor Jenks then furnishes argument and fact to show that monopolies are far from being the enemies to industrial prosperity they are generally supposed to be. "It is time," he says, "that the public with the economist give up the idea that free, unlimited competition is the only normal condition of business, so far as fixing prices is concerned, and that they recognize the principle of combination and monopoly as equally normal in some places."

WASTE IN COMPETITION.

While Professor Jenks does not deny that so far competitive prices have been on the whole lower than monopoly prices, he emphasizes the fact that a monopoly saves much of the waste that of necessity takes place under free competition. "The wastefulness of competition has often been shown, but it is not generally appreciated. The cost of competitive advertising, traveling salesmen, etc., is enormous. Not long ago four or five leading tobacco manufacturers, who have since formed a combination, found, I have been told, that they were expending annually some $3,000,000 in bidding against one another, two-thirds of which at least could be saved if they were to combine and divide the sales in a fair proportion. . . . Now all this advertising does not increase to any material extent the total amount of products used. It takes business from one firm to give it to another; but it keeps up the prices of goods to consumers. The same remark, of course, holds good with reference to the cost of commercial travelers, and sometimes as to show windows and such means of selling goods.

THEIR ADVANTAGES.

"Besides this enormously expensive system of advertising and of selling, there are many other losses in competition. Were all the leading manufacturers in almost any line united, the advantages that one has from excellent patents, or improved processes of production, would inure to the benefit of all. The cost of superintendence would be much reduced, and that of special expert knowledge could be diminished by from 50 to 90 per cent. The goods could be sent to customers from the nearest establishment, and thus a great cost of transportation could be saved. A large proportion of the capital employed in both plants and running expenses could be spared to other enterprises, as well as a goodly percentage of the labor. When the Whisky Trust was organized, out of eighty distilleries that came into the organization only twelve were left running; yet these twelve during the first year had an output as great as the whole number the year before. Put the soap business or the spice business of the United States into the hands of one organization, whose business it should be to serve customers rather than to attract them from others, and it is probably not too much to say that we could all use just as many of these articles as we now do, and take our choice of the brands at one-half the present prices, and still leave to the manufacturer a profit as large as he now gets. In other lines the saving would not be so much, but in all lines it would be great.

"Doubtless if such a change should be made some laborers would be thrown out of employment, but those remaining might well receive higher wages, and the former could in time get profitable work elsewhere. Of course, the politicians will ask: But if all industries were thus monopolized, and men were everywhere thrown out of employment, where could they find work? And one is compelled to answer: I don't know. One knows simply that if prices drop materially, many products will be used in much greater quantities than at present, while many new comforts and luxuries will be found whose manufacture will call for capital and labor. If the product is cheaper, we shall have a wider market, and that without lowering wages. If it is asked: What new industries will start? the reply must be again: I don't know. But everybody knows that his desires for comfort and luxuries have always run far beyond his means of gratifying them, because the cost was so great. I believe that it is so with us all. Our demand will come at once for other things, if, by

lower prices, some of our money now used in purchasing necessaries is set free. The importance of the workingmen, or the difficulty of finding employment, or the hardship of being out of work, is not underestimated. But the progress of civilization must come through improvements in methods of production, as well as through a better distribution and a wiser consumption, using those words in their older common sense; and we must not neglect any of these sources of saving.

MONOPOLY DOES NOT INSURE LOW PRICES.

"The fact that a monopoly saves much of the waste that of necessity takes place under free competition, shows what the real function of monopoly may be, either in the hands of the state or under the control of the state, or under any system so managed that its saving goes in the main to society instead of to the few monopolists. But, on the other hand, it must not be thought, because competition is wasteful and monopolies make lower prices that they generally do so. The solicitor of the Standard Oil Company has shown a good many times in print that the price of oil is much less now than it was before that company became so powerful. He has also shown that the difference between the price of crude and that of refined oil is much less than it used to be; and then he argues that the monopoly—which he says is no monopoly—has been a positive benefit to consumers. The argument is certainly very plausible. Still, the facts that he gives are not enough to uphold his argument fully. It is the natural tendency for the cost of production in all industries to lessen with the progress of invention; and this is especially the case with industries that are entirely new, as was that of refining petroleum only a few years ago. It may be seen from the price-lists that the rate of decline has been very much less since the formation of the powerful central organization than it was before. Indeed, there has been no regular decline that is really noticeable for the last twelve years."

HOW TO REGULATE MONOPOLIES.

Believing the socialistic plan of public ownership and management inexpedient, Professor Jenks suggests the following principles touching the positive action of the state in respect to capitalistic monopolies:

"1. The state should recognize the right of combination to an unlimited extent, under the form of corporation or trust, or otherwise. The form that will secure the most harmonious working, and hence, speaking generally, the cheapest cost of production, will be most in the interest of society.

"2. The public must, in the interest of both consumers and investors, know the nature and general business condition of monopolistic organizations. Judging from the experience with railroads, banks and insurance companies, the best way to accomplish this result is through an inspector or a commission, with power to get sworn returns, to inspect accounts, to direct the nature of the reports, etc. Such investigation should be made when the inspector wishes, as in the case of the national banks, should be made at frequent intervals, and should be definite as regards real value of plant, extent of business and other matters of importance.

"This could probably be done in most states under the present constitutions. A great difficulty, at first, would be the determination of the industries to investigate and report upon; for the class could not be fixed definitely, as in the case of railroads or savings banks. Some cases would be clear at once, but presumably much would have to be left to the discretion of the commission, with perhaps the limitation at first that only those organizations be investigated that should attempt to control the necessaries of life.

"3. Ultimately certain restrictive legislation in the way of price regulation will probably be needed. Experience will gradually show what is best, but its probable direction may perhaps be suggested:

"*a*. As railroads have been forbidden to make discrimination in rates between individual shippers, so a great monopolistic organization may be forbidden to make discriminations in prices between individual customers who are under similar conditions. This would hinder the special cutting of prices to force a single competitor out of business, as well as the building up of special dealers at the expense of others. The rivals that could not endure a general lowering of prices would be forced out of business or into the combination,—and this to the advantage of society,—while individuals would be protected against special attacks carried on against them alone with funds raised from high prices elsewhere. A survival of the fittest would be thus promoted.

"*b*. It may be that in course of time something may be done in the way of fixing maximum prices, either absolutely, as with railroads, or proportionately to the rate of profit, as has been the case with street railroads; but such methods are at present probably quite impracticable. We may, however, now do much to prevent unreasonable prices. The Interstate Commerce Commission has perhaps indicated the way.

"Objection may well be made that such proposed remedies savor strongly of paternalism, socialism and the like. It may be. But let us at least recognize modern conditions and deal with facts. . . . I expect to live to see the day when the political economists, to be as near the normal conditions of society as they can be in their assumptions for deductive reasoning on questions of the production and distribution of wealth, must consider that a very large proportion of the productive business of society is on a monopoly basis.

"These great combinations of capital are here: they are a normal form of business enterprise of the day. They have great advantages that can effect great benefits for society. Society, therefore, ought not to destroy them. But as they have also great power for evil that threatens society, we should be wise enough and manly enough to control them, and we should act quickly."

THE ANARCHIST UTOPIA.

A TRANSLATION in the *Chautauquan* of an article in the Italian *Nuova Antologia*, by G. Boglietti, sets forth an accurate description of the aims and principles of modern European Anarchists: "The word Anarchy is, as we all know, a Greek term which means the lack of a well-ordered government. In Greece it was used to indicate an abnormal and transitory phase of the state and its functions. But nowadays the lack of a government is not, for the new sectaries, a merely transitory phenomenon. It is rather the essence of a political system and is regarded as a new kind of permanent existence for the social life. So far as I am aware, Anarchy thus understood is a novelty of the last years of this century.

"Through the kindness of a friend I have been enabled to get possession of a large amount of Anarchistic literature, not only the publications in book form of its advocates, but also many of its leading newspapers. But I must not be understood as asserting that you can find no better employment for your time than in making the acquaintance of this same journalistic output of the party. If you except some articles of the chiefs of the movement, like Kropotkine, Henry Seymour, and others, who show study, training, and a critical mind, the rest of the literature is very poor stuff. All its contents could be reduced to a few leading propositions, which the Anarchists claim to be of an indisputable truth and clearness, and on which their entire criticism of society is founded.

PRINCIPLES OF MODERN ANARCHISM.

"These propositions are as follows: 1, The proletariat is the only producer of riches; 2, the work of the proletariat is exploited by the capitalist in particular, and by the well-to-do classes in general; 3, political authority, the State, is ever vigilant with its innumerable agents in upholding the tyranny of the capitalists and commercial class; 4, there is a natural equality of man, a natural goodness and harmony of human relations when left to the operation of free, natural impulses; 5, all social evils arise from the strife of nature with that artificial creation of man, which is the state; should this conflict cease the ills which come from it would naturally disappear.

"In general then this Anarchistic doctrine consists of two parts, the one critical and in substance nothing but the systematic slandering of all existing institutions—which the initiates of the sect say are consecrated to the vengeance of the imminent, inevitable revolution—and the other constructive, composed of idyllic phantasies, representing, often in a poetic form, the beatitude of humanity when once given over to the rule of Anarchy. In a speech delivered not long since at the Autonomy Club of London a Polish Anarchist stated these two modes of Anarchistic thought, and compared them to the two poles, positive and negative, of an electric battery. 'The negative pole,' he said, 'is the supreme good, the Eden of happiness to which we aspire. The positive pole is the present time with all its horrors and notorious wrongs.'

"Looking at the theories of the Anarchists, then, it is evident that the social evolution, as they regard it, has brought us, at this sad end of the century, to see the real completely disassociated from the ideal, and ourselves placed between an intolerable present and a vain phantasm of happiness dimly descried in the future. In other words their view is political pessimism in its crudest and most desolating expression. But this vain phantasm has the power of alluring the Anarchists. It urges on the boldest of the sect to touch off the fatal trains in the attempt to blow up this old gangrened world, hoping to see arise from its smoking embers the dawn of a new Age of Gold, the dreamed-of Eden of felicity."

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY VS. COMMUNISM.

The two foundation principles of the Anarchist world, according to this writer, are liberty and equality. "To the success of the theory the union of the two on the same plane is essential. And here arises the internal division among their advocates—for each individual is by nature inclined to one or the other of the principles and must, therefore, favor one in spite of his reasoning. So we find among the Anarchists two general factions. The one is represented by the followers of Proudhon, who exalt the idea of liberty and respect ownership. This faction is strongest in England and its chief organ is Henry Seymour's *Anarchist*. The other party extols the communistic theory. Its leading exponent is Kropotkine. According to the writers of this school the individual cannot be considered by himself or as existing independently of the society in which he lives. They deny the right of private ownership, using the arguments so well known nowadays. While the adherents of Proudhon desire particularly liberty, they long for equality.

"But whatever the dissensions of the factions may be they cease in the face of the common enemy, the government by the trades classes. This all Anarchists wish to destroy. Yet these dissensions will certainly come forward fierce and irreconcilable on the day when they may have to dispute between themselves the Anarchist victory."

ANARCHY PLUS A POLICEMAN.

MR. WORDSWORTH DONISTHORPE writes in the *New Review* "In Defense of Anarchy," but the Anarchy he defends is a very meek and mild affair. It upholds private property and police protection. "No Anarchist believes in the Ishmaelitish Anarchy of the tiger." "Indeed, Anarchists are of all men the least aggressive. Their whole political philosophy may be summed up in the words, 'Let be.' They hold that every man has a right to do whatever he chooses, so long as he does not thereby violate the equal right of his fellows. This is the creed of liberty."

In Mr. Donisthorpe's Anarchist community the extinction of fires would be undertaken by private en-

terprise; the fire insurance companies supporting engines and brigade and quenching all fires indiscriminately. Police protection would also be supplied by private enterprise: "The cost of a good establishment of watchmen and police would be ascertained. Persons wishing to insure themselves or their families against assault, battery and murder, would pay the required premium, and would receive the compensation agreed upon in case of injury. Moreover, it would be the interest of the voluntary associations to do in addition precisely what the State does now by way of prevention."

Anarchy would certainly "breed a class of social spongers who would shirk their own fair share of public burdens and take full advantage of their generous neighbors. This is admitted. But it is the *only* set-off against the many crying evils and abominations of compulsory taxation." The writer also concedes that "a man may be a good Anarchist and yet admit the need for a certain amount of State interference in the present phase of social development."

SOME ANARCHIST PORTRAITS.

By an Anarchist.

MR. CHARLES MALATO contributes a very remarkable paper to the *Fortnightly Review* on the Anarchist assassins who have recently been guillotined in France. He knew most of them; he belongs to their party; he admires and praises them even while compelled to admit their mistakes.

THREE TYPICAL ASSASSINS.

Mr. Malato says: "Ravachol and Vaillant, born deep down in the stratum of the disinherited, represented—the one force of character, the other sentimentality. A third was about to appear, of a very different order. Theirs were simple-hearted natures, his was purely intellectual. Unlike his predecessors, although he fought against the *bourgeoisie*, to which by birth he belonged, he felt much more disdain than love for the people. This was Emile Henry.

"Ravachol represented the vigorously-cast, primitively simple-minded man, who, plunged in darkness and suddenly catching a glimpse of a light, marched toward it, his eyes yet troubled, without stopping at the obstacles that barred his way. Vaillant represented the man of heart who had been driven to extremities and yet remained humane even in his attempt. Emile Henry appeared before his judges—some persons whose names are already forgotten—as Saint Just would have appeared before Monsieur Prudhomme.

A RELIGION DIVORCED FROM ETHICS.

Here is a specimen of Ravachol's written thought: "If a man, when he is in work, is without the necessaries of life, what can he do when he is out work? His only course is to die of hunger. In that case, a few words of pity will be uttered over his corpse. Let others be content with such a fate. I could not be. I might have begged. It is cowardly and degrading. It is even punished by law, which regards misery as a crime. I preferred to turn contrabandist, coiner of counterfeit money, and murderer."

But although the Anarchist stole, and cheated, and murdered, his admiring friend notes that he did not keep the stolen money for his personal use, and did not even smoke!

SENSIBILITY AND CONSCIENCE.

But Vaillant, the tender and energetic hero who flung the bomb that burst in the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Malato regards with intense affection. This man was a grocer's assistant, who took up the cause of Socialism with all his soul, as, eighteen hundred years earlier, he would have taken up Christianity. He had a singularly beautiful voice, which was heard at its best when he chanted revolutionary hymns or sentimental ballads. Some popular pamphlets fertilized his eager brain with ideas as yet unknown to him, and made his loving heart beat fast. He was also, it seems, profoundly humane, so much so, that instead of bullets he only put nails into his bomb! He was a man of extreme sensibility, with a scrupulous and tender conscience. After he had been condemned to death for the crime in the Chamber, his delicacy of feeling was so conspicuous that he wrote to excuse himself for having in a private letter, which had become public property, called by her Christian name the wife of an Anarchist who had done him service.

A TERRIBLE AND SPLENDID FIGURE.

Emile Henry, the man who exploded the bomb in the Café Terminus, and manufactured the bomb which killed six persons, the secretary and police agents at the mining company of Carmaux, was guillotined when he was only twenty-one. He was an insatiable enthusiast of science, he fell into the abyss of spiritualism, believing in astrology, and exulted in the belief that the phenomena of occultism would help, not to contradict, but to anticipate science. He entered a linen-draper's shop, shared his salary with his less fortunate fellows, and lent his little room for several weeks to a poor houseless family. His nervous system was refined and delicate, and he had a very lively perception of all physical and moral impressions. At his trial he was a terrible and splendid figure.

THE IMPECCABLE SANTO.

Of Caserio Santo, who killed President Carnot, Mr. Malato says: "He lived the inward life alone. I have seen some of his letters; they are full of mistakes in spelling, but they reveal an astonishing power of logic and stability of idea."

Santo, who was the very type of the regicide, a sober and continent young man, with a shapely round head and a charming smile, was the Harmodius of his generation, and impeccable from a revolutionary point of view. Such, says Mr. Malato, were the men of summary action who took lives, but also sacrificed their own.

"Even in Ravachol, the most debated of these terrorists, we find fine moral traits. There is blend

involved, certainly, in their deeds, but sincere conviction too, and new societies are founded on conviction as well as with blood when the old societies are decaying."

Mr. Malato concludes his paper by reminding those who call an Anarchist assassin and malefactor, that that same word was used about Jesus of Nazareth. But unfortunately for the parallel, the Nazarene showed His humanity in more practical methods than by substituting nails for bullets in the dynamite bomb which was exploded in the midst of unsuspecting and defenseless legislators.

CAMORRA, MAFFIA AND BRIGANDAGE.

THE secret Italian organizations, one of which has played some part within a few years in the United States, have never been successfully explained to Americans. In the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Mr. S. Merlino attempts this task, and at least succeeds in presenting a very interesting and readable account of the subject.

Mr. Merlino's description of the Camorra repeatedly reminds us of Tammany Hall as pictured by our modern municipal reformers:

"Even so late as the year 1862, *i.e.*, two years after the installation of the present government, a traveler landing at Naples might see, as soon as he stepped on shore, a mysterious personage approach the boatman and quietly receive from him a copper coin. Who was this man, comparatively well dressed, often adorned with jewelry, who came forward with the air of a master, claimed his due, and received it without having uttered a single word? If the traveler should have put the question to the boatman, he would have been told that that man was 'the Camorrist.' On arriving at the hotel, preceded by the porter with his luggage, the traveler would notice a second individual, equally mysterious and taciturn, to whom the porter—or, if there were two, each of them—handed with evident submissiveness, again, a small coin; on further inquiry the traveler would have received the same unsatisfactory answer: 'It is the Camorrist.' On taking a cab a similar incident would occur, and so on throughout a tour of the town. At railway stations, at custom houses, at street corners, in coffee houses and taverns, in gambling dens, the Camorrist levied taxes on the business and the pleasures—particularly the vicious pleasures—of the poor. His functions might appear successively as those of the policeman, the justice of the peace, the broker, the money-changer and many others.

A POWER OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT.

"Who, then, was the Camorrist? And who gave him the authority for his acts? The answer is that he was a member of a secret association, and that the power he wielded was conferred by nobody, but was merely assumed. Yet he was not necessarily a criminal. He might, strictly speaking, commit no action for which he would be amenable to punishment; and whatever illegality there was in the fact itself of the existence of the Camorra, was practically obviated by custom and by the acquiescence of the government. The Camorra was, indeed, almost a branch of the government. Yet the government at times persecuted it, and ultimately has nearly destroyed it. At the height of its glory, the Camorra acted quite independently of the government, and rather as its rival. . . .

"The organization of the Camorra was hierarchic. The highest class, the Camorrists, were 'peers among peers.' Next in order to the class of Camorrists was that of the *picciuotti di sgarro*—soldiers at the command of the Camorrists. These were young men who had already given some proof of courage and fidelity as *giovanotti onorati*, and who now aspired to be nominated Camorrists. The *giovanotti onorati* were mere apprentices, standing outside the circle of the association.

"The Camorra has been compared, for its internal organization, to a federative republic. Each group of Camorrists elected its own chief and its own treasurer, and had a free hand in the management of its internal affairs. The groups in each district of the town formed a *paranza*, and their chiefs made up the council of the *paranza*. The chiefs of the various *paranze* formed all together the general council or senate of the corporation. The chosen chief of the general council was the supreme ruler of the Camorra, an 'uncrowned king,' a real potentate. . .

"The regular tax levied by the Camorra on games, marketing, prostitution, etc., was a duty ad valorem of 10 per cent. Every week or fortnight the money was distributed at a general assembly. A third part of the gross revenue was set apart as a bribe for police officials; allowances were then made for imprisoned and sick members and their families, for law expenses and for old-age pensions; the remainder was equally divided among the Camorrists, the chief, however, taking a lion's share. The *picciuotti* received but a few figs or, on grand occasions, were treated to a dinner, whilst the *giovanotti* were rather expected to treat the Camorrists."

The Camorra was finally put down by the government of United Italy, which was resolved to no longer tolerate a rival power, but the policy of repression had to be pursued for a long period and at great cost before its end was accomplished.

PECULIAR WORKINGS OF MAFFIA.

The Maffia, of which something is known in this country, is said by Mr. Merlino to have been more deeply rooted in the social organism than was the Camorra. "While the Camorra governed only a little world and exploited but petty interests, the Maffia permeated all social relations. Whereas the Camorra grew with the connivance of the government, the Maffia was ever in conflict with it. In the case of the Maffia, there was no established hierarchy, no set rules, no regular revenue. 'The Maffia,' says Professor Villari, 'has no written statutes; it is not a secret society, and hardly an association. It is formed

by spontaneous generation.' It adapts itself wonderfully to the environment, appearing in various forms. There are several Maffias,—high and low, country Maffia and town Maffia, Maffia of the mountain and Maffia of the plain or of the seaside. . . .

"The operations of the Maffia are by no means confined to economic matters. The mysteriousness of the institution arises from its manysidedness. If, at an election, wine and blows are freely distributed and the electors are driven to the polls to vote as one man, the unseen power which has been at work in the matter is nothing else than the Maffia. If, at a public auction, the bidders appear escorted by their 'friends,' apparently prepared for a sharp competition, but suddenly the leaders of the rival parties exchange greetings, their supporters withdraw, and a single bidder is left to secure the job practically at his own terms—this result may be credited to the same unseen power, the Maffia. If, in a trial for murder, there is strong circumstantial evidence against the accused, yet witnesses are reticent or lie with effrontery in his behalf, the relatives of the murdered man plead for the prisoner, the court is crowded with the latter's 'friends,' and the jurors bring in a verdict of not guilty, the explanation is either that they were corrupted or intimidated, or that they themselves belonged to the Maffia. . . .

"Far from their native places the Mafiusi recognize one another by means of a conventional language and a series of allegoric questions and answers; they are also distinguished by certain peculiarities in the bearing of their persons, in dress, gestures, etc. Tattooing is a favorite practice with them as well as with the Camorrists. . . .

FINAL EXTINCTION.

"To conclude, Camorra, Maffia and brigandage had their origin in the extreme oppression of the masses and the looseness of social bonds. They were at first defensive associations, or an organized revolt against political and economic opppression. As their power increased they became aggressive, and the masses of the people lost their independence in regard to them. Ultimately they placed themselves under the protection either of large land owners or of the government. The Camorra indeed actually succeeded, for a short while, in usurping some functions of the government, whereas the Maffia retained to the last more of its original character, took a prominent part in the political revolutions of 1821, 1848 and 1860, and organized its own revolution, half religious, half social, in 1866 in Palermo. As to brigandage, it assumed at times the character of a strong military organization, and was a real power in the State. A few centuries ago the ambitious plans of such associations might have been crowned with success; in our time they are bound to fail. To-day, brigandage as a system is entirely extinct, although there are still brigands or highway robbers in Sicily and at the gates of Rome. Of the Camorra and the Maffia a few survivors still linger in prison or in exile, while now and then imitations, like the Mala Vita and similar criminal associations, appear but soon die out."

THE PROFIT-SHARING LABOR UNIONS OF ANTWERP.

IN the *Forum* for September Prof. James H. Gore describes the profit-sharing labor unions of Antwerp, which we are told were organized by employes for the advancement of the interest of their employers. An unusual instance, truly, but the experiment has proved so successful that one is led to believe that it might be successfully extended. These labor unions of Antwerp date from 1442, when the dock hands and porters of that city, becoming alarmed lest their regular work might sooner or later fall into the hands of men under the control of the large traders, decided to organize themselves into a company which should promote the welfare of their employers as well as their own. This was the first of the fifty "nations" now in active existence at Antwerp.

HIGHLY ORGANIZED TRADES UNIONS.

The "nation" as now organized is a corporation of workmen forming a limited society, in which every member is also a stockholder. The society is not only limited in membership, but is restricted also in the functions. First of all, the "nations" work only at the docks, loading or unloading vessels or hauling merchandise to or from ships. Secondly, each "nation" will handle only certain articles of commerce, and again only those articles which come from or are destined for a certain port. The underlying principle of this differentiation of labor is that a society with restricted lines of work can become especially proficient in those lines, can acquire the best implements and appliances for their performance, and thus give to their employers the best possible service. In no instance has this monopoly given an excuse for extortionate charges or forcible increase of prices. These societies are under bond to abide by the regulations prepared by the port officers, and a fine is imposed for any attempt to violate the fixed tariff of charges. On the other hand, every vessel entering port is obliged to employ the appropriate society. Each society is obliged to submit to the local authority an authentic financial statement showing its nominal assets and liabilities. Several of the "nations" have each a capital of as much as $150,000. The assets of each consist largely of draught-horses (perhaps the finest in the world), wagons, stables and such appliances as are needed in their work.

"The 'nations' sustain individually, or collectively in some cases, orphan asylums for the maintenance of the children of those who die from illness contracted or injury received while engaged at work. As the number of accidents is large and the lives of men engaged in such heavy work is short, these institutions are always well filled. The city, rightly appreciating the contributions that the 'nations' make to the mercantile prosperity of Antwerp, assist in the support of these asylums or in educating their occupants."

THE SINGLE-TAX PANACEA.

"THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX"—the problem presented by the social and international difficulties of modern humanity—is read, to his own satisfaction at all events, by Mr. Arthur Withy in the *Westminster Review*. Having resided himself in New Zealand for seven years, he begins with Australasia. Free trade between the British colonies would produce federation—Australasian, Imperial, English-speaking, omninational. But by free trade he means not merely freedom to exchange, but freedom to produce, free access to land, therefore the suppression of all rates and taxes by a single-tax on land values. Let the State absorb the full rental value.

PROGRESS AT THE ANTIPODES.

His statement of the actual progress made in this direction is suggestive. "The principle of the taxation of land values has lately made great strides in the Australasian Colonies. In South Australia a tax of ½d. in the £ has for some eight or nine years been imposed on the capital value of the land, and during the past year a bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature empowering local bodies to levy upon the unimproved value of the land. In New Zealand a tax of 1d. in the £ is levied on land values, and a bill to enable local bodies to rate land values passed the Lower House last session, but was thrown out by 'the Lords.' As the Ministry has been returned to power by an overwhelming majority, the bill, which was made a test question at the election, may be considered safe. The Tasmanian House of Representatives also passed a bill last session taxing land values up to £500 at ½d. in the £, and over that amount at 1d. in the £. The bill was rejected by the Upper House, but has been adopted as a plank of the Ministerial platform for the forthcoming election. In Queensland again, a bill was passed by both Houses last year adopting the land value system of taxation for municipalities, and fixing the amount of the tax at 2d. in the £ . . . In New South Wales, too, progress is reported. The Local Government bill drafted by the present government will empower local bodies to tax land values, and a party of 25 out of a parliament of 141 members has recently been formed with the taxation of ground rents as its principal plank."

He argues that the liberation of labor and capital by the abolition of all other taxation, and the opening up of land to human effort which would result, would give the State first adopting these measures such an enormous advantage in the international market over other States as practically to compel them to follow suit. After New Zealand, the Australias, then the United Kingdom, then Canada, then the United States, then the world. He points out that "while the total rates and taxes of the United Kingdom amount to some $640,000,000 per annum, the rental value of the land, as distinguished from buildings and other improvements, amounts to upward of $800,000,000—an estimate based on the income tax returns."

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND TRADE INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS, of the University of Chicago, discusses in the September *Annals* of the American Academy, the question of how far the labor organizations are opposed to trade schools and to the apprenticeship system. His paper is a reply to the charges of the late Col. Auchmuty, who said: "The American boy has no rights which organized labor is bound to respect. He is denied instruction as an apprentice, and, if he be taught his trade in a trade school, he is refused admission to nearly all trade unions, and is boycotted if he attempts to work as a non-union man. The question of his character and skill enter into the matter only to discriminate against him. All the trade unions of the country are controlled by foreigners, who comprise a great majority of their members. While they refuse admission to the born American boy, they admit all foreign applicants with little or no regard to their training or skill."

Professor Bemis takes up the last charge first, and shows by numerous examples that "while the foreign born are in the majority in many of the hard-handed industries, this is not because of our labor organizations, but often in spite of their efforts, of late increasing, to prevent by restricting immigration this form of competition of those with a lower standard of living. Where the American born are not in our unions, it is either because the American boy does not like manual labor, and so is not engaged in the trades in which there are unions, or else he refuses to join the union of his trade. An intense, self-sufficient individualism, which was more fitted to our earlier history, where organization of capital was also little developed, than to the present era of the "corporation and the trust, keeps a large, but of late decreasing, percentage of the American boys actually in our trades from joining the unions of those trades."

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

That the first charge—namely, opposition to apprentices—is not true, Professor Bemis shows by statistics which he has gathered concerning forty-eight unions with 500,000 members. "Only seventeen of the forty-eight unions had any national rules restricting apprentices, and only fourteen of these unions, with 71,000 members, or 14 per cent. of the 500,000 in the forty-eight unions, reported any success in the enforcement of such rules. Of these 71,000, 9,500 were glass workers, 5,417 were hat makers, 28,000 were iron moulders, and 20,000 were journeymen tailors, and these last allowed one apprentice to every journeyman, the apprenticeship lasting four to five years, a very liberal rule. The downfall of the apprenticeship system is due largely to the introduction of machinery and the consequent subdivision of work in large shops. This renders it impracticable for the employer to take a personal interest in each of his men, or to give them an all-round training. It is more profitable to set the learner at work upon a single

machine or branch of work where he will soon acquire speed. The boy prefers this because he is eager to begin earning as soon as possible. But the apprenticeship system as managed under modern conditions is at best a poor method of trade instruction."

The best method is by the trade school combined with a short apprenticeship. The attitude of the trade organizations toward these schools has been in general one of armed neutrality. But if their methods were such as to conform with European models they would receive hearty support.

THE ULTIMATE STANDARD OF VALUE.

PROFESSOR EUGEN VON BÖHM-BAWERK, the distinguished Austrian economist, discusses in a brilliant paper contributed to the September *Annals* of the American Academy "The Ultimate Standard of Value." Containing as it does the latest views of the Austrian school on this important economic question, this paper will attract wide attention.

Professor Böhm-Bawerk sums up his discussion as follows: "What then is the 'ultimate standard' for the determination of the value of goods, in the search for which men have been as indefatigable during the last one hundred years as they formerly were in their endeavors to square the circle? If we wish to answer this question in a single phrase, then we cannot choose any less general expression than 'human well-being.' The ultimate standard for the value of all goods is the degree of well-being which is dependent upon goods in general. If, however, we desire a more concrete standard, one that will give us a more definite idea just how goods are connected with well-being, then we must take not one but two standards, which though co-ordinate in theory are yet of very unequal practical importance, because of the greater prevalence of the phenomena in which one of them is operative; one is the utility of the goods, and the other is the personal sacrifice or disutility involved in the acquisition of the goods. The domain of the latter is much more limited than we usually think. In the great majority of cases, even in those in which the so-called law of cost undoubtedly plays a part, the final determination of the value of goods is dependent upon utility."

How to Teach Social Science.—There is a very valuable paper on the department of social science at the Columbia College, New York, in the *Charities Review*. The writer says that the direct scientific work of the university should lie in two directions—first, in thorough instruction with political economy, sociology and statistics, and secondly, in the establishment of a statistical laboratory. A scheme is drawn up for the carrying out of a great deal of field work in the shape of the study of the conditions of the people, and an examination of remedial agencies, for which elaborate directions are given.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THE *Arena* for September devotes considerable space to the consideration of ways and means for reforming American city governments. A useful compilation of abstracts from authorities on various phases of the subject is furnished, together with a full list of references. The merits of proportional representation as a remedy for pronounced municipal evils are set forth by Dr. Lucius F. C. Garvin, who advocates the adoption of the "single vote" system, the only form of proportional representation that can be adopted in most States without a constitutional amendment. This system is explained by Dr. Garvin as follows:

THE "SINGLE VOTE" SYSTEM.

"In the city of Boston, Mass., the Board of Aldermen is elected upon a general ticket, but no elector is permitted to vote for more than seven of the total number (twelve) comprising the board. In order to change this system into proportional representation, it would only be necessary to strike out of the law the word "seven" and in lieu thereof insert the word "one." With this simple amendment made it becomes evident that, instead of a plurality of the total number of votes cast being necessary to elect, any one-twelfth of such total, if given to a candidate, would be absolutely sure to secure his election.

"To illustrate:

BALLOT.		RESULT.
Candidates.	*Vote for One.*	*Total Vote.*
A		A..... 5,000
B		B..... 1,000
C	X	C..... 7,000
D		D..... 2,000
E		E..... 6,000
F		F..... 4,500
G		G..... 1,100
H		H..... 6,100
I		I..... 11,000
J		J..... 300
K		K..... 4,500
L		L..... 5,100
M		M..... 7,500
N		N..... 4,800
O		O..... 100
P		P..... 4,100
Q		Q..... 300
R		R..... 700

If the above system were in vogue in the city of Boston, of the eighteen candidates named upon the ballot the twelve receiving a larger number of votes than any other candidate would constitute the Board of Aldermen. . . .

"Theoretically, votes not required to elect should be transferred in the final count to other candidates. But, practically, it will be found that such transfer makes much less difference in the result than would be anticipated, and that, when the voters have become accustomed to the new system, no candidate will receive a large surplus. It may safely be assumed that at the very first trial of the single vote fewer votes will be wasted than under any existing method.

"Below are given the essential sections of a bill which passed the Rhode Island House of Representatives at its last January session, but was defeated in the Senate:

"*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

"SECTION 1. The members of the board of aldermen of any city, or of the town council of any town, if elected by ballot, shall be elected upon a general ticket for the entire city or town, and the names shall not be numbered upon the ballots, and one person only shall be voted for by any one elector.

"SEC. 2. In counting said ballots the several candidates, to the number authorized by law to be elected, receiving a larger number of votes than any other candidate named on said ballots shall be declared elected."

Among the advantages that Dr. Garvin thinks would result from the election of boards of aldermen under this system, he enumerates the reduction of election expenses, increase of vote polled, abolition of bribery, service of the most competent citizens, decline of partisanship and increase of public confidence in the boards.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

THE work of the organization formed in the City of Brotherly Love for the bettering of municipal government is described by Clinton Rodgers Woodruff in the *American Journal of Politics*. Philadelphia politics, says Mr. Woodruff, are in the control of one of the shrewdest, wisest and most successful "combines" ever organized. "Shrewd because it persuades the citizens that they have their own way; wise because its members do not indulge in vulgar and ostentatious display; successful in that they control absolutely every office in the city, and have complete and final say as to policies and candidates. The citizens regularly ratify the decisions of the machine because party expediency demands it. . . .

"The work the Municipal League of Philadelphia has set itself to do is to create a public sentiment that will be intolerant of bad government and will consciously and persistently demand the maintenance of the highest possible municipal standards. It will be recognized that it is no small effort, but it is a campaign that must be fought out 'if it takes all summer.' There may be many sorties, many skirmishes, many assaults on the citadel of the enemy. It may be that we shall have to take considerable time to get into an advantageous position to make the final assault, but as Dr. Ecob has pertinently said, 'Good generalship will take a month to reach the strategic point for a battle that lasts but a day.'"

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

A large part of the League's work is therefore educational. The citizens must first be informed of the facts as they exist, and then acquainted with methods of reform. To this end the League publishes many pamphlets and circulars. One of these documents shows that the city has lost at least $50,000,000 by improvident grants of enormously valuable franchises for indefinite periods to street railway companies. The newspapers reproduce the salient points of these pamphlets, while the ministers incorporate the facts in their sermons. For the coming fall and winter work it is proposed to publish pamphlets dealing with the gas question, with the question of political assessments among municipal employes, and with the municipal conditions of Philadelphia and Berlin.

The League also commands the service of many public speakers, and has secured the active co-operation of the Christian Endeavor Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations. "Parlor meetings serve an excellent end in that they enable the speakers to meet through social channels those who cannot be reached in any other way. The League holds but few public meetings under its own auspices, except during a political campaign. This because it feels that for the present it can reach larger numbers through already constituted channels. People are reached by an address before a church or labor union at one of its regular meetings, who could not be induced to come to a purely Municipal League meeting.

ORGANIZATION.

"The direct object of these educational methods is to arouse the citizens to the importance of the municipal problem and to urge them to bestir themselves to bring about a permanent change. They must precede what we call our practical methods, namely, those that are directed to organizing the citizens and the election of candidates. They must precede and accompany the efforts at organization. The Municipal League is comprised of ward associations, which are in turn comprised of division associations. Fifty or more members of the League residing in a ward may form themselves into a ward association, which is governed by an executive committee of ten members elected at large and one delegate from each division association. The ward executive committee elects a delegate to the central board of managers.

"The object of the ward associations is 'to enable all those citizens of the ward who believe in the complete separation of municipal business from State and National politics to co-operate in the nomination and election of candidates for city offices and in securing a practical, businesslike conduct in all purely municipal affairs,' in a word, more effectively to carry out the fundamental principles of the League; the elimination of State and National politics from municipal affairs; the adoption of the principles of civil service reform; and the conduct of the city on non-partisan and business lines. The ward association has the power to decide when it or any of the division associations shall nominate candidates for councils or for any public positions which are to be filled by the voters of the ward or any division thereof and to carry on the campaign to secure the election of such candidates.

"The aim of the division association is to organize for effective political action all those persons residing in the division in sympathy with the League's principles. It is a campaign committee to arouse and sustain interest in the smallest political division of the city, to bring into a compact organization all who are interested in the city's welfare, and to bring out the vote on election day. The division committee sends a delegate to the ward executive committee, the

latter sends a delegate to the board of managers, which is composed of the ward delegates, the officers of the League and twenty-five members elected at large. This board has general control of the policy of the League, can decide when to participate in an election and recognize ward associations. The present board contains four manufacturers, one electrician, one professor, one real estate dealer, two grocers, fifteen lawyers, one editor, one salesman, one importer, three ministers, two doctors of medicine, four merchants, one architect, four retired gentlemen."

TAMMANY THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.

THE French writer, M. C. de Varigny, has contributed an article to the *Revue de Deux-Mondes* on "Tammany Hall and Political Life in New York." The first part of the article is devoted to the personal history of Mr. Richard Croker, the leading facts in which are so familiar as not to need recapitulation here. That portion of the article which deals with Tammany's history and methods as an organization from a European's point of view is worthy of attention.

"All power, however incomprehensible it may appear, has a reason for its existence and starting point. That which is embodied in the not very respectable personality of Richard Croker is not of recent origin. It is necessary to go back to the beginning of the century to find the first mention of Tammany Hall, which bore the name of the Democratic-Republican party of the city of New York.

A POLITICAL CLUB.

"It was then, as the name indicated, a place of public meetings, a political club similar to many others, where questions of general interest were discussed, where platforms were made and candidates nominated. It ran thus for many years, and owing to its wise organization, its rather rigorous discipline and the fervor of its adherents, the Democratic party extended its influence, fortifying and completing its means of action, and carrying them to the degree of perfection that they have to-day, and by means of organization of its members and the concentration of its forces put into the hands of its president, or boss, most extraordinary powers. Americans possess in a very high degree the gift of organizing political associations. Free in their action, not being troubled by any restrictive law, they are enabled to make these societies, whether secret or public, exceedingly effective. We have on a former occasion described in detail the method of organization of the general and local committees during the presidential campaign, the day after which they are dissolved, to be reconstituted four years later. One finds again in this new study on the permanent organization and the continued function of Tammany Hall the same fertility of resources and of inventions, the same ability to encase itself in a coat of flexible mail, the same rigorous discipline and the same incomparable strategy. The examination of the mechanism and of the complicated wheelwork will explain the degree of action that can be exercised and the place that the man occupies who puts in movement this powerful engine, and how he, although not in an official position in the United States, has powers equally extensive as if he were, and an irresponsibility equally absolute."

This is M. de Varigny's conclusion:

"The result is a strong government, solidly established, but which reflects but little honor on the State that submits to it. But what is to be done? The States have the government that they deserve, and the great metropolis of the East tolerates this one. Endowed with a powerful vitality, surrounded with an inconceivable prestige, it endures it. From the seller of vegetables, who pushes his cart in the streets of New York, to the great merchant of Broadway, all believe that it is their interest to pay tribute to Tammany Hall. From the neediest politician to the Secretaries of State, all endeavor to conciliate the influence of an organization which has an enormous influence in a presidential election.

"Indeed, there are numbers who ask if it is for this, to accept such a yoke personified by a Richard Croker, that New York threw off the yoke of England, that she has voted for a republican constitution, spent her money and shed her blood in the War of Independence, in that of 1812, and the memorable conflict with the South. The answer is awaited, and their voices do not awaken an echo.

"In all human agglomerations organization is necessary. Tammany Hall has given it to the great city, and the great city will not change it until the too heavy yoke will appear to it also too odious. It is not yet so, it seems."

THE LIMITATIONS OF STATISTICS.

IN the current number of the *Yale Review*, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, describes some of the difficulties encountered by the census taker in his work, and addresses some words of caution to "those who use statistics but do not make them." Such persons, he says, should invariably take pains to read the text accompanying the tables. Unless this is done in each and every case, the writer or speaker who quotes statistics cannot know exactly what he is using, or how to use it.

Colonel Wright explains the elasticity of the statistical method, and defends it from the attacks of those who misjudge its scope and fail to recognize its difficulties of application. "One is often met with the statement that 'statistics will prove anything.' This is not the fault of the statistical method, but the result of the dishonest use of one of the most helpful methods which has been introduced in any department of human knowledge. It is the basis of the comparative method of study, it reaches into the historical method, and the more one uses it and appreciates it the more he appreciates the statement of the German, Schlosser, that 'statistics is history ever advancing.'"

SUPERVISION OF AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

AN article written by Mr. Frank Bolles, of Harvard University, shortly before his death, is published in the current number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, under the title of "An Administrative Problem." This problem Mr. Bolles states as follows: "How is this single faculty with a simple organization of a few administrative officers to deal effectively with a body of students which numbered 600 in 1870, which includes nearly 2,200 now, and which, ten years hence, may number over 3,000? At present it is assumed that an administrative officer can perform one duty toward 2,000 or 3,000 students as intelligently as he could, in former years, discharge two or three duties toward 600 students. As the university has grown, fewer duties have been assigned to certain officers, but relief has not, as a rule, taken the form of reducing the number of students to be known and dealt with by particular officers. The present Recorder, for example, has charge of 2,176 records, where the Registrar in 1870 was responsible for only 600. It is only by a fiction that the Recorder can be assumed to have any personal knowledge of even half of the men whose absences he counts, whose petitions he acts upon, and against whose petty delinquencies he remonstrates, yet the fiction is maintained while its absurdity keeps on growing. . . .

"Looked at as men, rather than as mere numbered minds, Harvard students fall naturally into three groups,—those who lodge and board at home; those who lodge and board in private houses in Cambridge, yet who are cut off from home influence; and those who lodge in dormitories and who board together in large or small clubs. With average, well-behaved members of the first group the adminstrative officers have almost nothing to do, and if the third group did not exist, the same might be said of members of the second group, for many of them are so quietly and comfortably housed that they are seldom heard from. The third group, however, does exist, and it is a very large and compact group, and one full of rich, warm life, incessantly active. It draws into its activity a large number of the men who live in private houses, and in combination with them it offers the most interesting question for adminstrative solution. . .

THE DORMITORY SYSTEM.

"It is sometimes said that Harvard may eventually free itself from all its remaining parental responsibility and leave students' habits, health, and morals to their individual care, confining itself to teaching, research, and the granting of degrees. Before it can do this it must be freed from dormitories. As long as 1,500 of its students live in monastic quarters provided or approved by the university, so long must the university be held responsible by the city, by parents, and by society at large, for the sanitary and moral condition of such quarters. The dormitory system implies and necessitates oversight of health and morals. The trouble to-day is that the administrative machinery in use is not capable of doing all that is and ought to be expected of it. This trouble will grow greater as the college gains in numbers, and the dormitory system expands, yet no way is suggested for making the future safe. Harvard College with one Dean and one administrative board cannot in reason be held responsible for the health, morals and studies of 1,656 students. Its present Dean, self-sacrificing and conscientious to a fault, is exhausting his strength in attempting to do equal justice and kindness to this army, nearly one third of which changes each year. Can Harvard College be divided? If it can be, shall the divisions be by classes or territorially?"

FOUR COLLEGES IN PLACE OF ONE.

Mr. Bolles suggests a plan of organization somewhat resembling that of the great English universities. "For example, if this plan were carried into effect, the university authorities would dissolve the Administrative Board of Harvard College and appoint in its place four administrative boards to take charge respectively of Holworthy Division or College, Wadsworth Division, Quincy Division and Agassiz Division, which should share among them the college dormitories, private dormitories and private houses in such manner as to yield as even an apportionment of the undergraduate population as possible. . . .

"In the present state of affairs the college is imperfectly governed, and student social life is stunted and distorted. If by the formation of several colleges where there is now one, it became possible not only to govern students more successfully but to encourage their natural grouping in dormitories and around congenial dining tables, welcome gain would be made for the present and a grave danger removed from the path of the future. If a beginning is once made in the establishment of separate colleges under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, it would of course be natural that the future growth of the university should adapt itself to the new order of things. Buildings would take a form suitable to the joint accommodation of students and a professor's family; the dining hall might form a part of the structure and a common room for study, reading or social meeting might break the barrack-like monotony of the dormitory of to-day.

"From those to whom these criticisms and suggestions do not commend themselves, I gladly withdraw them, and in their place present a bare fact as it must be seen by all who know the College: in 1840 the college contained 250 students; in 1850, 300; in 1860, 450; in 1870, 600; in 1880, 800; in 1890, 1300; in 1894, 1,600. What will be its membership in 1900 or in 1950? At the latter time, if the rate of growth and our present administrative system are maintained, the Dean and Recorder of Harvard College will be personally caring for 6,500 individuals, with all of whom they will be presumed to have an intelligent acquaintance."

The question discussed by Mr. Bolles has doubtless presented itself to more than one of our large universities. The editor of the *Graduates' Magazine* states that Mr. Bolles did not claim that his remedy was the best, but hoped by discussion to hasten the solution of the problem confronting Harvard.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING AND CITIZENSHIP.

IN an article in the *Forum* Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton College, sets forth an ideal for an education that shall be truly national.

SHOULD EDUCATION BE NATIONAL?

By some it is asserted that we do not wish to create a distinctively American type of university, that learning is cosmopolitan, and no attempt should be made to provincialize it by any national prejudices. If necessary it is said let the common schools be under such influence but leave the higher learning to pursue its course untrammeled.

"But it must be remembered," says Professor Wilson, "that scholarship is something more than an instrument of abstract investigation merely. It is also an instrument and means of life. Scholarship, though it must everywhere seek the truth, may select the truths it shall search for and emphasize. It is this selection that should be national."

NATIONAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

"In order to be national, a university should have, at the centre of all its training, courses of instruction in that literature which contains the ideals of its race and all the nice proofs and subtle inspirations of the character, spirit, and thought of the nation which it serves; and, besides that, instruction in the history and leading conceptions of those institutions which have served the nation's energies in the preservation of order and the maintenance of just standards of civil virtue and public purpose. These should constitute the common training of all its students, as the only means of schooling their spirits for their common life as citizens. For the rest, they might be free to choose what they would learn."

PRACTICAL NEED OF SUCH TRAINING.

"The study of institutions and of English literature furnishes the only practicable common ground for the various disciplines of the modern university curriculum; but fortunately it has much more to commend it than its practicability. It would furnish also an ideal principle of unity. Such studies are practicable because they are not open to any serious utilitarian objection. They do not involve the long and tedious acquisition of any dead language: their tools are of easy use by any one."

There are great needs for training of this sort in our own time. It would act as a correction to the extreme views of political and social agitators who advocate plans that may be flawless in their abstract logic but are in violation of all political experience. "For each nation there is its own record of mental experience and political experiment. Such a record always sobers those who read it. It also steadies the nerves. If all educated men knew it, it would be as if they had had a revelation. They could stand together and govern, with open eyes and the gift of tongues which other men could understand. Here is like wild talk and headlong passion for reform in the past,—here in the books,—with all the motives that underlay the perilous utterance now laid bare: these are not new terrors and excitements. Neither need the wisdom be new, nor the humanity, by which they shall be moderated and turned to righteous ends. There is old experience in these matters, or rather in these states of mind. It is no new thing to have economic problems and dream dreams of romantic and adventurous social reconstruction.

"And so it is out of books that we can get our means and our self-possession for a sane and systematic criticism of life: out of our own English books that we can get and appropriate and forever recreate the temper of our own race in dealing with these so hazardous affairs."

A NEW UNIVERSITY NOT NEEDED.

"It would not be necessary to erect a new university to try the experiment of such a synthesis of university courses; though that would be worth doing, were the means made sufficient for a really great object-lesson in the right motives of education. Anybody can establish the modern sort of university, anywhere. It has no necessary nationality or character. But only in a free country, with great traditions of enlightened sentiment and continuous purpose, can a university have the national mark and distinction of a deliberate espousal of the spirit of a noble literature and historic institutions. Such a university would be a National Academy—the only sort worth having. The thing can be done, however, without troubling a millionaire to appropriate to himself the glory of a unique function of greatness in the development of education. It can be done by only a comparatively slight readjustment of subjects and instructors in the greater of the universities we already have. It can even be done upon no mean scale by every college whose resources are at all adequate to the ordinary demands of education."

Professor Wilson suggests as a practical plan for compelling the students to read the national literature that tutors be appointed, young men, serving their novitiate for full university appointments, who may organize and supervise courses in reading, which will supplement the lecture courses.

COLLEGE TRAINED PREACHERS.

MR. FRANCIS G. PEABODY, Professor of Social Science at Harvard, contributes to the *Forum* for September an article on "The Proportion of College Trained Preachers," which he sums up as follows: "Looking back, then, on the data thus collected, the general impression they may give to one who cares for theological education seems to be one of reasonable satisfaction. It is, indeed, true that the proportion of Bachelors of Arts entering the ministry has somewhat declined in the last quarter of a century; but this decline, after all, is less than might be anticipated, and it is perhaps not greater than other professions have experienced. It is true, also, that some of the colleges seem to be failing as sources of supply, but on the other hand, some are

gaining in volume. Moreover, the gain appears sometimes to be most marked where the college is in the midst of modern life and interests, and the loss appears in some instances most decided in some of the most sheltered institutions. It would seem, therefore, that among the most favorable conditions for making ministers in times like ours are those where the college is most open to freedom of research, and in close relation to the needs and problems of modern society. There are many influences which still threaten the self-respect of the ministry: a pernicious system of indiscriminate aid in many seminaries, a tradition of sentimentalism in the profession, and an increasing attraction to other careers. In this state of things it is a satisfaction to believe that the best theological schools still maintain the standard of a scholarly profession, and that the call to the ministry is still heard above the noises of the time, and is still obeyed by educated young men."

THE CHURCH AND THE FLOATING GROGSHOP.

MR. F. M. HOLMES contributes to the *Gentleman's* a picturesque sketch of what he saw among the Deep Sea Fishermen. He tells of a victory gained by religious common sense, which is worth emphasizing: "Once upon a time floating grogshops, called *copers*, used to cruise among the fleets and cause incalculable mischief. They hailed from foreign ports—Dutch, German or Belgian—and sold an utterly vile and abominable liquor called aniseed brandy, which used to inflame even the strong North Sea fishermen to madness. . . . But in 1882 the practical Mission to the Deep Sea Fishermen was started, having as one of its chief objects opposition to the *coper*. It sold tobacco as the *copers* did, but much cheaper; it has supplied good and readable literature instead of the vile stuff offered by the floating grogshops; it has attended to the injuries and sores of the fishermen. The Mission vessels, nearly a dozen in number, are floating churches, libraries and dispensaries, and three of them are well-equipped hospitals for the treatment of serious injuries, such as the breakages of limbs. In a few years the *copers* were nearly all driven off the sea by the spirited and cheerful opposition." Were the Church ashore to fight the tavern on its own ground as resolutely as the Church afloat has here done, there might be fewer grogshops ashore.

SAYS a writer in the *Missionary Review of the World*: "Of the 1,500,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants, the Emperor of China holds sway over 405,000,000; the Queen of England rules or protects 380,000,000; the Czar of Russia is dictator to 115,000,000; France, in the republic, dependencies and spheres of influence, has 70,000,000 subjects; the Emperor of Germany, 55,000,000; the Sultan of Turkey, 40,000,000; the Emperor of Japan, 40,000,000, and the King of Spain, 27,000,000—*two-thirds* of the population of the globe under the government of *five* rulers."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ATONEMENT.

MRS. BESANT'S autobiography has afforded Mr. Gladstone a text for saying a few things in the *Nineteenth Century* about Mrs. Besant, and for writing a sermon in which he discusses with somewhat of the prolixity and minuteness of an old divine the true and false conceptions of the Atonement. Mr. Gladstone, who appears to have made his first acquaintance with Mrs. Besant from her recently published book, says:

AN ESTIMATE OF MRS. BESANT.

"This volume presents to us an object of considerable interest. It inspires sympathy with the writer, not only as a person highly gifted, but as a seeker after truth. The book is a spiritual itinerary, and shows with how much at least of intellectual ease, and what unquestioning assumptions of being right, vast spaces of mental traveling may be performed. The stages are, indeed, glaringly in contrast with one another; yet their violent contrarieties do not seem at any period to suggest to the writer so much as a doubt whether the mind, which so continually changes in attitude and color, can after all be very trustworthy in each and all its movements. This uncomfortable suggestion is never permitted to intrude; and the absolute self-complacency of the authoress bears her on through tracts of air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircæan swan. Mrs. Besant passes from her earliest to her latest stage of thought as lightly as the swallow skims the surface of the lawn, and with just as little effort to ascertain what lies beneath it. An ordinary mind would suppose that modesty was the one lesson which she could not have failed to learn from her extraordinary permutations, but the chemist who shall analyze by percentages the contents of these pages will not, I apprehend, be in a condition to report that of such an element he can find even the infinitesimal quantity usually and conveniently denominated a 'trace.' Her several schemes of belief, or non-belief, appear to have been entertained one after another, with the same undoubting confidence, until the junctures successively arrived for their not regretful, but rather contemptuous, rejection. They are nowhere based upon reasoning, but they rest upon one and the same authority—the authority of Mrs. Besant."

WITHOUT ANY SENSE OF SIN.

Commenting upon her frequent changes of theological position, he says: "In all her different phases of thought, that place in the mind where the sense of sin should be, appears to have remained all through the shifting scenes of her mental history an absolute blank. Without this sense, it is obvious that her Evangelicalism and her High Churchism were alike built upon the sand, and that in strictness she never quitted what she had never in its integrity possessed. Speaking generally, it may be held that she has followed at all times her own impulsions with an entire sincerity; but that those impulsions have been wofully dislocated in origin, spirit, and direction by an amount of egregious self-confidence which is in itself a

guarantee of failure in mental investigations." That is almost all that he says about Mrs. Besant; he then turns his attention to considering her objections to the theory of the Atonement as popularly stated.

MRS. BESANT'S IDEA OF THE ATONEMENT.

The passage in Mrs. Besant's book to which Mr. Gladstone specially draws attention is that in which she refers to the Atonement as a proposition which is assailed by the steadily advancing waves of historical and scientific criticism. She regarded as untenable "the nature of the Atonement of Christ, and the justice of God in accepting a vicarious suffering from Christ, and a vicarious righteousness from the sinner." Mr. Gladstone is somewhat sarcastic at the rejection of this proposition by a young lady not long out of her teens, and he imputes to her rash and blameworthy ignorance, for not taking pains to verify the fact that the essential part of this proposition has been really incorporated in the teaching of the Churches with which it was resolved to deal. The implication of Mr. Gladstone's contention is that if Mrs. Besant had taken pains to verify her opinion that the belief in a vicarious suffering from Christ, and a vicarious righteousness from the sinners, is part and parcel of the doctrine of the Churches, she would have discovered that it was no such thing. He does not say so bluntly, but he deplores the statements made by unwise or uninstructed persons, some of which indeed he has heard from the pulpit, which gave, or appeared to give, countenance to the suggestion that God expects from Christ suffering, which but for Christ would have been justly due to the sinner and justly inflicted upon him, and that Christ being absolutely innocent, injustice toward him is here involved, for injustice is not the less injustice because there may be a willing submission.

FORENSIC, BUT NOT ETHICAL.

Mr. Gladstone mentions one incautious preacher according to whose exposition "the Almighty, who was the creditor, had no more to do with the affair; while the character of the required penalty, which fell upon the Saviour, is so stated as if good had been undeservedly obtained for the sinner by the infliction of evil undeservedly upon the righteous." This preacher agrees with Mrs. Besant in looking on the forensic or reputed aspect of the case, instead of looking to the ethical, which is of necessity its essential element. He grants to both, however, the following four propositions, which he describes as propositions which may be described as forensic, or referring to proceedings of condemnation or acquittal such as take place in earthly courts of justice, expressing no certain truth but only our imperfect effort to arrive at it. They are, however, necessarily disjoined from ethical conditions in so far as they have no fixed relation to them:

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFINITIONS.

"1. That the 'sinner,' that is to say, man, taken generally, is liable to penalty, for sin ingrained and sin committed.

"2. That the Son of God, liable to no penalty, submits Himself to a destiny of suffering and shame.

"3. That by His life and death of suffering and shame men are relievable, and have, upon acceptance of the Gospel and continuance therein, been actually relieved from the penalties to which they were liable.

"4. That as sin entails suffering, and as Another has enabled the sinner to put all penal suffering away, and, in effecting this, and for the purpose of effecting it, has Himself suffered, this surely is in the full sense of the term a vicarious suffering, an atonement, at-one-ment, vicariously brought about by the intervention of an innocent person."

MR. GLADSTONE'S CREED.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to propound twelve propositions which may be considered as embodying his latest views as to the relations between God and Man:

"1. We are born into the world in a condition in which our nature has been depressed or distorted or impaired by sin; and we partake by inheritance this ingrained fault of our race. This fault is in Scripture referred to a person and a period, which gives definiteness to the conception; but we are not here specially concerned with the form in which the doctrine has been declared.

"2. This fault of nature has not abolished freedom of the will, but it has caused a bias toward the wrong.

"3. The laws of our nature make its excellence recoverable by divine discipline and self-denial, if the will be duly directed to the proper use of these instruments of recovery.

"4. A Redeemer, whose coming was prophesied simultaneously with the fall, being a person no less than the Eternal Son of God, comes into the world, and at the cost of great suffering establishes in His own person a type, a matrix so to speak, for humanity raised to its absolute perfection.

"5. He also promulgates a creed or scheme of highly influential truths, and founds therewith a system of institutions and means of grace, whereby men may be recast, as it were, in that matrix or mold which He has provided, and united one by one with His own perfect humanity. Under the exercising forces of life, their destiny is to grow more and more into His likeness. He works in us and by us; not figuratively but literally. Christ, if we answer to His grace, is, as St. Paul said, formed in us. By a discipline of life based on the constitutive principles of our being, He brings us nearer to Himself; that which we have first learned as lesson distils itself into habit and character; it becomes part of our composition and gradually through Christ, ever neutralizing and reversing our evil bias, renews our nature in His own image.

"6. We have here laid down for us, as it would seem, the essentials of a moral redemption; of relief from evil as well as pain. Man is brought back from sin to righteousness by a holy training; that training is supplied by incorporation into the Christ who is

God and man; and that Christ has been constituted, trained, and appointed to His office in this incorporation, through suffering. His suffering, without any merit of ours, and in spite of our guilt, is thus the means of our recovery and sanctification. And His suffering is truly vicarious; for if He had not thus suffered on our behalf, we must have suffered in our own helpless guilt.

"7. This appears to be a system purely and absolutely ethical in its basis; such vicarous suffering, thus viewed, implies no disparagement, even in the smallest particulars, to the justice and righteousness of God.

"8. It is not by any innovation, so to speak, in his scheme of government that the Almighty brings about this great and glorious result. What is here enacted on a gigantic scale in the kingdom of grace only repeats a phenomenon with which we are perfectly familiar in the natural and social order of the world, where the good, at the expense of pain endured by them, procure benefits for the unworthy. The Christian atonement is, indeed, transcendent in character, and cannot receive from ordinary sources any entirely adequate illustration, but yet the essence and root of this matter lies in the idea of good vicariously conveyed. And this is an operation appertaining to the whole order of human things, so that, besides being agreeable to justice and to love, it is also sustained by analogies lying outside the Christian system, and indeed the whole order of revelation.

"9. The pretexts for impugning the divine character in connection with the redemption of man are artificially constructed by detaching the vicarious efficacy of the sufferings of our Lord from moral consequences, wrought out in those who obtain the application of His redeeming power by incorporation into His Church or Body. Take away this unnatural severance, and the objections fall to the ground.

"10. And now we come to the place of what is termed pardon in the Christian system. The word justification, which in itself means making righteous, has been employed in Scripture to signify the state of acceptance into which we are introduced by the pardon of our sins. And it is strongly held by St. Paul that we are justified by faith (Rom. iii, 28, v. 1), not by works. Were we justified, admitted to pardon, by our works, we should be our own redeemers, not the redeemed of Christ. But there are further and unwarranted developments of these ideas, which bring us into the neighborhood of danger.

"11. I have said that, when the vicarious sufferings of Christ are so regarded that we can appropriate their virtue, while disjoining them even for a moment from moral consequences in ourselves, we open the door to imputations on the righteousness of God. But the epoch of pardon for our sins marks the point at which that appropriation is effected, and if pardon be, even for a moment, severed from a moral process of renovation, if these two are not made to stand in organic and vital connection with one another, that door is opened through which mischief will rush in. But in Holy Scripture there is no opening of such a door; no possibility of entrance for such an error.

"12. Pardon, on the other hand, has both a legitimate and a most important place in the Christian scheme. What is that place? and what is pardon itself? Is it arbitrary and disconnected from the renewing process, or is it, on the other hand, based upon a thorough accord with the ethical and the practical ideas which form the heart of the scheme? Is it like an amnesty proclaimed by some human, probably some revolutionary government without any guarantee or condition as to the motives it will set in action, or is it the positive entry of the strong man into the house which he is to cleanse and to set in order, while he accompanies his entry with a proclamation of peace and joy founded upon the work which he is to achieve therein?"

NOT PERFECT, BUT PERFECTIBLE.

Incidentally in discussing this question, Mr. Gladstone expresses, by-the-way, his belief that the human nature of Christ was not perfect, but perfectible, alleging in defense of this, what some will regard as heresy, the statement of Luke, that Christ "Grew in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." Referring again to the Incarnation, he says: "The Incarnation brought righteousness out of the region of cold abstractions, clothed it in flesh and blood, opened for it the shortest and the broadest way to all our sympathies, gave it the firmest command over the springs of human action, by incorporating it in a person, and making it, as has been beautifully said, liable to love.

"Included in this great scheme, the doctrine of free pardon is not a passport for sin, nor a derogation from the moral order which carefully adapts reward and retribution to desert, but stands in the closest harmony with the component laws of our moral nature."

THE TEACHING OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

It may be interesting, in view of Mr. Gladstone's attempt to restate the doctrine of the Atonement, to compare his propositions with the formula with which the various Churches have endeavored to express what they considered to be the truth of the matter. First let us take Mr. Gladstone's own Church, and this is what the prayer book says on the subject. Very precise definitions are given in the Thirty-nine Articles: "The second Article says that Christ 'truly suffered, was crucified, dead, and buried, to reconcile His Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but also for all actual sins of men.' The eleventh Article says: 'We are accounted righteous before God only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith.' The thirty-first Article, which is headed 'Of the one Oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross,' tells us 'The Offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction, for all the sins of the whole world, and there is none other satisfaction for sin, but that alone.'"

THE CAPTURE OF NIAGARA.

TWO capitally illustrated and well-written articles appear in the illustrated magazines on the conversion of the Niagara river's gigantic power to utilitarian purposes. In the October *McClure's* Mr. E. J. Edwards tells of this mighty undertaking under the title, "The Capture of Niagara." He touches on one curious aspect of this most picturesque enterprise, in his opening paragraph, when he reminds us that this work, "which has been in progress alongside the Niagara waterfall for more than four years, is after all experimental, and the capitalists cannot know until the plan is finished, tests are made and the electric power is furnished, whether the undertaking is going to bring them profit, or whether they have paid dearly for their faith."

Ten huge turbine wheels transmit the energy to run ten dynamos each of 5,000 horse-power, or sufficient to run all the manufacturing plants of Buffalo. Another view of the immensity of the undertaking is given in the statement that the 450,000 horse-power to be used would serve to turn the wheels of every manufactory in central New York, to light and heat the cities and towns, and to provide propulsive power for the boats employed in traffic on the Erie Canal.

The most important corelative problem in the extension of this great power-house is the ability to transmit the energy to any distance. The famous young electrician, Mr. Tesla, is certain that the power can be transmitted without too great loss as much as 300 miles, and he thinks it probable that we shall even see vessels propelled from Albany to New York with the energy that is stolen from the mighty Niagara. But at present 15,000 horse-power only is to be utilized and most of that will be delivered in Buffalo.

Niagara's Beauty Not Lost.

Mr. Curtis Brown writes in the September *Cosmopolitan* on the "Diversion of the Niagara," and reassures us as to any doubts we might have of the effect all this machinery work and tunneling will have on the esthetic side of Niagara Falls:

"But no one visiting the Niagara Falls reservations when these great enterprises are fairly begun, or half a dozen years from now, when, perhaps, they will be fully developed, would find any outward and visible sign of them, except the mills along the hydraulic canal basin, which for years have formed a part of the view from Victoria Park.

"There is little danger, also, to the Falls themselves. The vast mass of water speeding over the precipice will suffer but little diminution — three-quarters of a foot, perhaps, not more — in furnishing this immense force to the manufactories of the country. In 1890, the Hon. John Bogart, then State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, in accordance with the request of the Niagara Falls commissioners, made a report in which he estimated that a tunnel having a capacity for discharge of water producing 120,000 horse-power would reduce the depth of the water at the crest of the American Fall about one inch and four-fifths, and the 500,000 horse-power called for by present plans of both companies will take about nine inches from the Niagara, reducing the average depth of water at the edge of the precipice from six and one-quarter feet to five and one-half feet, certainly not enough to make any noticeable difference in the appearance of the cataract, whose sources of power stretch half-way to the Pacific, and whose strength, ceaselessly put forth, is more than twice as great as the combined energy of every steam engine in North America."

PRACTICAL FLIGHT.

MR. C. E. DURYEA, who describes in *Cassier's Magazine* the most successful of the flying machines that have recently been devised, is convinced that the only real obstacle to practical flight is in preserving the equilibrium of the machine. This obstacle, he thinks, can be overcome just as we have overcome the same difficulty in cycling. In short, he says, "lack of skill alone stands in our way. Every other point has been tried and proven in our favor." The pioneer machine will, he prophesies, be a large kite-like affair with ample surface and even more ample power in the shape of a gasoline motor and screw propeller. It will be provided with a means of guiding, both up and down and sidewise, and it will carry but one operator, who must feel that the machine is almost part of himself. Its speed will be small, probably from 15 to 25 miles per hour, and its angle will be great because of increased stability. Its cost need not be more than that of a small steam launch, while its greater speed and ability to go anywhere will commend it to enthusiastic athletes everywhere. The art of balancing once learned, and fear allayed by usage, improvements will follow. The angle will be decreased and the speed increased. The increased skill, due to a regular use, would probably enable the flyer to manage a machine without a motor or at least with such assistance as his own muscles afford him.

From prophesying Mr. Duryea is led into the realms of imagination. "Busy New Yorkers could spend their nights in the Catskills and their holidays in the White Mountains. Pleasure seekers would find it the most agreeable method of travel. Its high speed, its universal application, its freedom from the common causes of accident, such as snags, washouts, broken rails, burnt bridges and collisions, and its cleanliness would combine to make it a popular means of transit. Fifteen years marks the history of the bicycle as it grew from an athlete's means of amusement to the busy man's vehicle. Half that time has seen the electric street car displace the horse. Is it unreasonable to think that before many years the flying machine will have placed itself by their side as a means of transit? With a public not only awaiting such an invention, but always eager to increase their speed of travel, and an article that will advertise itself as nothing before was advertised, the business man has but to offer the goods and reap the reward."

Two Notable Machines.

Aërial navigation is also the subject of an article by Professor Frederick T. Barnum, F.R.A.S., in *Home and Country*. Of the many clever flying machines that have been constructed, notably those by Stringfellow, Moy, Tatin, Lilienthal, Wellner, Longley, Maxim and Hargrave, Professor Barnum regards Langley's and Wellner's as the most rational.

Professor Langley's consists of a torpedo-shaped carriage with ribs of steel and aluminum and covered with asbestos. This carriage is about 15 feet long, and its greatest diameter is about a yard. Two great silken wings are placed at an angle of about 40 feet. The ship is propelled by two twin screw propellers at the rear of the vessel, which are driven by a compact one horse-power steam engine.

Professor Wellner's machine is of a new type. It is a combination of the principles of the screw and kite air-ships, and while combining the advantages of both, has apparently none of their drawbacks. "The new air-ship has been named the sail-cycle, and consists of two or more sail-wheels, not unlike the paddle wheels of a ferry-boat in general appearance. The sails revolve around horizontal axes in a somewhat eccentric circle, since the sails are automatically raised when they reach the highest and lowest point of the circle, thus forming a kite-like surface, which compresses the air below it. At the same time the screw-like stiffening ribs of the sails act as the propeller of a steamboat in sending the air-ship forward.

"The carriage is torpedo or cigar shaped, and carries the motor, fuel, and passengers. If Wellner's theories prove correct, two sail-wheels of five yards diameter and five and a half yards in width, each wheel having six sails, will support a twenty horse-power steam engine, fuel, and two passengers in the carriage. The wheels will revolve at a velocity of one hundred and eighty revolutions a minute, giving a velocity far exceeding that of a railway train, and capable of supporting a weight of over two thousand pounds. The larger form of sail-cycle has six wheels, and if provided with an eighty horse-power motor, one hundred and thirty-five revolutions of the sails a minute will lift over seven thousand pounds of weight.

"It is interesting, also, to know that a working model of this new air-ship has recently been examined by the War Department of Germany, and has caused great excitement in military circles. In Vienna, still greater interest has been aroused, and already 100,000 guldens have been subscribed to hasten the construction of an air-ship of this kind.

"Whether in this invention we have really solved the vexed question of aërial navigation remains to be seen; able scientists seem to think this is the case, however, and can look forward to a practical test, not of a model, but of the air ship itself, with eager interest."

The Results of Mr. Maxim's Experiments.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, who describes in the *North American Review* the series of experiments he has recently made with his "air ship," thus sums up the results of his efforts: "I have demonstrated that a good and reliable motor can be made with sufficient power for its weight to drive a flying machine, that a very heavy flying machine may be made to raise itself in the air with water, fuel, and three men on board; and that it may lift, in addition to all this, 2,000 pounds. It now only remains to continue the experiments with a view of learning the art of manœuvring the machine; and for this purpose it will be necessary for me to seek some large, open, and level plain, and to commence by making flights so near to the ground that any mistake in the steering cannot result in a serious mishap."

THE MANUFACTURE OF CANE SUGAR.

THERE is a good article in the *Southern Magazine* describing the methods of manufacturing cane sugar. Mr. Reginald Dykers, who writes it, says there are about 200,000 acres in Louisiana already given up to this industry, the production having risen from about 200,000 hogsheads in 1890, to 420,426 hogsheads almost immediately after the sugar bounty was put on. He tells us that the State of Louisiana contains ground more than sufficient to supply the whole of the United States with the requisite amount of sugar needed for consumption. But he does not look forward to any such destiny for the agricultural interests of that State. He gives the following clear description of the sugar making processes:

"In October there is a brave marshaling of clans throughout the sugar belt. The hoarse whistles of the factories and the sooty banners floating from their lofty stacks, give to the whole district an air of gleeful animation. Migratory bands of negroes, some from the adjacent cities and towns, and some from more distant regions, put in their appearance to lend a hand in the stupendous task of harvesting the crop. The capacious maws of the mills must be supplied with a constant stream of cane, and night and day the fires glow redly beneath the boilers, the steam hisses fitfully as it drives the huge pistons to and fro, and sends a tremor through all the vast anatomy of the sugar-house.

"The cane, when it falls in the fields beneath the sharp edges of the cane knives, is deftly loaded on carts, the leaves and tops having been already torn off with a hook-like arrangement on the back of the knife. If the factory is at a considerable distance, there is usually railway communication of some sort, and the carts are driven to the track, where their contents is transferred to the cars and whirled away to the mill. Where the field is not very far from the sugar-house the carts are driven right up into the yard and their loads dumped there, to be fed directly to the carrier, which is an endless belt or conveyor running from far out in the cane shed to the very jaws of the mill, into which it discharges its burden. Sufficient cane must be brought in during the day to supply the factory during the night, hauling in the dark, being of course impracticable. The canes are

spread on the carrier with as much care as possible, in order that the feed may be comparatively even, and a strict watch is kept for any bits of iron, such as links and coupling pins, which have a penchant for secreting themselves in the mass, sometimes with the most disastrous consequences to the mill rollers. Almost all mills are equipped with a hydraulic pressure regulator, which allows them to give way to such substances. This device is of untold value. A practice which is fast gaining ground among the Louisiana factories is to put directly in front of the mill a machine with corrugated rollers, which tears and shreds the cane, rupturing the juice cells and admitting of a considerably higher extraction than could be otherwise obtained A mill of good average capacity usually succeeds in extracting about seventy-five per cent. of the juice in the cane, but there are high type mills, having six and nine rollers, which give better results.

"When the juice pours from the mill into the receptacles prepared for it, it is then, in most factories, bleached and purified through the agency of the fumes from burning sulphur. This is done by permitting it to flow slowly through a tank or box filled with the fumes from a furnace beneath. Sulphured juice is extremely acid, and before it can be boiled it has to undergo what is called clarification, a delicate process, the correct performance of which requires a great deal of skill. Taken as a whole, the operation consists in adding to the juice sufficient lime to bring it to the point of neutrality and eliminate the acids and impurities which it contains."

OUR PASSENGER TRAINS AND ENGLAND'S.

THE October *Scribner's* begins with an excellent article by Mr. H. G. Prout, on "Railroad Travel in England and America," this being the first of two essays which were the results of that gentleman's special investigations in England for *Scribner's Magazine*. Mr. Prout has evidently made too careful a study of the subject to be able to hit off in a sentence the relative advantages of passenger service in the old and the new world. In England he finds the most striking quality of efficiency in the railroads as far as the quantity of work is concerned. In 1892, he says, English railroads carried 67,200 passengers per mile of railroad work, and ours carried 4,900. Though so much more was accomplished in equal space, English railroads are far more safe than those of the United States, for in the half dozen past years the latter killed sixteen times as many passengers as the former in proportion to the number carried. However, Mr. Prout reminds us that the journeys averaged so much longer in the United States that it is a little unfair to judge of this comparison without qualification. "Relatively to the total train movement of all kinds, which is a rough basis of comparison, but fairly just, the United States killed four and a half times as many persons as the English in six years." So it is undoubtedly safer to travel in England than in America; and it should be, for their railroads cost five times as much per mile as ours have cost.

But, notwithstanding this greater cost, the English rates seem on the whole to be lower. Mr. Prout makes an elaborate comparison of rates on the two sides of the Atlantic, and comes to the conclusion that, exclusive of commutation tickets, "the English fares for those who are willing to pay for special comfort are a good deal higher than ours; but for the 90 per cent who go in day coaches here, and third class there, the English fares are actually lower."

WE DIVIDE THE GLORIES OF SPEED.

"Neither England nor any other country in the world has any trains as fast *for the distance* as the Empire State Express, which runs 440 miles at $50\frac{7}{10}$ miles an hour, including four stops; or as fast *for the distance* as the defunct Exposition Flyer of last summer, which ran 964 miles at $48\frac{3}{10}$ miles an hour, including nine stops."

In other fast special runs, such as the trip over the New York Central to Buffalo, 436 miles, at $59\frac{6}{10}$ miles an hour, including three stops, and over the same road and in 1893, $80\frac{4}{10}$ miles at $68\frac{5}{10}$ miles an hour, no stops—we also seem to lead our Transatlantic cousins. In the matter of very short distance spurts, too, we are clearly first, having records on two different railroads of runs of from 1 to 4 miles at speeds of from 90 to 103 miles an hour. Mr. Prout considers the record of 112 miles an hour as apochryphal. "But the public is served by the amount of high speed that can be had every day under normal conditions, and here England leads the world, with the United States second, but far in the rear, and all other countries out of the race entirely." It was found in 1889 that in England there were 63,000 miles run every day at 40 miles an hour or more, and in the United States there were 14,000.

THE MATTER OF COMFORT.

Mr. Prout admits this to be largely a matter of opinion, but in examining into the number of trains serving the great centers he finds, as we should expect, the English leading, and in point of punctuality he also gives the palm to England, although disclaiming any scientific basis for the decision.

The shorter English passenger carriage, without end platforms, and entered by side doors, contain four compartments, each of which seats six, eight or ten persons, according as to whether the cars are first, second or third class. Mr. Prout considers them well lighted, rather irregularly heated and upholstered in much better taste than our own very inartistically ornate ones. His most pungent criticism on the score of comfort is in the matters of privacy and of the prison-like restrictions to the compartments.

"When the American first finds himself shut in a tight little compartment on a train scheduled to run two hours without stopping, at a speed of fifty miles an hour, he will probably wonder what under the sun he is going to do in case of an emergency. Much more will the shy and respectable American female wonder, because for two hours one gives himself up irrevocably to fate, so far as fate is held in that compartment. The surrender is complete and humiliating."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

M. JULES SIMON, the well-known French man of letters, and one of the most important members of the Peace Society, gives in the August *Revue de Paris* a sympathetic sketch of William II as seen by him during his late visit to Berlin. What struck the old Frenchman most was the Emperor's extreme frankness and honesty of manner.

AN IMPERIAL RECEPTION.

Of the Imperial Palace and of a reception given by the Emperor and Empress he gives an interesting account: "The Emperor stopped and said a few words to me, as did the Empress, a rare favor which made me at once acquire a certain importance to those round me; then a message was sent to ask me to walk alone behind the Emperor and to sit at his right hand." But far more interesting than this banquet were the conversations held by M. Simon with William II at one of the latter's small private parties, which are held once a week, and when only intimate friends are received. On this occasion M. Simon was again asked to sit by the Emperor. "I never saw him excepting in uniform. On the occasion of which I am writing he wore a white Hussar costume, and with his tall, slight figure looked like a young officer. . . . His countenance is agreeable, his manner affable and kindly; and his nut-brown hair seems sometimes shot with gold." The Kaiser speaks French it seems without the slightest accent and with extraordinary ease, and few, according to the writer of this article, know so thoroughly both ancient and modern French literature. He confided to M. Simon that his favorite novelist was Georges Ohnet, but he has a violent antipathy to Zola. "I know that he has great qualities," said the Emperor, "but it is not to them that he owes his popularity; it is to the moral villainies and dirt with which he poisons his stories. That France should like such a writer gives foreigners the right to judge her severely;" but, observes M. Simon significantly, a few days later Berlin was flooded with the great realist's new work.

William II assured his French visitor that he was a regular family man, and that his happiest evenings were spent in dining quietly alone with his wife and reading aloud to her a chapter of some novel before going to sleep.

M. Simon could not "draw" his host on the question of war, excepting in the most abstract fashion, such as observing incidentally that the man who tried to provoke a war between two great nations would be both a madman and a criminal.

On social questions the Emperor seems to have very clear and decided views, and to be possessed with a very real fear of Socialism. He would like to limit the working hours of women; and when the Labor Congress passed a resolution recommending such a course to be taken, he specially congratulated M. Simon on the part which the latter had taken in the discussion.

M. Jules Simon dined with Bismarck the evening of the day on which the Iron Chancellor sent in his resignation to his Imperial master, and during the long conversation which they had after dinner, the Prince told his French guest that he intended when in retirement to write his memoirs. M. Simon has done both William II and himself good service in publishing this interesting account of the Emperor of Germany, for his words bear weight, and he is known to have been at no time of his long life a courtier.

LEONARDO DA VINCI A PIONEER IN SCIENCE.

THE marvelous achievements of Leonardo da Vinci in the field of scientific discovery are reviewed in the current *Monist* by Prof. William R. Thayer, who likens da Vinci's sensations at the dawn of scientific truth to those of Adam when beholding for the first time the break of day (supposing that Adam's creation had been completed by night).

"To Leonardo the world unfolded itself in almost equal freshness, as it would to all of us if custom did not dull our perception. It was, indeed, a new world!

"The mediæval had looked and seen only the handiwork of Satan,—a chaos from which issued spasmodic miracles and caprice—a prison, in which the soul was detained for a few mortal years before it flew heavenward. Leonardo looked upon this world and saw in it a divine creation, a cosmos of law, a home every nook of which had revelations for the soul. Like the Scandinavian god who could hear the grass grow, his senses were preternaturally keen. He penetrated the cuticle of things; nature lay transparent to his gaze. He saw the ebb and flow of cause and effect. In the least phenomenon he discerned the principle linking it to a class; in every object, in every creature he beheld the end of a clew which led back and up to the infinite. Thus almost at the beginning of the new age he was the man whom Nature took into her confidence. To him she granted an apocalyptic vision of her secrets.

TRUE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

"Subsequent investigators have gone further. Every acre of the domain of science whose hither boundaries he explored is now occupied by a specialist. But none has surpassed him in the highest qualities of a man of science—patience to analyze special facts without prejudice, and power to deduce general laws after having accumulated sufficient information. His were the qualities and the methods by which alone mankind are slowly rationalizing the world in which we live. Less than any other man who died before our century would he be surprised at the advance in science and at the mechanical inventions of which we boast; for he had, what many men think they have, but have not, a vivid sense of the infinitude of the natural world and of the incalculable possibilities of human achievement. 'What is that,' he asks, 'which does not give itself to human comprehension, and which, if it did, would not exist? It is the infinite, which, if it could so give itself, would be done and ended.'"

A GREAT PRINTER.

The Plantin-Moretus Museum.

IN *Velhagen* for August Herr Friedrich Schaarschmidt has an account of the Musée Plantin-Moretus, at Antwerp, and a sketch of its famous founder.

THE ARTIST-CRAFTSMAN.

Christoph Plantin, who was born near Tours in 1514, first took up printing at Caën, and did not find his way to Antwerp till 1549. The city on the Scheldt was then the centre of commercial and intellectual life for the North of Europe, and here, it would seem, Plantin's first occupation was rather bookbinding than printing, just as his former master, Robert Macé, the printer of Caën, was bookbinder to the university in his city. At any rate, Plantin in his first years at Antwerp did bookbinding and displayed great skill in making articles of leather—boxes, cases, etc.—which he decorated with gilt and inlaid work, and turned out in a state of perfection hitherto unknown in that country.

HIS FIRST PRESS AT ANTWERP.

Soon misfortune came, and Plantin's attention was directed to bookselling and the art of printing, as a more practical mode of earning a livelihood. According to his son-in-law, Jan Moretus, Plantin one evening was taking a box that had been ordered to Çayas, the Secretary to Phillip II of Spain, when some men, mistaking him for some one else, attacked him and he was severely wounded in the arm. But he was glad to escape with his life, and the weakness of his arm which was the result of the encounter proved such a hindrance to him in his handicraft that he decided to set up a printing establishment. He had already opened a shop in which he sold books and his leather wares. The first book which he printed was a small octavo volume, "Giovanni Michele Bruto, La institutione di una fanciulla nata nobilmente, 1555," and it was followed in rapid succession by books of the greatest variety till 1562, when another serious interruption in the master printer's career took place.

A PARIS HOUSE.

During the Inquisition, Plantin was suddenly accused of publishing an heretical book, "Briefve instruction pour prier," and by order of the Regent, Margaret of Parma, a search was made in his house, and three of his works were seized. He fled to Paris, and refused to return till a thorough inquiry could prove nothing against him. Thus he escaped arrest, but his three unhappy assistants were condemned to the galleys. During his absence Plantin got some friends to sell all his possessions at Antwerp, and in the mean time he started a bookshop at Paris, and, it may be, was associated with some printing works there. The following year he was able to return, and four friends joined him in forming a new business, of which he himself became head.

THE THREE SONS-IN-LAW.

Plantin's only son died young, and as he had five daughters, three of whom became wives to three important members of the business, it was evident that the founder of the celebrated printing establishment must look to his sons-in-law to carry on the work of his life. Franz van Ravelingen, a man of great learning, was chief proof-reader, and to him Plantin gave his eldest daughter Margaretha. The second daughter, Martine, was the wife of Jan Moretus, who became the foreign representative of the Antwerp house, chiefly at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he attended the fairs regularly. Ravelingen was more of a scholar, having been a professor at Leyden University, but when a branch was opened at Leyden in 1583 Plantin intrusted him with the management of it. A third son-in-law was Egidius Beys, who married Magdalena, Plantin's third daughter, in 1572, but from 1567 he had been manager of the Paris business. Moretus, besides being foreign representative, had charge of the bookshop in the neighboring street, and as he was the most closely associated with the master he naturally was the son-in-law who was best initiated in the ideas of his father-in-law. He therefore became the real successor to Plantin, and the business remained in his family till 1876.

THE POLYGLOT BIBLE.

So far back as 1566 Plantin had made up his mind as to what should be the great work of his life—a Biblia Polyglotta, and events were greatly in his favor. The Reformation was directing scholars and others to the sacred writings, and Frankfort and even Heidelberg were ready with financial support for such an enterprise; but it was Çayas, his former patron, who made Plantin known to Cardinal Granvella, and King Philip, acting on the advice of the Cardinal, commissioned the printer to execute the work. Besides an extraordinary sum of money, Philip sent Arias Montanus, his court chaplain, as a scientific and religious superintendent, and the eight volumes were put through in the most perfect style, 1569–1573. In recognition of these services Philip appointed Plantin sole printer of church books for all countries under the Spanish Crown, and in the centuries which followed this was the staple work of the Plantin-Moretus press.

This success did not enable Plantin to amass a fortune, and in 1583 we see him a bankrupt, leaving the Antwerp house with Jan Moretus, while he founds another house at Leyden, which Ravelingen afterward conducted when his father-in-law returned. Plantin died at Antwerp in 1589, and no more fitting motto could have been chosen for his printer's mark than that which had been his life motto—*Labore et constantia*.

THE MUSÉE PLANTIN.

In 1876 the city of Antwerp purchased the Antwerp house for $240,000, and out of it was created the Musée Plantin. It was a two-story house, built in 1761 by Franz Moretus on the site of five small houses, and the entrance is from the Friday Market Place. Everything in the museum has been arranged as far as possible as it was under the printer's

management, and everything of interest in the place has been faithfully preserved. In the shop, for instance, there are the scales for weighing gold pieces, the catalogue, and the "Mother of God" over an inner window looking into the counting house. In the sitting room there is some beautiful oak carving, and among other things three clavichords which bear testimony to the taste of the owner.

Several rooms were set aside for proof-reading, so that authors could make their corrections undisturbed. One of these is called the room of Justus Lipsius, one of the few authors paid a salary by his publisher, and a portrait of the scholar hangs in the room. There are ten portraits by Peter Paul Rubens in the house. To many the type-founding room, the founts of type, and the printing presses will have the greatest interest. In 1565, Plantin had seven presses; ten years later, fifteen were in use; and in 1572, twenty-two; whereas Stephanus, the famous Paris printer, never had more than four going. *Velhagen* gives us a plan of the building, with many excellent illustrations of the interior, besides a number of portraits of the leading celebrities of the firm.

WHERE BRYANT WROTE THANATOPSIS.

IN the September *Harper's* Mr. John White Chadwick has an article which he calls "The Origin of a Great Poem," and in which he tells about the surroundings and circumstances in which William Cullen Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis." He has this pretty description of the poet's Massachusetts home:

"In the western part of Hampshire County, Mass., there is an extensive area, some thirty miles square, as yet unspoiled by the invasion of the locomotive and the electric car. The peculiar charm of this region is its road-side loveliness. Here are hundreds of miles up hill and down dale and along the pleasant valleys, for the most part overarched with the lithe branches of the hemlock, beech and maple, but frequently open to the meadows, or to wide views from the ridges of the long-backed hills. This is 'a land of streams,' hundreds of them modest tributaries of the Westfield river, which flows into the Connecticut under another name; but as the Westfield, or the Agawam, it is always beautiful, and the walk or drive along its banks is of all our walks or drives the best, reaching its climax in a five-mile stretch from West Chesterfield toward Huntington, without one house to mar the privacy, the road and river hugging each other all the way, as if *they* were lovers too. Young people who cannot tell a lie, when asked how long it takes to go round the River Road, as this particular stretch is called *par excellence*, have been known to hesitate, and to give answers varying from three hours to five or six. But the road along the Westfield either way from this for a dozen miles or more is only a little less enchanted and enchanting, and the stretch from West Cummington to East, the main village, is one of the bits that the casual visitor is least likely to forget, and to which the course of men upon familiar pleasure bent most frequently returns."

THE GREATEST LIVING POET OF SPAIN.

SPANISH takes its place with English among the few tongues which may be called world-languages, and the vast extent of Spanish-speaking humanity ought to make us ashamed of our scant knowledge of great modern Spanish writers. We have reason to thank Sir George Douglas for his sketch in the *Bookman* of Gaspar Núñez de Arce, whom he describes as in effect the Poet Laureate of Spain. Núñez has recently received national recognition and coronation as the pre-eminent Spanish poet of the time; and "that his reputation is not confined to the Peninsula is amply proved by the fact that, within the space of six years, over eighty editions of his poems have appeared in the United States, Mexico, Chili and Columbia."

"Gaspar Núñez de Arce was born at Valladolid, August 4, 1834, and his early years were spent at Toledo. Our space does not admit of biographical detail, so it must here suffice to state concisely that he has been in his time journalist, Member of Parliament, Governor of a Province, Under-Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs."

HIS WORKS AND HIS FAITH.

Among his more famous works are mentioned "Gritos del Combate" (Shouts from the Battle), a brilliant and impassioned denunciation of the political evils of the time; "Raimundo Lulio," a romance "of almost unexampled brilliancy;" "The Idyll," "a charming sketch of the love of boy and girl;" "La Pesca" (The Fishing), a tale of homely conjugal love; the "Lamentacion de Lord Byron;" "La Selva Oscura" (The Gloomy Wood), in which Dante tells anew his life story; and "La Vision de Fray Martin" (Vision of Brother Martin Luther), the last two being philosophic poems.

"In politics, Señor Núñez de Arce holds the view of a Moderate Liberal, or as we should now say in this country, of a Conservative. As a philosopher, amid the general overturning of systems, religious and moral, he clings persistently—it may be instinctively, but it would be the height of injustice to say blindly—to a Transcendentalism which nowadays many people would call old-fashioned—affirming whenever opportunity occurs his belief in the personality of the Deity, in the unchangeableness of the moral law, the rights of conscience, the responsibility of the human being and the absolute necessity of an Ideal which shall act, so to speak, as the salt of life and preserve it from curruption.

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF THE ART OF LANGUAGE.

"Never, perhaps, in the whole history of Spanish literature, has the stately and sonorous Castillian language found a worthier wielder. To speak of his style as to the last degree chastened, as scholarly, as recalling the style of Tasso, would be natural, but would convey an erroneous impression. For, though all this it is, the impression left upon the reader's mind is not one of scholarliness, correctness, or refinement, but of nature—of spontaneity, limpidity, and ease. The last triumph in the art of language seems, in fact, to have been achieved."

THE GREAT NAPOLEON ON LOVE.

PERHAPS the most interesting contribution to the French reviews of the month is a dialogue on love in the *Revue de Paris*, which is affirmed to have been written by Napoleon Bonaparte in the year 1791, whilst he was acting as Lieutenant at Valence. M. Masson, who is a great authority on all that concerns Napoleon I's private life, vouches for the authenticity of the MS., and explains in a preliminary note that the Des Mazis who played the part of interlocutor in the curious conversation recorded was at the time these pages were written Napoleon's dearest comrade and friend.

"Des Mazis: 'What is love . . . ?'

"Bonaparte: 'I do not ask for a definition of the passion. I myself was once in love, and have retained sufficient recollection of the feeling to eschew those metaphysical definitions which obscure rather than make clear. I do not deny the existence of the feeling. But I consider the passion injurious to humanity and fatal to individual happiness. Love is full of evil, and Divine Providence could not do the world a greater favor than to deliver us from the passion.'

"Des Mazis: 'Without love the world might come to an end for all I care.'

"Bonaparte: 'Do not look at me with such indignation, but answer me truly why, since you have been dominated by the tender passion, have you given up society? Why are you neglecting your work, your relations, your friends? You spend all your day walking about alone, waiting impatiently for the moment when you will see Adelaide. . . . If you are suddenly called upon to defend your country, what will you do? What are you good for? Can one who is wholly influenced by the behavior of another be trusted with the lives of his fellow-creatures? Can a State secret be confided to one who has no will of his own? . . . Ah, how I detest a passion which can thus change an individual! . . . A glance, a hand pressure, a kiss—what are in comparison to them your country or your friends? . . . You are twenty years of age, and can choose between giving up your profession and continuing to act as a good citizen. . . . If you adopt the latter course, you must be ready to do anything and everything for the State—you must take up arms, become a man of business, even a courtier, if the interest of your country demands it. Ah! how ample will be your reward. Time himself will stand still, for your old age will be surrounded by the respect and gratitude of your kind. . . . You enslaved by a woman! . . . '

"Des Mazis: ' . . . No, sir, you have never been in love!'

"Bonaparte: 'I grieve for you. What! you actually believe that love leads to virtue. Why the passion proves a stumbling-block every step of the way. Be sincere. Since this fatal feeling grew upon you have you ever thought of any pleasures but those of love? You will do good or evil according to how your passion sways you, for you and love are one. As long as the feeling lasts you will be influenced uniquely by the passion. . . . Yet, you must admit that the duties of a citizen comprise the active service of the State. . . . '"

THE MAGUEY.

A Plant that Furnishes Food, Drink and Shelter.

IN the *Overland Monthly* Mr. Arthur Inkersley has a brightly written article on the maguey, or century plant. Though the maguey also grows in the United States, it is native to Mexico, and its real home is on the highlands of that country, at an elevation of from seven to eight thousand feet above the sea. There are more than thirty varieties of the maguey in Mexico. It is to the native Mexican as the cocoanut tree is to the South Sea Islanders. It yields cloth, food, drink, shelter and useful things of all sorts. The fibres of the leaf are used as thread and twine, and by breaking off one of the sharp thorns in which the leaves terminate, and rolling and twisting together the fibres attached to it, one has a needle and thread ready for use. Ropes made from the fibre are strong and lasting, though they are not quite so good as hempen ones. The pulp of the leaves furnishes a writing material like that from the Egyptian virus. The larger leaves of the plant are used to roof the houses of the poor, and from a leaf folded down its length spouts to conduct away the rain from the roofs are made.

From this plant also pulque, the national drink of the Mexicans, is made. This beverage is produced by fermentation from the sap. It is sweetish in taste and contains about 6 per cent. of alcohol. Its smell is peculiarly sour and rancid. Though an offensive drink to one not used to it, it is said to be wholesome and is believed by its admirers to conduce to good digestion and sleep and an easy conscience.

PEARLS MADE TO ORDER.

IN an entertaining paper by Mr. H. J. Gibbins on "Curiosities of Pearls," in the *Gentleman's*, this striking incident in pearl-making is recounted: "An extraordinary treasure, illustrating the successful manner in which these precious gems can sometimes be produced by the 'strategical process,' was lately shown by the Smithsonian Institute. This was a pearl the size of a pigeon's egg, of an exquisite rose color, and the receptacle containing it was the original fresh-water mussel in which it had been formed. The nucleus of this wonderful stone was nothing more nor less than an oval lump of bee's wax, which had been placed and left for a few years between the valves of the mollusc, which had at once proceeded to coat it with the pink nacre it secreted for lining its shell. The mussel was kept in an aquarium while engaged in its lengthy task. It belonged to a species common in American rivers, and it is suggested that the result of the experiment opens to everybody the possibility of establishing a small pearl factory for himself by keeping a tank full of tame mussels and humbugging them into making 'great pink pearls' for him."

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK SUN.

ONE of the best character sketches that has appeared in the magazines for a long time is the result of Mr. Edward P. Mitchell's endeavors to tell the readers of the October *McClure's* about his chief, "Mr. Dana, of *The Sun*." The editor-in-chief of *The Sun*, who is to-day undoubtedly the first and most picturesque figure in American journalism, could not have had a better biographer than his chief editorial assistant. Though he is anything but an ascetic, the fine old editor's workroom is bare and diminutive and aged in its equipments.

A PLAIN EDITORIAL WORKSHOP.

"In the middle of the small room is a desk table of black walnut, of the Fulton Street style and the period of the first administration of Grant; a shabby little round table at the window, where Mr. Dana sits when the day is dark; one leather-covered chair, which does duty at either post, and two wooden chairs, both rickety, for visitors on errands of business or ceremony; on the desk a revolving case with a few dozen books of reference; an ink-pot and pen, not much used except in correcting manuscript or proofs, for Mr. Dana talks off to a stenographer his editorial articles and his correspondence, sometimes spending on the revision of the former twice as much time as was required for the dictation; a window seat filled with exchanges, marked here and there in blue pencil for the editor's eyes; a pair of big shears, and two or three extra pairs of spectacles in cache against an emergency. These few items constitute what is practically the whole objective equipment of the editor of *The Sun*. The shears are probably the newest article of furniture in the list. They replaced, three or four years ago, another pair of unknown antiquity, besought and obtained by Eugene Field, and now occupying, alongside of Mr. Gladstone's axe, the place of honor in that poet's celebrated collection of edged instruments."

MR. DANA AT SEVENTY-FIVE.

"Into the corner room described there swings nearly every morning in the year a man of seventy-five, looking fifteen years younger; largely built, square-framed, with a step as firm as a sea captain's; vigorous, sometimes to abruptness, in his bodily movements, but deliberate and gentle in his speech; dressed always in such a way that his clothes seem to belong to him and not he to them; with strong brown hands, rather large, which do not tremble as they hold book or paper; and a countenance, familiar to most Americans through portraits or caricatures, whose marked features the caricaturists distort in various whimsical ways without ever succeeding in making the face seem either ridiculous or ignoble. Mr. Dana's full beard is trimmed more closely than in former years. It ranks as snow white only by courtesy: the last strongholds of the pigment are not yet conquered."

Although Mr. Dana never touched a school book until he was nineteen, and though he was forced to leave Harvard on account of trouble with his eyes before achieving his degree, his tastes and attainments are essentially scholarly. Most languages are at his command, as he impatiently conquers every idiom that seems to him to harbor new and worthy ideas, and his special scientific hobby is botany. Not long after leaving college he became one of the Brook Farmers, and while so entered into his first journalistic experience as the publisher of *The Harbinger*. After the failure of the colony he got a place on *The Chronotype* in Boston, and during the fifty years since has been constantly and actively engaged in daily journalism with the exception of the war years that saw him as Assistant Secretary of War.

This phase of his career Mr. Mitchell describes at length, with several very funny anecdotes of Lincoln and the Assistant Secretary of War. Dana was utilized here as a "pair of eyes." He was constantly at the critical point on the field of battle, and his private dispatches, conveying his clear, shrewd judgment of the men who were leading the Union forces, were of the utmost importance to Lincoln and Stanton.

THE CHRONICLES OF A JOURNALIST'S SALARY.

But it is especially his early career as a newspaper man that interests us nowadays.

"On *The Chronotype*," says Mr. Dana himself, "I wrote editorials on all sorts of subjects, read the exchanges, edited the news, did almost everything, and drew $5 a week. Then I left Boston to better myself, and came on to New York, where *The Tribune* gave me $10 as city editor. That was in February, 1847. Along in the autumn I struck, and Greeley made it $14. So it went on until the French Revolution of 1848. I went to Greeley and told him I wanted to go to Europe for the newspaper. He said: 'Dana, that's no use. You don't know anything about European matters. You would have to get your education before your correspondence was worth your expenses.' Then I asked him how much he would pay me for a letter a week. 'Ten dollars,' he said. I went across and wrote one letter a week to *The Tribune* for $10; one to McMichael's Philadelphia *North American* for $10; one to *The Commercial Advertiser* in New York, for $10; and to *The Harbinger* and *The Chronotype* one apiece for $5. That gave me $40 a week for five letters until *The Chronotype* went up, and then I had $35. On this I lived in Europe eight months, went everywhere, saw plenty of revolutions, supported myself there and my family here in New York, and came home only $63 out for the whole trip." Mr. Dana had married, in 1846, Miss Eunice Macdaniel, who lived in Walker Street, New York.

"On returning from Europe," Mr. Dana went on, continuing the narrative of his early journalism in the financial aspect personal to himself, "I went back to *The Tribune* at $20 a week. That and $25 were the figures for a long time; in fact, until another newspaper offered me $100. I went to *The Tribune* people and told them I couldn't afford to stay at $25. They reminded me gently that Mr. Greeley drew only $50; it clearly wouldn't do for me to get more than he had. So they gave me $50, the same as Horace had, and

that was the highest salary I ever received on *The Tribune*. I worked for $50 until I went into the War Department with Stanton."

ON THE TRIBUNE AND THE SUN.

Mr. Mitchell credits his chief with a large part of the success of *The Tribune*, which was achieved under the management of Horace Greeley.

"Dana, with his wider range of intellectual interest, his more accurate sense of news perspective, his saner and steadier judgment of men and events, and his vastly superior executive ability, impressed his own personality upon the journal of which he was one of the proprietors, and more than nominally the managing editor."

The two separated in consequence of an essential disagreement as to the war policy of *The Tribune*. After the war, and a shortlived experience with the Chicago *Republican*, Mr. Dana with his friends acquired the New York *Sun*, the chief editor moved into the little corner room above mentioned, and there he has been ever since, trenchantly keeping alive the good old traditions of a newspaper with a real editor and a real editorial page.

HIS BETE-NOIRS : SHAM AND DULLNESS.

Those who read *The Sun* know that some of the best writing that is done in the English language, remembering the aims and conditions of the literature there, is to be found in its editorial and news columns. Mr. Dana is responsible for this.

"His tastes are very catholic. He can tolerate either a style approaching barrenness in its simplicity, or rhetoric that is florid and ornate in the extreme, providing it conveys ideas that are not rubbish. He is continually reaching out for fresh vigor, unconventional modes, originality of thought and phrase. If all of Mr. Dana's staff of writers should happen to be cast in one mold, or should gradually assimilate themselves to a single type, so that there was monotony of expression in his newspaper, he would become uneasy. The first thing that would probably occur to him to do would be to send out for a blacksmith, or perhaps the second mate of a tramp steamship, or what not, to write for *The Sun* in the interest of virility and variety. If the man had good ideas, all right; Mr. Dana himself would attend to the syntax.

"Imagination is a quality for which he has the highest respect, but it must go with sincerity. Dullness he cannot stand. He is as impatient of wishy-washy writing as of cant. He pities a fool and can be kind to him, but he hates a sham; and this hatred, seated in the profoundest depths of his nature, is the key to much that has puzzled some observers of Mr. Dana's professional career.

"He communicates his individuality and methods to those around him unconsciously and by personal force, rather than by any attempt at didactics. No office is less a school of journalism in the sense of formal instruction, or even of systematic suggestion, than *The Sun* office.

"In all of his relations with his subordinates and assistants in every department, Mr. Dana is a model chief. He is true to his helpers, reasonable in his requirements, constant in a good opinion once formed. His eyes are on every part of the paper every day, and they are not less sharp for points of defect than for points of excellence, but his tongue is ten times quicker to praise than to blame. Generous and prompt recognition of good service of any sort, or of honest, although only partially successful, effort, is habitual with him."

THE EMPIRE AWAITING IRRIGATION.

IN the September *McClure's* Mr. Cy Warman gives a picturesque view of the possibilities of the irrigation idea in this, the opening paragraph of his article on "The Opening of An Empire."

"Millions of acres of land are lying idle in western Kansas and Nebraska, in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico and California, wanting only the magic touch of water to make them bloom into a flower garden, and yet producing nothing but lean coyotes, sun-dogs and scenery. One million acres of land, worth $1.25 per acre, or $1,250,000, if watered, would bring $11,250,000. According to the estimates of Major Powell, there are 1,000,000 square miles of these lands which need only water to render them productive. Special Agent Hinton estimates that there are 17,000,000 acres of arid lands which the general government could and should reclaim.

"If we can add 17,000,000 acres to our cultivable domain, we shall increase our capacity for supporting a farming population as much as though we had absorbed one-third of the cultivated land of the United Kingdom, or one-fifth of that of France, or one-fourth that of Germany, or all the cultivated land of Sweden, Norway and Greece put together. We can annex a Canada of our own without asking anybody's leave, and have a million acres to spare. We can have within our own borders as much cultivable land, in addition to our present 208,000,000 acres, as Australia and Holland combined have under cultivation."

And there are special virtues in the irrigated farm, too, aside from the immense extent of the regenerative idea. "The irrigated farm is the only 'sure thing' farm on the face of the earth. Here a man may, for the small sum of $1 an acre, make it rain or shine on any or all of his acres when he wills. An irrigated farm never wears out.

"There are farms in New Mexico that have been irrigated for 250 years, and they are to-day as good as new. The Pima Indians of Arizona, we are told, have cultivated the same lands for 500 years, and nothing has been applied but the water which freshened and fertilized the fields. In Egypt there are farms 4,000 years old that are kept rich by the new soil and sediment carried to them every season through the irrigating ditches."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

JUDGE COOLEY'S article on "Lessons of Civil Disorders," Professor Peabody's discussion of the question of college-trained preachers, Woodrow Wilson's "Universal Training and Citizenship," and Mr. J. H. Gore's description of the profit-sharing labor unions of Antwerp, have all been reviewed in our department of Leading Articles.

Edward Atkinson, in taking up "Present Industrial Problems in the Light of History," deals with the effect of the factory system, the existence of class feeling, and the dangers from capitalistic and labor combinations. Incidentally he attacks our present naval policy in this trenchant fashion :

WHY SHOULD WE HAVE A NAVY?

"The false principle that commerce is aggressive, and to be dealt with as a war of industries, has even within two years been put into one of its most malignant forms. Three naval vessels of a new type have lately been tested for their speed. They cost $3,000,000 each. It costs $800,000 a year to maintain them. What are they good for? Nothing. What are they bad for? Everything. They are worthless even as cruisers, because they can carry but little coal. They are worthless even as battle-ships, because their armor is light. They are worthless for defense in our harbors. Their very name is a disgrace. They are called 'commerce-destroyers.' Their cost was about as great as the whole endowment of Harvard University. The annual cost of maintaining three of this vile type of piratical destroyers is more than the annual expenditure of Harvard University for all its beneficent services. Our danger does not consist now in trusts or trades-unions. It consists in such treason to the very liberty of which we boast as we have embodied in these vessels. I think this phase of ignorance, or worse, is but a passing cloud."

THE PAY OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. George F. Shrady gives some interesting figures relative to the pay of physicians : "The average annual income of a physician in full practice in a large city may be stated as $2,000, and in the smaller towns and in strictly rural districts $1,200. Two or three physicians in New York make over $100,000 each year ; five or six range from $50,000 to $60,000 ; fifty from $25,000 to $30,000 ; one hundred and fifty from $10,000 to $12,000 ; about three hundred from $5,000 to $6,000 ; fifteen hundred from $2,000 to $3,000 ; and the remainder from $800 to $1,000."

MACAULAY AND CARLYLE.

Frederic Harrison, writing on "Macaulay's Place in Literature," effectively contrasts the brilliant essayist with his pessimistic contemporary, Thomas Carlyle :

"Carlyle was a simple, self-taught, recluse man of letters : Macaulay was legislator, cabinet minister, orator, politician, peer—a pet of society, a famous talker, and member of numerous academies. Carlyle was poor, despondent, morbid, and cynical ; Macaulay was rich, optimist, overflowing with health, high spirits, and good nature. The one hardly ever knew what the world called success ; the other hardly ever knew failure. Carlyle had in him the elements that make the poet, the prophet, the apostle, the social philosopher. In Macaulay these were singularly wanting ; he was the man of affairs, the busy politician, the rhetorician, the eulogist of society as it is, the believer in material progress, in the ultimate triumph of all that is practical and commonplace, and in the final discomfiture of all that is visionary and utopian. The Teufelsdröckhian dialect is obscure even to its select students ; the Macaulay sentence is plain as that of Swift himself. Carlyle's gospel is full of passion, novelty, suggestion, theory, and social problems. Macaulay turned his back on social problems and disdained any kind of gospel. He had no mission to tell the world how bad it is ; on the contrary, he was never wearied with his proofs that it ought to be well satisfied with its lot and its vast superiority in all things to its ancestors."

Mr. Harrison is probably safe in his opinion that the general public loves the "brilliant, manly, downright optimist," while the critics take more kindly to the moody and prophetic pessimist ; but his other conclusion also holds good, that neither public nor critic has the whole truth of the matter.

Jacob A. Riis makes a strong plea for the establishment of employment bureaus, "to bring work and workers together."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE group of articles on China and Japan in Corea have a place among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

The reminiscences of the late Lord Chief Justice of England by the present Lord Chief Justice cannot fail to interest American lawyers, especially those who met Lord Coleridge during his visit to this country a few years since.

A CATHOLIC ON THE A. P. A.

Bishop Spalding, in discussing "Catholicism and Apaism," while severe in his denunciation of the A. P. A., as was to be expected, still takes a hopeful view of the situation : "This outburst of anti-Catholic hatred will pass away, of course. The American people love justice and fair play ; they live and let live ; their very genius is goodwill to men. They are not bigots or fanatics, or persecutors, but in the meanwhile Apaism is hurtful to the best interests of the country, it diverts attention from the momentous problems which are pressing upon us, it separates friend from friend, it sows the seeds of suspicion and distrust, it makes innocent victims, and is doing all that it is possible to do to verify the saying of a well-known Englishman that the only civilized country in which it is less pleasant to live than in the United States is Russia."

THE ACTOR AS A MAN.

Richard Mansfield makes several pithy observations "Concerning Acting."

"The actor's art will be more widely honored by thinking men when they discover in the actor the unostentatious manners of a simple gentleman. Men will not

blame the actor for eccentricities or idiosyncrasies which he may have inherited, or for which nature or ill health is responsible; they will accept them as they accept them in other friends, but they will be swift to perceive their assumption for a purpose.

"Aside from the personal opinion of individuals the public has no concern whatever in the private life of the actor; it belongs to him as much as it belongs to the lawyer, the painter, the writer, or the architect, or to any other free-born citizen.

"The stage is the actor's studio and gallery of exhibition; away from it his deeds are of no moment, and many actors would be less known and others more popular if the world judged the actor only by his work.

"Society, as a whole, cares very little for art. True art without the humbug is as little tolerated in society as a nude figure."

In the September number, Mark Twain concludes his defense of Harriet Shelley.

W. H. Mallock, in discussing "The Significance of Modern Poverty," takes occasion to rebuke social reformers who "accentuate the accidental evils of civilization, so as to make it intolerable to as many persons as possible." In attacking the existing order, says Mr. Mallock, even the most miserable among us lose their main chance of becoming more prosperous.

The Rev. Dr. Blaikie holds that the chief social needs of the Scotch peasantry are connected with the allotment of land. Smaller farms, he says, are everywhere desired.

THE ARENA.

DR. GARVIN'S article on municipal reform is reviewed in another department.

"The Religion of Walt Whitman's Poems" forms the subject of an interesting study by the Rev. M. J. Savage. "When we come to the substance of his message, it must be conceded that it is saturated with religion through and through, to a degree that is hardly true of any other modern writer. People may not like his kind of religion. They may even fear it or hate it. But if religion be a dealing with the deepest and most essential things in our relation to the power manifested in the universe and in our relation to one another, then is he hardly anything but religious. His conception of the universe is that which modern science has revealed to us. He grasps this with wonderful power and accepts it with utter frankness. When we remember that all religions begin with a cosmology, and take their shape from it, we need not wonder that the Ptolemaic religions are not to be found in his Copernican setting. He is not, then, Christian, in the popular acceptation of any of the theologies that claim that title. Of Jesus he everywhere speaks with insight, with tenderness, with admiration; and the substance of his teaching is in wonderful accord with the chief doctrines of the Man of Nazareth. Indeed, he is more profoundly His disciple than are most of the churches who so strenuously insist on our saying, 'Lord, Lord!'"

Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, writes on "The Election of Senators and President by Popular Vote, and the Veto Power," calling special attention to the encroachments of the executive department. "The weakness of our government is in the overwhelming weight of the executive, and its constant tendency to grow. A popular, strong and ambitious man in the chair would practically exercise all the functions of the government."

Dr. Albert Leffingwell, in seeking "An Ethical Basis for Humanity to Animals," vigorously attacks the practice of vivisection common in our colleges.

HOME LIFE OF CHILDREN.

Mr. B. O. Flower thus summarizes the practical precepts conducive to the proper home environment of children:

"1. Fill the childish mind with high, pure and attractive ideals.

"2. Familiarize him with the most luminous expressions of the divine which have blossomed along the pathway of time, and give him the essence of the highest thought which they who have scaled the Himalayas of spirituality have given to the world.

"3. Unfold to him the great pages of history which have shaped civilization, and which illustrate the presence and growth of the democratic ideal in the heart of man.

"4. Teach him to draw inspiration and pure pleasure from the beauty of flowers, fields and streams as did Burns, Wordsworth and Whittier, and awaken in him that deep, reverential love for nature and art which is essentially a religious passion, uplifting and onward impelling in its influence, and which at all times inspires moral rectitude; not in a tedious or didactic manner, but by illustrations, stories, and by the example of a clean and holy life.

"Develop the body, train the mind and give to the soul that fine, true culture which will enable it to guide and control every thought, and thus make life a noble epic at once human and divine."

Mr. Walter Blackburn Harte contributes an exhaustive review of the Chicago strike. The paper examines at some length the constitutional rights of the strikers.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

THE admirable account of the work of the Philadelphia Municipal League, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, is abridged elsewhere for our readers.

The Rev. E. D. McCreary, in considering "Strikes from an Economic Standpoint," comes to the conclusion that the discouragement of capital from investment in enterprises subject to strikes on the part of the workmen employed is an increasing evil, and that the strike itself is nothing less than an "economic boomerang" in the hands of labor organizations.

E. M. Burchard illustrates what is meant by "Economic Co-operation" thus:

"Two boys may co-operate to fill the wood-box with firewood, but they cannot co-operate to divide the nickel which rewards their common toil. This task must be delegated to some one, and it should be discharged in accordance with predetermined rules of equity. Should one boy permanently assume the task of distributing the common earnings, he would begin by taking three cents for himself and giving the other boy two, and he would end with a division of four to one in his own favor; and as he became older he would, doubtless, call out the military in case of labor troubles. The struggle, the brutal fight, the everlasting scramble, for the possession of the wealth created by labor, which goes on unceasingly among Christian and heathen peoples alike, without any regard to right and justice, must give place to a distribution which shall be lawful, orderly, and just. Thus shall we demonstrate the reality of our civilization, now seriously called in question."

Mr. Thomas G. Kittrell, in a prize essay published in this number, makes an able defense of party government,

denying that the political boss and machine are distinctly the outgrowth of party, or its necessary attendants, since "they meet with no hindrance so effective as activity on the part of the citizens which is aroused by vigorous party campaigning."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is a good number with some very solid papers.

THE COST OF LIVING IN AMERICA.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes a brief paper in which he contrasts the cost of living in Britain to America. He maintains that, while wages in England are a little more than half the rate paid in the United States, the cost of living to the workman is cheaper. He enters into considerable detail, and quotes the prices for various commodities, and what is more to the point, mentions the experience of various households which migrate between England and America, the members of which find it is quite as cheap to buy goods in New York as in Glasgow or Liverpool. The American workman, however, has so many more wants than his English brother that he does not make his wages go so far. For rich people America is dearer to live in, but for the poor man who lives on the European scale, Mr. Carnegie thinks the United States is cheaper than the old country.

THE TOMB OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood writes, as Mr. Kossuth once described himself, as a "Death prophesying bird" on "The New Drift in Foreign Affairs," pointing out that his predictions are being fulfilled and that the Triple Alliance tends inevitably to decay. Germany will, he thinks, inevitably gravitate toward an agreement with Russia or France, or possibly both, at England's expense. The result will be "a resolute squeezing of England by Russia and France in regions a long way off from Charing Cross, with the complacent acquiescence of the German powers, and for that matter, with no disturbance (as yet) to the calmer and more up-to-date statesmanship of Great Britain."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN ARMENIA.

Mr. H. F B. Lynch concludes his paper on the Armenian question by suggesting that "England should seriously exert herself with the Turkish government to secure the appointment of suitable officials to the governorships of Erzerum, Bitlis and Van, and that she should require of them, at least within the area of the plateau, to secure to the Armenians complete immunity from the depredations of the Kurds. On the other hand, the Armenians who inhabit the wilder districts of the neighboring regions might reasonably be expected to draw more closely to the centres of government."

If this is not done, he thinks "it is probable that a solution for the present difficulties will ultimately be found in the constitution of a separate province under definite guarantees."

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN INDIA.

Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, who travele l with the Opium Commission through India, has a very effective reply to Sir Lepel Griffin. He points out that the medical men, who maintained that the use of opium was most beneficial, and should on no account be interfered with, never prescribe it to their patients excepting in the case of disease, and he effectively demolishes the theory that the natives of India would revolt unless a check is placed upon the spread of the practice of opium eating. He writes very strongly on the subject of native opinion, closing his paper by a very vigorous and timely insistence upon the need of a higher standard of personal morality on the part of Anglo-Indian officers. He says it is still a common belief, in some parts at least of India, that to get drunk is one of the distinguishing marks of the Christian religion. Religious tests have been abandoned for candidates of the Civil Service, but Mr. Alexander suggests that they might be replaced with advantage by a standard of decent living.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE most remarkable paper in the *Fortnightly Review* is Mr. Malato's "Anarchist Portraits," which is dealt with elsewhere.

THE WORK OF MR. PATER.

A very charming literary paper is Mr. Lionel Johnson's tribute to the literary work of his old friend Walter Pater. It is impossible to summarize, but the following sentence will enable the reader to form some idea of the estimate in which he held Mr. Pa er: "Charm is well-nigh everywhere in Mr. Pater's work, a golden grace upon the delicate sentences, and a charm that is strangely strong. He stands alone, with no contemporary in any way resembling him; and he recalls no one in the past, though here and there we can catch faint echoes and odors, as it were, from earlier work. From his first essay, down to the praise of Dorian discipline in his last book, Mr. Pater loved the travail of the soul in art; his was something of the priest's, the soldier's abiding consciousness of law and limitation in their lives; orderliness, precision, ritual rigor, were dear to him; and to the strictness of artistic duty he gave the obedience of one under the salutary command of a superior."

OXFORD VERSUS YALE.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell gives a very spirited account of the Anglo-American university sports. It is written in a bright and sympathetic fashion.

Speaking of the political and international aspect of the contest, Mr. Grenfell says: "This match is the first of its kind. We may hope that it will not be the last occasion on which the undergraduate youth of the English-speaking race may meet to try their strength on the greensward and their fleetness on the running path; besides the better knowledge, and we may say also, appreciation of each other, which such an interchange of visits between different countries confers, the bond of athletic rivalry is, and has always been, a strong one, and if anything has been done by this meeting to draw two great portions of the Anglo-Saxon race closer together, Mr. Greenhow will not have run, nor Mr. Hickok put the weight, in vain."

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

"Nauticus," writing on the British naval manœuvres, scoffs at the partial mobilization which always takes place in July, and which, although partial as regards the ships, is exhaustive as regards *personnel*. What it comes to, he says, is "That, on July 18, you mobilized, in numbers, just less than one-half of the ships which, so far as material was concerned, were nominally ready; and in so doing you practically, as I have shown, exhausted the list of your available officers and men."

He urges that for mobilization to be a real test of the conditions that would prevail in the case of a sudden outbreak of war, mobilization should be tried without notice at another period of the year. He also protests against sticking to the rut of the Irish Channel: "I fail to see why you should not have cruiser manœuvres in the Atlantic, with Queenstown, Jamaica, Bermuda, and Hali-

fax as your bases for the various squadrons. Or, if time will not serve for that, you may very advantageously take Kirkwall or Lerwick as your northern, and Bantry Bay as your southern base."

BIMETALLISM ONCE MORE.

Mr. J. Barr Robinson replies in an article entitled "Imaginative Currency Statistics" to Mr. Mulhall's article in the *Contemporary* on "Bimetallism in the Mansion House." Mr. Barr Robinson's point of view can be judged from his concluding sentence: "No other solution has been put forward that would in any material degree mitigate the extraordinary industrial, commercial and financial depression, except the restoration of silver to the monetary function which it performed in the world for more than two thousand years. The only policy, therefore, that can seriously be regarded as worthy of adoption by the leading nations is to restore silver to its former function along with gold, and to carry this out by international agreement."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Gladstone's lay sermon on Mrs. Besant's statement of the doctrine of the Atonement. The rest of the number is good and varied.

ARE UNITARIANS CHRISTIANS?

Dr. Vance Smith, replying to Mr. Gladstone's paper on "Heresy and Schism," takes occasion to put in a protest against the calm manner in which Mr. Gladstone and others rule Unitarians out of the Christian Church. After explaining what is the belief of the Unitarians in Christ, Dr. Smith asserts that Christianity is not a system of dogma, but a life of discipleship. He maintains "that it is a mistake and somewhat perverse in these days and altogether inadequate, to conceive of Christianity as in its essence a doctrinal or dogmatic system, however long descended or extensively diffused it may be. That sort of Christianity has, in fact, been the source of untold miseries in the past experience of Christendom."

IN DEFENSE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Mr. Whibley's paper ridiculing the University Extension as a farce, has brought to the defense of the University Extensionists two very capable champions in the persons of Mr. Sadler and Mrs. James Stuart. They go over the field with the confidence born of a detailed knowledge of the facts, and are supported by the approval which has been expressed by competent experts abroad. They naturally speak most of the benefits to those who attend the Extension lectures, but Mrs. Stuart refers to the advantages which have accrued to the universities themselves, and expresses "the conviction that the greatest hope for our universities, those treasure-houses of learning which are the glory of the whole nation, and which many of us love so well, lies in that broadening movement of which the Local Lectures are but one phase."

AN APPEAL TO MONOMETALLISTS.

Mr. J. P. Heseltine once more pleads for silver in a paper, the chief object of which he obligingly summarizes as follows:

"1. That monometallism is a new creed dating from 1873.

"2. That the leaders or exponents of the monometallic creed are, though influential, very few in number.

"3. That of the five whose names are mentioned, one only, Mr. Bertram Currie, has practical experience of business.

"4. That three only out of the five—Mr. Giffen, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Lloyd—have published their views.

"5. That silver has practically not fallen in exchangeable value in any part of the world, except as against gold.

"6. That the disregard of the silver standard by England, France, Germany and America, has been to the great disadvantage of each and all of them.

"7. Lastly, to appeal to Mr. Giffen, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Bertram Currie to publish their views as to what advantages England has gained by refusing to promote an international ratio of parity."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is an agreeable variety in the *Westminster's* bill of fare for this month; and perhaps out of compliment to the season the strenuous purpose which usually dominates is less pronounced. Mr. W. Miller's "Impressions of Greece" are vivid and entertaining. He is enraptured with the scenery, although lamenting that "modern Greece is a land without trees." He finds a tour in Greece as cheap as one in Italy. He reports the Greeks honest, and brigandage extinct except on the Turkish frontier. "Most of Greece is as safe as Piccadilly." The Greek people are thoroughly sound, and all enthusiastic about politics; but politicians are profoundly corrupt. The *Daily News* is their favorite British organ. Athens struck him as one of the most delightful capitals in Europe.

Mr. Lawrence Irwell's elementary discourse on evolution is somewhat redeemed by its concluding list of books to read on the subject. With grim outspokenness Mrs. Hawksley demands as a right for every young woman knowledge of what is involved in marriage. Alice Low treats of Henry Kirke White as a forerunner of Keats, and finds it difficult to decide whether White is a lesser Keats or Keats a greater White. "A Practical Miner" tells from his own observation how English money has been spirited away over American gold mines. Mr. Bellot's review of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's "English Commons and Forests" cites many instructive cases of land grabbing greed checked by the action of the Commons Preservation Society.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE September number of the *New Review* is not exceptionally attractive. Notice has been taken elsewhere of the articles on China and Japan—in which both Sir Edwin Arnold and "Nauticus" forecast victory for Japan—and of Mr. Wordsworth Donisthorpe's rather desultory defense of Anarchy. Contributions to biography are supplied by Lord Lyttelton's hitherto unpublished "Reminiscences of Napoleon's First Days of Captivity on Board H.M.S. *Northumberland*," and by Miss Hall Caine's "Child's Recollections of Rossetti." She never met, she says, a man so full of ideas interesting and attractive to a child. Mr. T. H. S. Escott appeals to the Lords of Dalmeny and Devonshire, with a further glance at Mr Chamberlain, to re-consider their differences and reunite the Liberal ranks in the common effort to promote social and industrial reform. Mr Hartley Withers discusses the financial outlook for England. He finds "at the bottom of all the mischief" of recent years "over financing followed in due course by over-trading." But it is chiefly the wealthier or investing class which has been hit; the

wage-earner has lived merrily. "Certainly, all indications seem to show that the tide is preparing to turn, and that only the state of the commercial nervous system delays the revival." There are two dark clouds on the horizon: The collapse in India, and the demands of labor at home which threaten to drive capital abroad. In a chatty paper on "Sport and Sportsmen," Major Gambier-Parry reckons the annual outlay in England and Wales on foxhounds and staghounds at over $2,500,000; on horses (hunters) at about the same figure; on shooting licenses at a million and a quarter; on powder and shot "blazed away" in sport also at a million and a quarter.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. CASPAR W. WHITNEY, who has long had charge of the sporting columns of *Harper's Weekly*, begins the *Magazine* for September with an article which many others besides horsemen and hunters will find delightful, on "Riding to Hounds in England," which is illustrated with handsome pictures of the beautiful English thoroughbred hunters in the field and at home. Mr. Whitney's suggestions of the tremendous enthusiasm with which the great hunts are attended and the extensive expenditures involved in keeping up the hounds and stables are quite surprising to the less sportsmanlike American. In Devonshire, it is not unusual to see 1,000 people on foot and in the saddle, following the stag hounds. Estimating 450 to each covert-side, and multiplying this by the number of hunts, 217, he gives the figure of 97,650 folks that are following the hounds every week of England's season of five months! It takes about $15,000 to maintain a thoroughly first-class pack of hounds for the season. Mr. Whitney tells us there are about 168 packs of fox and 14 of stag hounds in England, 20 of fox and 5 of stag hounds in Ireland, and 10 of fox hounds in Scotland, with kennels holding all the way from 12 to 80 couple each. He stroked the "steel-like legs" of a hunter in Lord Lonsdale's stud for which had been paid $10,000.

Mr. Julian Ralph contributes one of his very readable papers on the distinctive regions of the Union, selecting this time the picturesque mountain State of West Virginia, whose mountaineers and hunters and circuit riders with their cabins he describes with his customary appreciation of those types. He evidently got into an unusually forsaken part of the community, as he follows his description of the "average typical house" as follows: "I am told that the people never wash their bodies. I judge that the men rarely comb their hair. The women 'slick' theirs over with water and a comb. The children simply 'grow up' in a long juvenile fight against heavy odds of dirt and tangles."

THE CENTURY.

WE have reviewed in another department the article in the October *Century*, "Across Asia on a Bicycle."

Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, wife of the eminent Johns Hopkins professor, and herself a mathematician of much note, contributes a short sketch to the October *Century* on Sophie Germain, a French woman who, while unknown to popular fame, is to be credited with some of the most remarkable researches and discoveries. This young French girl conceived a sudden passion for the science of mathematics, being inspired by an eloquent account of the death of Archimedes, which she found in one of her father's books. "She studied by day and by night. Her family were alarmed at so much ardor, and endeavored to turn her attention to more ladylike pursuits. They tried the plan of putting out her fire and taking away her clothes at night, but she was found in the morning wrapped up in blankets, absorbed in her studies in a room so cold that the ink was frozen in the inkstand."

She is described as a charming woman, and she must have been if she could say many such things as are credited to her here by Mrs. Franklin. "Fame she defined to be the small space which one occupies in the brain of his neighbors—a definition which Schopenhauer has since repeated. Virtue she looked upon as a sense of order, which the cultivated understanding must admire, even when the heart does not love it."

An editorial article in the "Topics of the Time" broaches the question, "Is Bimetallism Desirable?" and analyzes the statistics of Mr. Mulhall to arrive at an unequivocal negative. The attitude of *The Century* in the silver problem, which shows signs of coming again to the front of political discussion, is finally stated in this sentence: "We cannot preserve our credit, and keep our money so good that all the world will have confidence in our securities, unless we stop this silver agitation, and this will continue as long as unwise talk about bimetallism continues."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the October *Scribner's* we have selected Mr. H. G. Prout's paper on "Railroad Travel in England and America," to be reviewed among our Leading Articles.

In a pleasant anecdotal article by Dr. J. W. Roosevelt, which he calls "In the Hospital," he speaks of the excessive weariness which comes to the hospital physician from the mere positions which his work requires him to assume. "It may not seem that much pain could come from merely standing up for a few hours, and occasionally bending over a bed or table; but if any one not used ot it will try the experiment of standing up for three or four hours, *during which time he must not walk more than 400 feet or take any exercise to vary the strain upon the muscles save by stooping from time to time low enough to bring the head within a foot of the surface of a rather high bed*, he will feel, for a day or two, much as he would had he walked fifteen or twenty miles at a rapid pace, without any previous training save an occasional stroll of half a mile."

Mr. George A. Hibbard tells, betwixt numerous pictures, about Lenox, the most fashionable of American summer resorts. He ascribes a large part of the irresistible attraction which Lenox seems to have for our wealthier members of the 400, to the sense of quietness and rest which the Berkshires offer—a perfect mean between the mountains and the sea.

"The Point of View" has much *esprit* this month. In one of its small *causeries* it suggests:

"But the most startling tendency of the bicycle is its effect upon women. As sure as taxes, or the destruction of the peach crop, or anything that is inevitable, it is about to emancipate that suffering creation from the dominion of skirts. No woman of sense will ever discard skirts altogether. They are far too seemly and becoming for that. But woman has marked the bicycle for her own, and no woman can ride on a bicycle without discovering that skirts have their place and their uses, and that there are times and situations where they are in the way. The habit of sea-bathing has done much to break down the tyranny of women's clothes. Bicycles will do the rest."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE feature of the October *Cosmopolitan* is an elaborate paper on Li Hung Chang by G. T. Ferris, which we quote from in another department, and from the September number we select the article on "The Diversion of the Niagara," by Mr. Curtis Brown, to quote from among our Leading Articles.

"An Auto-Biographical Sketch of George William Curtis," is quite interesting. He speaks briefly of his Brook Farm experience, as follows:

"I was merely a boarder, having made an arrangement of half work, half pay. At Brook Farm I made many of my best friends. I tried all the asceticisms—the no meat, long hair, the loose dress, etc.—but was not a proper member."

Prof. George F. Becker's scientific note on tin ore is not calculated to be highly encouraging to those who have looked for an extensive American production of that metal. While the Appalachian Mountains contain tin deposits throughout their entire length, these ores are in quantities entirely inadequate to return mercantile profits. And in general, Professor Becker says that while a great number of countries contain tin deposits, they are remarkably few in which there is more than a mere trifle. "The one region of the earth which seems to possess an inexhaustible quantity of tin stone is the belt reaching from the Straits of Malacca through the Dutch Islands and Australia to Tasmania."

M'CLURE'S.

THE October *McClure's* is a capital number, with several articles that no one should miss reading. The great *pièce de resistance* is a really brilliant character sketch of "Mr. Dana of *The Sun*," by Dana's editor, Edward P. Mitchell. This we review among the Leading Articles of the Month, as also E. Jay Edward's paper, "The Capture of Niagara." Professor Edward S. Halden's accountof "Photographing the Moon at Lick Observatory" tells us that in the new map of Luna made by enlarging their negatives, the wise men at Lick have attained a scale of an inch to seventeen miles!

H. J. W. Dam tells of Dr. Calmette's wonderful experiments in inoculation against snake poison. He has three distinct specifics.

"These are, first, the serum from an envenomed animal by itself; secondly, this serum mixed with chloride of gold or the hypochlorite of sodium or of lime; and, thirdly, either of these chemicals, or, preferably, chloride of lime, used by themselves without serum."

"I have not," says Dr. Calmette, "inoculated any men against snake bites as yet. That is a matter for the future. I must, of course, determine how long the immunity obtained by inoculation endures in the system before venturing to make any predictions in that direction."

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

IN another department we have quoted at length from Mr. Dykers' paper on sugar cane.

The opening article of the September number is a long one by William Sartain on "Art in the South," and he has good traditions to speak of in the connection which Washington Allston, Darley, Audubon, Bingham and Whistler had with the land of Dixey. In fact, in those earlier times the South was, not unnaturally, more prominent in her contribution to art than she has been since. Mr. Sartain thinks that for the future cultivation of our esthetic tendencies, the South, with its temperament and traditions, presents a field surpassing any other region in America. And he hopes that it "may yet produce a goodly crop of this fine flower of civilization."

Clara S. Brown makes a pleasant contribution from an interview with Joaquin Miller, which is illustrated with a most striking portrait of the poet in his sombrero and inevitable black bearskin. Mr. Miller's patriotism is of a discriminating quality, to judge from these sentences, which succeed an energetic condemnation of California: "I love the climate, and the country, for I made it, but I hate the people. They drove out the Mexicans and Indians, and now they are trying to drive out the Chinese. Hereafter I will employ none but Chinamen, and if anybody molests them, I will shoot him. I will run for Governor of the State, by the gods! and with the Australian ballot to aid me, I will put an end to this cursed persecution, this shooting and looting of innocent Chinamen."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

MR. DAVID D. SLADE tells of a trip made in the White Mountains with Francis Parkman in 1841, the writer being a class mate at Harvard of the historian. This anecdote, taken from a diary made at the time, illustrates Parkman's enthusiastic desire to learn of the countries and scenes of which he wrote at first hand.

"It was during our sojourn of several days at Crawford's Inn, then situated in the very Notch of the White Mountains, that one day, suddenly and unknown to me, Parkman left early in the morning, and did not return until evening. His clothing was badly torn, his fingers were lacerated, and his legs showed injuries which had been caused in almost superhuman exertions in the preservation of his life. After walking down the Saco Valley as far as the Willey House, he entered upon an exploration of the chasm. . . . Climbing over the vast amount of *débris*, consisting of rocky fragments and enormous boulders, brought down at the time when the Willey family was swept away, he arrived at the entrance of the defile with its precipitous sides. Glancing upward, he determined without much forethought to gratify his strong desire to overcome such natural obstacles, and so to test his physical powers, as well as his moral courage."

The opening paper of the September *New England* is called "Newport in the Revolution," and it is illustrated with very pretty scenes about the famous watering place. There is a sketch of Gen. John Paterson, the soldier of the Revolution, and another very appreciative one of Robert Habersham, a young Harvard poet, by Lloyd McKim Garrison.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the October *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected Mr. Fletcher's paper on "The Railway War" to review among our leading articles of the month.

Miss Isabel F. Hapgood contributes to the October number one of her conscientiously descriptive Russian papers on "A Russian Holy City." The Holy City is Kieff, about which it is somewhat difficult to think seriously, if one has ever enjoyed Thackeray's "Cossack Epic." But when one goes to Kieff with Count Tolstoi's family, perhaps the reverential attitude is easier, though Miss Hapgood gives the Count's children credit for a deal of merriment. She finds that it is not unusual for Jews visiting Kieff to be baptized in the Russian State religion. Indeed, certain of these Jews whom she questioned had never had a knowledge of their own religion, a fact which

is not without significance in the great question of the destiny of the Hebrew population of Russia. She tells us the thermometer stood at 120 degrees Fahrenheit on the last day of her stay in Kieff.

Mr. Henry L. Dawes, in his "Recollections of Stanton Under Johnson," concludes with this estimate of the Secretary, which, perhaps, is the better worth quoting because of the very unequal judgments of him that some equally sincere Americans have formed: "From whatever side or by whatever standard he may be measured, he will still remain among the great men of a period which called for and tested great men as none other in our history. Not for what he was, but for what he did, will he be longest remembered. So long as free institutions shall be upheld among men, the record of his labor and sacrifice in their defense will be preserved in the memory of a grateful people."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE October number closes the forty-fifth volume of this excellent periodical. The opening article of the number is by Prof. E. L. Richards, of Yale, and discusses "The Football Situation," taking a favorable view of the game and expressing the conviction that all present evils connected with it can be removed by the proposed changes. Professor Sully contributes a valuable study of "The Questioning Age" of childhood. An illustrated article by Lee J. Vance describes "The American Champagne District" (the lake region of central New York State). Dr. J. M. French furnishes "Some Lessons from Centenarians," derived chiefly from a study of the Massachusetts registration reports, which reveal the noteworthy fact that during the ten years 1881–90, 203 persons died in that State at the age of one hundred years or over.

TWO CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Napoleon's early theories on love, and Jules Simon's personal impressions of the Emperor of Germany, which are given the place of honor in the current number of the *Revue de Paris*. Coming immediately after, and in curious juxtaposition, is Lord Wolseley's account of the Battle of Waterloo.

M. Spuller discusses at some length Leo XIII's Apostolic letter Præclara, which, being made public on the 20th of last June, was, owing to the assassination of President Carnot, comparatively little noticed by the European press. The Encyclical had been looked for with eagerness, for many believed that in it would be found the Pope's last injunctions to his successor. To a certain extent this has been the case, for the Apostolic letter deals more with the future than with the p st, yet Leo XIII offers no advice to his successor, and the question of the temporal power is not so much as alluded to in this, his latest utterance. Rather has he devoted himself to analyzing the dissension which reigns among Christians, and in some powerful sentences laments the spread of Islamism in he Eastern world. All this, observes M. Spuller, proves that there is a new spirit abroad in the Church. Leo XIII earnestly desires reunion in place of disintegration, and it is to his own flock that he confides the more pregnant of his hopes and desires, and his appeal for disarmament, addressed to all the governments and nations of the earth, constitutes the finest lines in this the aged Pope's will and testament.

M. de Chavannes, in a summary of what led to the Chinese-Japanese hostilities, recalls the fact that in the year 203 Japan organized a successful expedition against Corea during the reign of Empress Jingu, the Japs' Queen Elizabeth. Four hundred years later took place the Japanese-Corean conflict which gave birth to the legend of "the Weeping Woman Rock," as is called a certain promontory on the Japanese coast. There, according to the chroniclers of those bygone days, a general's wife stood watching the ship which was taking him away to Corea. She stayed so long and so still that gradually she was changed into a stone, and the shape of the rock which immortalizes the pathetic little story bears witness to the truth of the tale.

ESPAÑA MODERNA.

THIS review has improved considerably since the editor decided to alter its scope and to practically limit the contents to contributions by Spanish authors. The latest number to reach us is a very readable one, in spite of the fact that the subjects are somewhat too Spanish.

The number opens with an article by the Bishop of Oviedo on "Spain in the Bible," in which he discusses the question of the identity of Tarshish with Tartesia, or Tartessos, a city of Southern Spain, with the adjacent country. The writer sums up the evidence very clearly, quoting Scripture, the ancient historians, and modern writers like Lenormant, Bochart and Knabenbauer; he states the data in an interesting manner, and makes the subject interesting even to those Biblical students—no doubt more numerous in England and other Protestant countries than in Spain—to whom it is not exactly fresh. In the Scriptures, Tarshish is evidently a distant region, of considerable wealth and commercial importa ce, from which the Phœnicians brought silver, iron, tin and lead; this exactly corresponds with Tartesia, where the Phœnicians had a very flourishing colony and an emporium. The references to ships bound for Tarshish calling at Joppa (Jaffa)—as in Jonah i. 3—indicate that it is in the Mediterranean; and from Psalms lxxii. 10, where it is opposed to Sheba and Seba, it is evidently in the West. Historical facts in support of the argument are abundant. There is, however, one point mentioned by Gesenius which the reverend writer does not notice, although the name of Gesenius occurs in a quotation from Lenormant: that the Hebrew *Tarshish* also means a precious stone, most probably the chrysolite—*i.e.*, the topaz of the moderns, which is still found in Spain.

Professor Adolfo Posada writes on "The Education of the King," an important subject for the Spaniards. He is of opinion that it should be on the lines of that given to the German princes, as exemplified in the Emperor Frederick and the present Kaiser. The King "should live as other boys live, doing what they do, feeling as they feel," knowing the qualities and defects of the life led by boys who are not royal, thoroughly understanding the national life as it is outside the high walls of the palace.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Europe in the Nineteenth Century. By Harry Pratt Judson, Head Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

Professor Judson has written a graphic review of the great events which have crowded the last 100 years of European history, and not of the events only, but of the social, political and intellectual development in which the events have been incidents. The first seventeen chapters of the story find a natural grouping about the French Revolution of 1789, the more general Revolution of 1848, and the reconstruction of Central Europe which began under the Second Empire in France and resulted in the unification of Germany, Italy and Austria. Then follows a concise account of the evolution of the modern British Empire. Four chapters are devoted to Russia and the Eastern Question, and the minor European powers are briefly described. The work concludes with a *résumé* of the material progress which distinguishes our time, and a statement of the important questions now pressing for solution. The reader who desires a world-view of the nineteenth century at the dawn of the twentieth will find in Professor Judson's little book the whole picture admirably perfected. Typographically, the book is one of the finest products of the Chautauqua Press. The illustrations, portraits and maps are numerous and excellent; they serve to enforce, as well as to enliven the text. The book forms a part of the required reading for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle during the coming year. Members of the Circle will find it anything but dull reading.

Providential Epochs. By Frank M. Bristol, D.D. 12mo, pp. 269. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. $1.25.

The epochs which Doctor Bristol has chosen are those of "The Renaissance," "The Reformation," "The Discovery of America" and "The Settlement of Our Country." These he describes and analyzes, paying particular attention to the biographical and the moral aspects of history. Doctor Bristol writes in a vigorous, direct and very readable style. The book is the outgrowth of a series of lectures for Christian young people and the author aims "simply to furnish an incentive to the more thorough study of those events which had ever seemed to him demonstrative of the history-shaping activity of Divine Providence." There are fifteen or twenty full-page illustrations, including portraits of Luther, Melancthon, Savonarola, Michael Angelo, John Wesley and other men eminent in history.

An Introduction to the Study of Society. By Albion W. Small, Head Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, and George E. Vincent, Vice-Chancellor of the Chautauqua System of Education. 8vo, pp. 384. New York: American Book Company. $1.80.

This is the first elementary text-book on the subject of sociology designed for college use. The increasing interest in this branch of investigation throughout the country fully justifies the publication of such a manual. While the authors acknowledge indebtedness to all the leading scientific writers in this field of research, the reader will discover in the method and make-up of the book much that is decidedly original. The familiarity of the facts discussed will cause surprise, we imagine, to more than one student. The simple way adopted in tracing the natural history of a society—beginning with the family on the farm and advancing through the successive stages of "rural group," village, town and city to the most complex social organization, is interesting as well as enlightening, and the description loses nothing in force from the absence of pedantry in the method employed. The book is in truth a "laboratory guide" to the study of society.

Socialism: The Fabian Essays. Edited by G. Bernard Shaw. 12mo, pp. 262. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. 75 cents.

A new American edition of a book that has had a great influence in the development of English socialism. The introduction by Edward Bellamy commits the American "nationalist" party to an even more radical programme than that proposed by the Fabian Society. Most of the modern British socialists represented in this volume of essays would apportion the product of human industry according to the relative value of the workers' services, thus keeping up the economic distinctions of the present day. "Nationalists, on the other hand, would absolutely abolish these distinctions and the possibility of their again arising, by making an equal provision for the maintenance of all an incident and an indefeasible condition of citizenship, without any regard whatever to the relative specific services of different citizens." We question whether many Americans would go as far as this.

The New Time. By B. O. Flower. Paper, 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The papers which make up this little volume have all appeared in the *Arena*, and most of them, we believe, have received notice in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The main purpose for which they were published—to encourage the organization of "Unions for Practical Progress"—is a deserving one, and it is gratifying to note that the plan is in operation in several cities and towns, while there are many indications of future success in the movement.

The Theory of Transportation. By Charles H. Cooley, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 148. Baltimore: American Economic Association. 75 cents.

Dr. Cooley's monograph is written from the sociological point of view; his subject is treated broadly in its relations to political and economic development. Of especial interest is his discussion of the principles governing the location of towns and cities. His exposition of the theory of railroad freight rates is lucid and valuable, and derives added importance from the author's experience as chief of the transportation division of the eleventh census. On the question of government control Dr. Cooley's position is the conservative one.

Principles of Money and Coinage. By Thomas B. Buchanan. Paper, 8vo, pp. 135. Denver: Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.

The chief interest connected with this pamphlet lies in the fact that it is published by the representative business men's organization of Colorado, with the view of promoting the remonetization of silver. It is a fair presentation of the bimetallists' side of the question, and the author is firm in the belief that national legislation, independent of the action of other governments, can accomplish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Know-Nothingism in Rhode Island. By Charles Stickney, A.B. (Papers from the Historical Seminary of Brown University.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 17. Providence: R. I. Hist. Soc.

This monograph includes a full account of the origin, rise and decline of a once famous political movement in the State of Rhode Island. The author's statement on page 14 concerning a so-called "Republican" convention, that the name had not been applied to a new party in 1855, will hardly seem conclusive to persons familiar with the adoption of the name by new party organizations in other States as early as 1854. If his statement is confined to Rhode Island it may be in accordance with the facts. At any rate he seems to have shown that this particular convention favored the principles of Know Nothingism quite as strongly as it opposed the encroachments of slavery. It would be an interesting task to investigate the relations between the Know Nothings and the early Republicans in other States.

Slavery in Rhode Island, 1755-1776. By William D Johnston, A.B. (Papers from the Historical Seminary of Brown University.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 56. Providence: R. I. Hist. Soc.

Mr. Johnston has succeeded in bringing to light many interesting facts relating to the social life of slaves in the later colonial period of Rhode Island history. He shows that the influence of the Church was a potent factor in determining the status of the slave, while the extent of slavery itself was largely determined by the economic conditions of the colony. During this period a sentiment was being developed against slavery which finally led to its abolition.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Discourses, Biological and Geological. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

This is the eighth and penultimate volume of Mr. Huxley's "Collected Essays." It contains eleven essays, all but three being popular lectures or addresses to scientific bodies, which bear dates from 1861 to 1876. With that playful air of modesty Mr. Huxley frequently pleases to assume, the great scientist declares that he has not been "one of those fortunate persons who are able to regard a popular lecture as a mere *hors d'œuvre*, unworthy of being ranked among the serious efforts of a philosopher. . . . On the contrary, I found that the task of putting the truths learned in the field, the laboratory and the museum into language which, without bating a jot of scientific accuracy, shall be generally intelligible, taxed such scientific and literary faculty as I possessed to the uttermost."

The Church and the Kingdom. By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 75. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

The Rev. Washington Gladden's prominent and intelligent advocacy of "Applied Christianity" is widely known. His latest publication contains an address upon "The Church and the Kingdom," which gives the author's view of the true relation of religious organization to the broad problem of the regeneration of society. A second address follows, upon "The Law of the Kingdom." Mr. Gladden finds this to be neither pure altruism nor self-interest alone, but the rational and unassailable union of these two forces, according to the fundamental teaching of Christianity: "Thou shalt love . . . thy neighbor as thyself."

Lessons on the Acts of the Apostles. By W. W. Fenn. 12mo, pp. 159. Boston: Unitarian Sunday School Society.

Early Old Testament Narratives. Thirty-six Lessons for Advanced Classes. By W. Hanson Pulsford. Paper, 12mo. Boston: Unitarian Sunday School Society.

These lessons are of interest to the general reader, whether he sympathizes with their spirit or not, as an incorporation into Sunday school instruction of the main conceptions and results of late Biblical criticism. The Old and the New Testaments are here studied largely as records of ancient religions, as giving interesting data in the psychology of the religious consciousness and as offering many noble ethical ideals. Mr. Fenn's book is, in particular, "an attempt to vindicate the substantial credibility of the Acts."

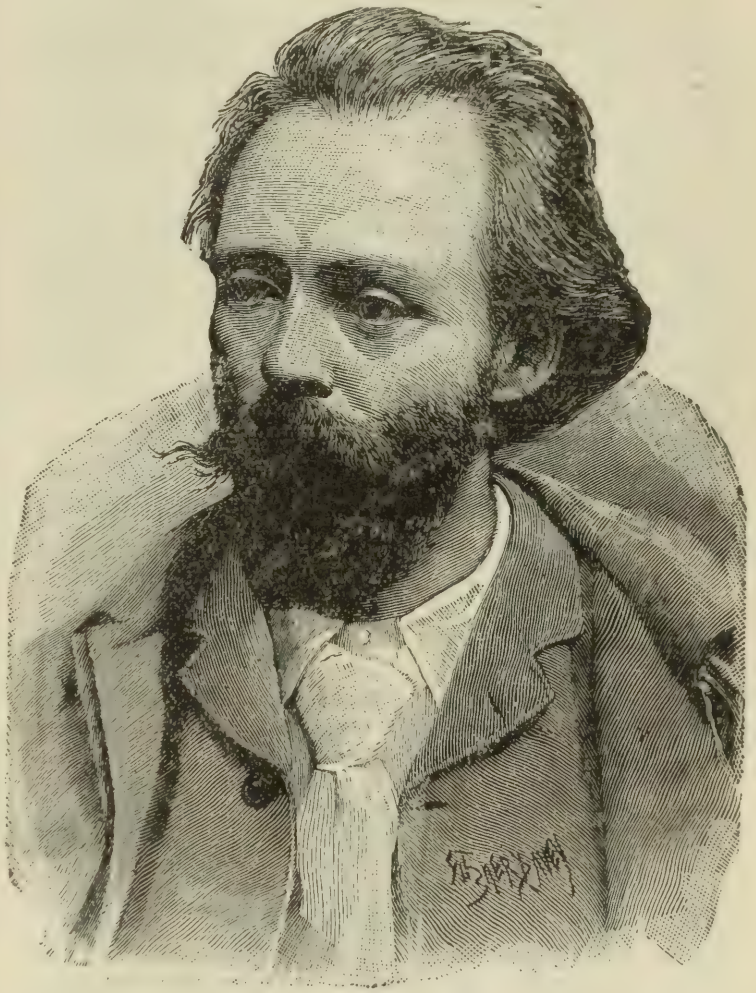
The Bells of Is; or, Voices of Human Need and Sorrow. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. 12mo, pp. 141. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

In this little book Rev. F. B Meyer, a well-known evangelical worker and writer, gives a series of reminiscent chapters relating to his efforts among newly discharged prisoners in Leicester (England). Mr. Meyer's style is simple, not lacking in humor, and to large extent anecdotal. The directly religious spirit does not obscure the spirit of broad human fellowship and philanthropy. A portrait of the author is given.

FICTION.

The Manxman. A Novel. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 529. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Hall Caine has given us in his last novel another of his charming stories with the attractive background he knows so intimately; the sturdy, independent fisher-folk of the quaint little Isle of Man, with their jealous cleaving to ancient customs and privileges. The two main figures of the book are both men, and great-hearted Peter Quilliam towers far up above the intended hero. Peter and Philip Christian are sworn friends from boyhood, the former being the illegitimate son of Philip's uncle. Being *non persona grata* to his would-be father-in-law Peter goes off to Kimberley to mend his fortune, enjoining his friend to watch over his sweetheart during his absence. Katherine Creegan, the miller's daughter, though afterward rather colorless and completely subordinated to Philip and Peter, is a fascinating picture as a girl—a sylvan witch—and some of the daintiest bits of the book are in the descriptions of her youthful life and love. After struggling against the passion he feels to be disloyal to his friend, word comes that Peter is dead, and Philip confesses his love to the girl, in whose heart his image has long ago replaced that of her absent lover. However, he is just about to be made Deemster, and the marriage would mean death to his ambition, an almost prophetic warning being given him by the remembrance of his father, whose life had been wrecked by just such a *mésalliance*. Peter returns, and Philip makes the fatal mistake of allowing his friend to remain ignorant of what has occurred, while Katherine, unable to contend against the overwhelming pressure brought to bear on her, becomes Peter's wife. By an almost irresistible weight of circumstance, resulting from his first error, Philip is forced into an ever deepening deceit toward his friend, culminating in Katherine's flight. When Peter, having discovered the treachery, goes out with the one idea of killing his former friend, he finds him already apparently dying, and in the revulsion of feeling all his old affection returns. Understanding from the sick man's ravings the whole chain of events he magnanimously condones everything, and having obtained a divorce from his wife, disappears broken hearted. This



MR. HALL CAINE.

gives the chance for Philip's supreme temptation, when he has but to still keep the whole affair secret to obtain the coveted post of Governor, but this time his better self triumphs, and in a most dramatic scene he publicly confesses his guilt, and he and Kate, at last united, go off hand in hand. But to describe a good book thus is to say of a beauty, "She has two fine eyes, and a Grecian nose, and a sweet mouth"—the reader must see the original to begin to appreciate the dramatic action, the clear-cut figures, and the amusing, lovable Manxfolk whom Mr. Caine so skilfully portrays.

Peak and Prairie. From a Colorado Sketch-Book. By Anna Fuller. 32mo, pp. 391. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Of the thirteen short stories composing this volume, six have appeared in various American magazines. All, however, were so prepared as to form a natural, consecutive series. They give a varied and exceedingly animated picture of present-day life in a Colorado health resort and its environment, as it appears to the mind of a studiously artistic observer. The stories are all entertaining, the author treating a humorous, tragic or idylic subject with equally sure touch. Taken together they bring before us the principal types of humanity which chance and whim and will are collecting to-day in a town which touches the "life of the prairie ranch on the one hand, and that of the mining camp on the other;" and is

with its dominating peak, the goal of so many pilgrims from the East and from foreign lands. The author is to be congratulated that so goodly a volume has followed her well-received "Pratt Portraits" and "A Literary Courtship."

Before the Gringo Came. By Gertrude Atherton. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

Mrs. Atherton in this collection republishes from the magazines eleven stories of Old California, three being "Mission Tales" and a number having to do with the immediate period of American occupancy in the Forties. Mrs. Atherton has utilized artistically material which is particularly rich in picturesque and dramatic elements. Character, custom, natural scenery of great beauty, the clash of opposing civilizations, the inevitable submergence of a proud and passionate race—all these have influence in the total effect of the stories. A number of Spanish songs are introduced. The romance of these pages is largely tragical, and not unnaturally so, with the given conditions. The volume deserves an honorable place in our literature of local historical types, and is a worthy companion to the author's congenial "The Doomswoman."

Eyes Like the Sea. A Novel. By Maurus Jókai. Translated from the Hungarian. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

This work was crowned by the Hungarian Academy as the best Magyar novel of 1890. It is largely autobiographical, the author being one of the principal characters of the romance, and many of his real experiences as patriot and writer being related. In his preface Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, the translator of the story, states that Jókai may be considered the creator of the modern Hungarian novel, and that his influence has been strong in preserving the "good old novel of incident and adventure" and humor against the fearful billows of pessimism, psychology, naturalism and scientific fiction in general.

The Silver Christ, and A Lemon Tree. By Ouida. 32mo, pp. 235. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1 25.

Of the two stories composing this volume the second is much the shorter. Both are love stories dealing with the crude but passionate natures of the Italian peasant and laborer, and both are sad. The charm of the tales lies in their simplicity, in "Ouida's" clear yet imaginative style, and in the manner in which the few events and characters are painted against the background of Italian Catholicism and Italian scenery. The book is bound in an attractive and somewhat striking manner.

Mrs. Limber's Raffle; or A Church Fair and Its Victims. By William Allen Butler. 16mo, pp. 162. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Butler first published this story anonymously nearly twenty years ago. It gives an entertaining view of upper class society in a small manufacturing village of the Empire State, and is told in a natural, almost domestic style. The predominating quality is perhaps humor, yet Mr. Butler had originally the very serious purpose of condemning, on legal and moral grounds, the common custom of church raffling, and believes that his lesson must still be taught. The story is quite worth reading aside from its purpose, however.

Two of a Trade. By Martha McCullough Williams. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

In this little book Martha McCullough Williams tells, with much ingenuity, an amusing story of a would-be *litterateur* who, having discovered that the short cut to fame lies in writing "as the painter paints, from living models," by his advertising for these stepping-stones to immortality evokes, "like the alchemist, unknown forces which he is unable to control."

Found and Lost. By Mary Putnam Jacobi. 32mo, pp. 139. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons add this volume to their "Autonym Library," in which it is the second issue. "Found and Lost," a romantic story of a search for the source of the Nile, was first published in the *Atlantic* in 1860. Its companion piece, "A Sermon at Notre Dame," first appeared in *Putnam's* in 1869. The deep moral quality in this second sketch and its revelation of human nature give it no slight resemblance to some of Hawthorne's work. To some extent this can be said of the first story also.

No Enemy (but Himself). By Elbert Hubbard. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

This is the latest venture of the author of "One Day," "Forbes of Harvard," etc. It is both humorous and pathetic throughout its course and suddenly and conventionally tragic at its close. The originality of the plot and of the delineation of the main character is evident, and the style has strong qualities; but the work as a whole is promising rather than mature. It is a story of contemporary American life, with scenes shifting from New York City to Indiana, and has been liberally illustrated by James B. McCreary.

Tan Pile Jim; or, A Yankee Waif Among the Bluenoses. By B. Freeman Ashley. Quarto, pp. 259. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"Jim" is a Salem lad who runs away at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from cruel treatment aboard a schooner, is adopted by a kind-hearted tanner in a small neighboring town and grows to manhood among the "Bluenoses." He is a plucky and agreeable boy and well deserves the final conventional discovery that he is heir to a fortune. The chapters abound in natural pathos and humor and some very well-defined and interesting characters besides the young hero accompany the reader's progress. The adventures in hunting, logging, sailing and fishing will delight boys. The book is simply but generously illustrated and is resplendent in a blue and gold covering with an attractive design.

The Search for Andrew Field. A Story of the Times of 1812. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo, pp. 313. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The author sends out this volume as the first of a series written with the purpose of giving "our younger people an insight into the conditions of the times of 1812, a history of that war and a glimpse at its results." The first volume relates the story of the impressment of a sturdy young York State pioneer and the rescue by his brother and friends. It is a stirring tale, with abundant adventure, well told, and fitted to give its young readers pleasant and useful entertainment. There are eight full-page illustrations, and the book is gaily bound.

Jinny and His Partners. By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 250. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

"Jinny and His Partners," are uneducated boy proprietors of a push-cart in New York City. Mr. Otis tells a story of their discovery, care and return of a lost child, and reports some of their conversations in such a way as to entertain real boys in New York City and elsewhere. Several full-page illustrations are given.

Lesser's Daughter. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. 32mo, pp. 206. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

A Bad Lot. A Novel. By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. 12mo, pp. 340. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.

The Wives of the Prophet. A Novel. By Opie Read. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

The Purple Light of Love. By Henry Goelet McVickar. 16mo, pp. 176. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

My Pretty Jane. By Effie Adelaide Rowlands. 12mo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Graduate Courses: A Handbook for Graduate Students. 12mo, pp. 116. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son. 15 cents.

A year ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS noted the great significance of this handbook as showing the present status of post graduate study in America, and the growing spirit of co-operation in our university life. This year the labor of compilation has been in the hands of a committee of the Graduate Club of Harvard. The general plan includes a brief historical summary of the universities represented—nineteen in all, Brown, Leland Stanford, Jr., Minnesota, Radcliffe, Vanderbilt, Western Reserve and Wisconsin having been added to those of the first edition—and a comparative list of their graduate courses arranged under twenty-one departments of instruction, from "Semitic Languages and Literatures" to geology and geography. The academic history and publications of most of the instructors mentioned are also given, and brief information regarding special libraries, etc. In all probability future years will see a continuation of this useful and instructive compilation.

Citizenship: A Book for Classes in Government and Law. By Julius H. Seelye, D.D. 12mo, pp. 86. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

In this little work somewhat the same method and spirit obtain as appeared in ex-President Seelye's admirable text-

book on "Duty." While intended mainly for young students, as an outline, it is suggestive and stimulating to the more advanced mind. The author's analysis is particularly clear; he presents successively, international law, in peace and in war, public law, under the sub-heads constitutional and administrative, and private law, under the divisions political and civil. A sentence from the preface may further define the nature of the work: "I have, therefore, not confined myself in it to the rights and duties of citizens as defined by statutes, though the larger part of the book is given up to these; but I have sought for a broader view of citizenship as shown by the fundamental principles of society and by the deep groundwork of the human life itself."

The Science of Motherhood. By Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith. 12mo, pp. 47. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 35 cents.

Mrs. Smith is well known to the evangelical world by her religious works, especially "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life." Her present brief essay gives much intelligent suggestion as to the true moral and intellectual relations of mother to child. Mrs. Smith affirms sadly that "of all the specialists on earth the mother brings the poorest training to her immortal task." To those who shrink from the word "science" in this connection, she calls attention to the Websterian definition of that term, and declares "if there is no science of motherhood in this sense, it is high time there was."

University of the State of New York. Report of the Thirty-second University Convocation, July 5-7, 1894. (Regents' Bulletin No. 28.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 276. Albany. 25 cents.

People who have much to do with the direction of higher and secondary education in this country are accustomed to regard the annual University Convocation of New York State as one of the important meetings of every summer. The papers read on these occasions are always valuable, and are preserved in the annual reports of the Regents. The effort made in recent years to publish them promptly is a most commendable one. The papers of 1894 are largely concerned with the relations of the State to education and with the report of the Committee of Ten on secondary education.

University of the State of New York. Extension Teaching. (Regents' Bulletin No. 27.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 72. Albany. 10 cents.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS recently had occasion to notice the annual report of the Extension Department of New York's university organization. This is followed by a compact bulletin full of useful hints to workers and notes of progress from home and foreign fields. The report of the London Extension Congress held in June, 1894, is of especial interest.

University of the State of New York. Summer Schools. (Regents' Bulletin No. 29.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 84. Albany. 10 cents.

Another of the useful publications issued from the Regents' office at Albany is a handbook of summer schools, giving important statistics concerning these institutions and summarizing noteworthy results. A list of more than 100 such schools is given, including several abroad.

Micah Clarke; A Tale of Monmouth's Rebellion. By A. Conan Doyle. 16mo, pp. 216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

There is a growing tendency to introduce the best current literature, as well as that which time has made venerable, into the class-room. Mr. Doyle's stirring and much-prized story of Monmouth's rebellion, in the seventeenth century, has been adapted for school use. The text is arranged in chapters of a few pages each, omitted portions being briefly explained, and to each chapter are appended notes, consisting mainly of definitions of the more difficult words. Excellent typography and a score of illustrations help to make the book attractive.

Geology. A Manual for Students in Advanced Classes and for General Readers. By Charles Bird, B.A. 12mo, pp. 437. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

This work belonging to the series of "Advanced Science Manuals," is by a British educator and is particularly adapted for the use of British students. In addition to the presentation of mineralogy, briefly, and of dynamic and systematic geology at length, "chapters have been inserted to illustrate the various points of contact which geology has with practical life, including its application to such questions as water supply, agriculture, mining and building material." The text is freely furnished with illustrations, most of them being specially prepared for this work.

Arithmetic by Grades for Inductive Teaching, Drilling and Testing. By John T. Prince, Ph.D. Boston: Ginn & Co. Each 25 cents.

Teachers' Manual for Teachers Using Arithmetic by Grades. By John T. Prince, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 235. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Dr. Prince's arithmetical series follows a plan which is more familiar to German teachers than to American. There are eight separate books for the pupils, the first two or three intended for primary schools and the last for advanced grammar schools or high schools. These consist of graduated problems, for both oral and written work, in great number and variety, and covering all subjects likely to be needed in any school. Definitions, rules, explanations, etc., which the ordinary text-book places before the pupil, Mr. Prince believes should be imparted to the scholar by the teacher only. The "Teachers' Manual" of the series contains "General Suggestions" and notes, including answers to problems, for each of the eight volumes to be used by pupils. The author claims several novel and advantageous merits for his system.

Geometry for Grammar Schools. By E. Hunt, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 100. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

A brief introduction to the concepts, definitions and methods of geometry, for pupils of the grammar grades. The present movement which is demanding a place for this science in the lower grades has brought about interesting revision of traditional methods of instruction.

Geschichten aus der Tonne. By Theodor Storm. Edited by Charles F. Brusie. 12mo, pp. 139. Boston: Ginn & Co. 65 cents.

Professor Brusie, of Kenyon College, furnishes the text of these three *Märchen* of Storm's with a brief introduction and twenty pages of notes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cavalry Life in Tent and Field. By Mrs. Orsemus Bronson Boyd. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

In 1867 the writer of these pages was married to a recent graduate of West Point, and soon afterward followed her husband to the Western frontier. She has recorded in plain language her personal army experience as housekeeper, wife and mother, varying from the very disagreeable to the particularly pleasant, in Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, etc., from that period to the death of Captain Boyd in 1885. The book is in no sense a literary work, but it contains much interesting matter and gives insight into conditions of life in our regular service which are already largely matters of history. A memorial of Captain Boyd and a lecture by him are included.

Five Hundred Places to Sell Manuscripts. Compiled by James K. Reeve. 12mo, pp. 59. Franklin, Ohio: The Chronicle Press. $1.

Mr. Reeve gives a several page list of publishers with brief description of the territory they cover, a list of several literary syndicates and a list of publications using serials. The principal part of his little book, however, is occupied with lists of periodicals arranged in twelve groups including "Agricultural," "Juvenile," "Sporting," "Religious Papers," "Fashion, Home and Household," as well as the groups of distinctively literary publications. He gives the style and length of articles suitable to each, with other useful hints.

Ballads from the St. Jo. By A. U. Crull. 12mo, pp. 100. South Bend, Ind.: Published by the Author. $1.

Mr. Crull uses the word "ballad" in a very liberal sense, the verses in his collection being principally lyrics of love, friendship, nature, farm life, etc. There are some very taking lines here and there, and the volume is worthy of note as showing the unmistakable influence of Riley on the efforts of his neighboring versifiers.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. September.

Function of Sodium Sulphite in Developers. F. C Beach.
A Camera Trip in Great Britain. Catharine Weed Ward.
Beginners' Column.—XI. Printing Methods. John Clarke.
A Proposed Japanese Photographic Studio. Y. Isawa.
Backgrounds. John Clarke.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. September.

Good Citizenship. Ira H. Evans.
Strikes from an Economic Standpoint. E. D. McCreary.
Condition and Prospects of the American Farmer. Charles E. Benton.
The Functions of Government. Albert E. Denslow.
Federal Intervention. W. W. Quatermass.
The First Year of the Administration. Duane Mowry.
Economic Co-operation. E. M. Burchard.
The Philadelphia Municipal League. Clinton R. Woodruff.
Government by Parties. Thomas G. Kittrell.
The Problem of Poverty. Theodore Cox.
The Study of the Problems of the Day. H. M. Bartlett.

American Monthly.—Washington. September.

Cornwallis in Virginia. N. B. Winston.
Women as Patriots. Maria S. Lyman.
Birth of the Flag. Laura D. Fessenden.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. September.

Origin of the Subterranean Fauna of North America. A. S. Packard.
Numerical Intensity of Faunas. L. P. Gratacap.
Development of the Wing of Sterna Wilsonii. V. L. Leighton.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) September.

The Ultimate Standard of Value. E. von Böhm-Bawerk.
Relation of Labor Organizations to Trade Instruction. E. W. Bemis.
Mortgage Banking in Russia. D. M. Frederiksen.

The Arena.—Boston. September.

The Religion of Walt Whitman's Poems. M. J. Savage.
Election of Senators and the President by Popular Vote. W. Clark.
Public Schools for the Privileged Few. Charles S. Smart.
An Ethical Basis for Humanity to Animals. Albert Leffingwell.
Early Environment in Home Life. B. O. Flower.
Chicago's Message to Uncle Sam. Frank Parsons.
A Review of the Chicago Strike of '94. Walter B. Harte.
Astrological Forecast of the Administration of President Cleveland.
Why Do Not the Americans Speak the French Language?
Municipal Reform. Abstracts from Authorities.

Art Amateur.—New York. September.

The National Gallery, London.—V.
Bruce Crane and His Work.
Landscape Sketching and Painting. Bruce Crane.
Simple Directions for Firing Glass.—I.
The Painting of Fish.—V. Striped Bass.
Talks About Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. September.

Royat. An Unfamiliar Sketching Ground. Lucy Cannon.
Some American "Tobys." E. A. Barber.
Vacation Rambles.—IV. Copenhagen.
The New Public Library of Boston. E. M. Hurll.
The Public Statues of New York.—IV. F. W. Ruckstuhl.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. September.

Rus in Urbe.
Old Boston Mary: A Remembrance. Josiah Flynt.
The Religion of Gotama Buddha. William Davies.
Up Chevedale and Down Again. Charles S. Davison.
In a Washington Hop Field. Louise H. Wall.
An Enterprising Scholar. (Nicolaus Clenardus.) Harriet W. Preston. Louise Dodge.
A Reading in the Letters of John Keats. Leon H. Vincent.
The New Storm and Stress in Germany. Kuno Francke.

Octob

Retrospect of an Octogenarian. George E. Ellis.
A Holy Russian City. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Recollections of Stanton Under Johnson. Henry L. Dawes.
A Playwright's Novitiate. Miriam C. Harris.
The Philosophy of Sterne. Henry C. Merwin.
Our Quinxaine at La Salette. Anna P. McIlvaine.
The Railway War.
Man and Men in Nature.
The Mediæval Towns of England.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. September.

The National Banks of the United States and the Panic of 1893. R. H. I.
The Death Duties.
Portrait and Biography of Mr. F. W. Ponting, Preston Banking Co., Ltd.
True Monetary Principles.

Biblical World.—Chicago. August.

Studies in Palestinian Geography.—II. S. S. Riggs.
The Lamb That Hath Been Slain. J. L. Fonda.
Hinduism and Christianity.—IV. Merwin-Marie Snell.
The Deluge in Other Literatures and History. W. R. Harper.
The Kingdom of Heaven in the Gospel of Matthew. T. J. Ramsdell.

September.

The Psalms of the Pharisees. Frank C. Porter.
Studies in Palestinian Geography.—III. Jerusalem. J. S. Riggs.
Considerations Relating to Genesis I.—XI. W. R. Harper.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly). October.

Christian Sociology. Z. S. Holbrook.
Adaptations of Nature to the Intellectual Wants of Man. G. F. Wright.
Nature and Scope of Systematic Theology. D. W. Simon.
The Evolution of Anarchy. J. F. Loba.
Inspiration of the Bible. B. B. Warfield.
The Probability of Freedom.: A Critique of Spinoza. E. D. Roe, Jr.
The Outlook for Islam. D. L. Leonard.
Keeping Christ's Word. Howard Osgood.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. September.

Ireland: "That Damnable Country." Alfred Austin.
A Recent Visit to Harrar. Walter B. Harris.
La Femme de M. Feuillet.
Thirty Years of Shikar. Concluded. Sir Edward Braddon.
Sea-Fishing: A New Sport. John Bickerdyke.
Session of 1894.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. September.

Antietam. Sharpsburg, 1862. Col. A. H. Nickerson.
Burning of the Gunboat *Underwriter*. D. B. Conrad.
In the Ranks Under Gen. Lyon in Missouri—1861.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance.—IV. William Penn, Jr.
Carrying Dispatches to Farragut.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. August 15.

The Coal Production of the World.
The Silk Industry of Damascus.
The Foreign Trade of Corea.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. September.

Identifying Criminals.
Sun Spots. Sir Robert S. Ball.
The Royal Highlands.
English Monarchs as Authors.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. September.

Is Volunteering Becoming More Popular? Chat with Colonel Howard Vincent.
To Become a Journalist. Chat with T. P. O'Connor.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.

Modern Light House Service.—II. Edward P. Adams.
Auxiliary Machinery of an Ocean Greyhound. H. L. Edson.

Practical Flight. C. E. Duryea.
Conduit Electric Railways. Joseph Sachs.
Corrosion of Steam Drums. James McBride.
In White Pine Forests. B. W. Davis.
Aëronautic Engineering Materials. R. H. Thurston.
Replacing a Damaged Engine Foundation. C. A. Hague.

Catholic World.—New York. September.

Americanism vs. Ultramontanism. Lucian Johnston.
Hans Holbein. Marion A. Taggart.
The Catholics of Russia. Bryan J. Clinch.
The Lesson of "The White City." A F. Hewitt.
An Heiress University. (Lille, France.)
A City of Spires: Caen. Comtesse de Courson.
The Valhalla of England's Poets. Rev. John Conway.
The Ethics of Labor. F. W. Howard.

Century Magazine.—New York. September.

School Excursions in Germany. J. M. Rice.
Playgrounds for City Schools. Jacob A. Riis.
"The Price of Peace." Joseph B. Bishop
Across Asia on a Bicycle.—V. T. G. Allen, Jr., W. L. Sachtleben.
Addison, the Humorist. M. O. W. Oliphant.
Color at the Far North. Frederick W. Stokes.
Poe in Philadelphia.
Old Dutch Masters: Gabriel Metsu. Timothy Cole.
A Jaunt Into Corsica. Charles H. Adams.
Recollections of Aubrey De Vere.—I.

October.

The Real Edwin Booth. Edwina Booth Grossman.
The Eternal Gullible: Confessions of a Professional Hypnotist. E. Hart.
Commercial Bookbinding. Brander Matthews.
Poe in New York. George E. Woodberry.
Folk-Speech in America. Elizabeth West.
Where the Teak Wood Grows.
Recollections of Aubrey de Vere.
Across Asia on a Bicycle.—VI. T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtleben.
McClellan and His "Mission." Major-General J. B. Fry.
Sophie Germain: An Unknown Mathematician. Christine Franklin.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. September.

Fruit-Culture in Scotland: Apple Trees.
The Origin of Some British Regiments.
Secret Societies and Secret Tribunals.
Windsor Castle, a Famous Packet-Ship.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. September.

Venetian Fêtes—Past and Present. F. Cooley.
Englishmen who Won Fame in India. S. P. Cadman.
Re-establishment of the Olympic Games. Pierre de Coubertin.
Studying the Dark Continent. Cyrus C. Adams.
The Church Choir and Organ. Charles A. Richmond.
Character Sketches in the United States Senate. E. Jay Edwards.
Mysterious Disappearances of Men. E. A. Osborne.
The Anarchist Utopia. G. Boglietti.
American Town Names. Rush C. Faris.
On the Gentility of Noise. Henry P. Robinson.
A Cowboy's Life. Thomas Holmes.
What Shall be Done with Anarchists? Robert L. Seymour.
The Mound-Builders. W. H Withrow.
The Cup that Cheers. E. S. Braine.
School Savings Banks. May M. Janvier.
Survival of Celestial Superstitions. Georgia Allen Peck.
Woman in Charity Works. Annie R. King.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. September.

Missionary Situation in Japan. J. B. Porter.
The Ancityum Version of the Bible.

Contemporary Review.—London. September.

The Question of Corea. Henry Norman.
Britain and the United States: Cost of Living. Andrew Carnegie.
The New Drift in Foreign Affairs. Frederick Greenwood.
Lotus Eating and Opium-Eating. Joseph G. Alexander.
Theological Bookkeping by Double Entry.
Possible Developments in Naval Armament. James Eastwick.
"If Christ Came to Chicago." Professor Goldwin Smith.
Palestine Research—Past and Future. Major C. R. Conder.
Spirit and Matter. Emma Marie Caillard.
The Armenian Question in Turkey. With Map. H. F. B. Lynch.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. September.

Great Passions of History. James Anthony Froude.
The Diversion of the Niagara. Curtis Brown.
The Cosmopolitan's New Home.
Mussulman Secret Societies. Napoleon Ney.
A Masquerade of Stamens. William Hamilton Gibson.
With an Invading Army. Murat Halstead.
Letters of an Altrurian Traveler. W. D. Howells.

October.

Li Hung Chang. G. T. Ferris.
Laura and Petrarch. Edmund Gosse.
Tunisian Tints and Tones. Henry Hayne.
An Autobiographical Sketch: George William Curtis.
By the Light of a Japanese Lantern. Laura B. Star.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. September.

Spongers and Sponging in Florida. H. W. H. Penniman.
Submarine Lights. J. Carter Beard.
In a Glass House. C. L. Hildreth.
Corpulence Considered as a Disease. Marcia Duncan.

The Dial.—Chicago. September 1.

The Freedom of Teaching.
English at the University of Nebraska. L. A. Sherman.
The Bryant Centenary. Arthur Stedman.
The Trial of Professor Ely. R. W. Conant.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.

Gleams of Memory: With some Reflections. James Payn.
Clichés and Tags.

Education.—Boston. September.

Inadequacy of the Transmission of Learning. H. R. Clapp.
Teaching of English Words by Sound. E. P. Moses.
Secondary Schools. J. L. Pickard.
Miss Peabody and the Kindergarten. Lucy Wheelock.
From Bantry to Killarney. F. B. Sawvel.
German Methods of Using the Mother Tongue. Richard D. Jones.

Educational Review.—London. September.

The Headmasters' Association.
A Plea for English Literature in Schools. Miss G. E. Hodgson.
State Secondary Education and Private Schools. J. Vine Milne.
An Intermediate County Scholarship.

Educational Review.—New York. September.

Inception of an American State School System. Andrew S. Draper.
The Dogma of Formal Discipline. B. A. Hinsdale.
Ethical Contents of Children's Minds. F. W. Osborn.
The Modern Side in the College. Thomas B. Bronson.
City School Administration. Albert P. Marble.
Study of Education at the University of California. E. E. Brown.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

Commercial Aspects of the Japan-China War. Ter. M. Uyeno.
Nikola Tesla and His Work. Nelson W. Perry.
Lessons of the Richmond Electric Railway. F. J. Sprague.
Cyanide Process of Gold and Silver Extraction. P. Argall.
Theatre-Building for American Cities.—II. D. Adler.
Present Condition of the Panama Canal. Oscar A. F. Saabye.
Use of Compound Stationary Engines. R. H. Thurston.
The International Exhibition at Antwerp. Edmund Mitchell.
The Modern Mechanical Drawing-Room. C. W. McCord.
Law Governing Strikes and Strikers. C. K. Davis, P. S. Grosscup.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

The Moated Castle of Leeds. Major Ricketts.
The Missing Link in the Chain of the Mutiny. Surgeon-General Paske.
Silent Sentinels of the Cornish Coast. Julius M. Price.
Memories of Prato. Mary F. Robinson.

The Expositor.—London.

September.

The Exodus and Science. Sir J. W. Dawson.
The Synoptist Gospels on the Second Coming of Christ. Prof. Joseph A. Beet.
St. Paul's Conception of the Church. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
Authorship of the Last Verses of Mark. F. C. Conybeare, Prof. Zahn and Dr. Resch.

Fortnightly Review.—London. September.

Some Anarchist Portraits. Charles Malato.
Politics and Science. Karl Pearson.
The Work of Mr. Pater. Lionel Johnson.
Oxford *vs* Yale. W. H. Grenfell.
The Naval Manœuvres. Nauticus.

A Journey to the Sacred Mountain in China. A. H. Savage-Landor.
The Rajahs of Sarawak. Hughes Le Roux.
Imaginative Currency Statistics. J. Barr Robertson.
Shakespeare and Racine. Paul Verlaine.
Pr fessor Drummond's Discovery. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Municipal Museums of Paris. Frederic Harrison.

The Forum.—New York. September.

The Lessons of Recent Civil Disorders. T. M. Cooley.
Teaching by Travel: A School Excursion from Indiana to Virginia. J. M. Rice.
The Proportion of College-Trained Preachers. F. G. Peabody.
Present Industrial Problems in the Light of History. Edward Atkinson.
Results of the Parliament of Religions. J. H. Barrows.
The Pay of Physicians and Surgeons. George F. Shrady.
Macaulay's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
Home-Life in India. Purushotam Rao Telang.
University Training and Citizenship. Woodrow Wilson.
The Profit-Sharing Labor Unions of Antwerp. J. H. Gore.
How to Bring Work and Workers Together. Jacob A. Riis.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. September.

The Presidency of the French Republic. Frederick S. Daniel.
History of the Elysée Palace.
Whese the Breakers Roar: The United States Life-Saving Service. S. H. Ferris.
Sports of the Season. Edmond Picton.
Acadia and Bayou Teche. Stoughton Cooley.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Napoleon.
Swans and Swan-Songs. Rev. John Edward Field.
Diocletian's Palace at Spalato. Percy Fitzgerald.
The Buried Elephants in the Arctic Regions. Rev. D. Gath Whitley.
Among the Fishermen. F. M. Holmes.
A Buffalo Run at One Tree Creek. L. R. Ord.
Curiosities of Pearls. Herbert James Gibbins.
A Haunt of Birds. Rev. J. H. Crawford.

Geographical Journal.—London. September.

Kafiristan. With Map. G. S. Robertson.
On the River Telubin. With Map. Henry Louis.
A Survey of the English Lakes. Hugh R. Mill.
The Physical Condition of the Ocean. Capt. W. J. L. Wharton.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. August.

Seward at San Domingo.—V. Frederick W. Seward.
Battlefield of Waterloo in 1894. J. H. Adams.
The Toilers of Algiers. Fannie C. W. Barbour.
The Loves of Edgar A. Poe. Eugene L. Didier.
New York Roof Gardens. Paul Van Du Zee.

Good Words.—London. September.

Galileo, Astronomer. Sir Robert Ball.
York Minster.—II. Dean Purey-Cust.
Salmon Canning in British Columbia. Catharine K. Peacock.
Through Samarkand to Ferghana. Michael Arnot.
Wig-Wearing. C. E. Gildersome-Dickinson
An Episode of the Franco-German War. Mrs. Childers

Harper's Magazine.—New York. September.

Riding to Hounds in England. Caspar W. Whitney.
Early Summer in England. Alfred Parsons.
Some Records of the Ice Age About New York. T. M. Prudden.
Where Time Has Slumbered. Julian Ralph.
The Origin of a Great Poem. John W. Chadwick.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

An Administrative Problem. Frank Bolles.
True Americanism. H. C. Lodge.
New York's Harvard House. L. McK. Garrison.
The Crisis in Rowing.
An Infirmary Needed. G. W. Fitz.

Home and Country.—New York. September.

Butterflies. Justin Halworth.
Philately, or Stamp Collecting. S. Pentland.
How Miracles Are Worked. George F. Ormsby.
Aërial Navigation. Frederic T. Varnum.
Across Siberia.
In the Land of Hiawatha. W. T. Parker

Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

Mental Demands of the Ministry. Theodore W. Hunt.
Importance of Declaring All the Importance of God. C. B. Hulbert.
The Second Service. David J. Burrell.
The Imprecatory Psalms.—III. W. C. Wilkinson.
Who Are the Hittites? William Hayes Ward.
The Demand of Human Nature for Atonement. J. C. Jackson.
Lynching. J. A. C. McQuiston.
Scope of Education Under Mohammedan Patronage. B. F. Kidder.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. July.

Hydro-Geology of the Upper Mississippi Valley. D. W. Mead.

August.

West Gallatin Irrigation Canal, Montana. A. E. Cumming.
Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway. T. F. Richardson.
Masonry Lining at Mullan Tunnel. H. C. Rolf.
The Manchester Ship Canal. John Dean.

Journal of the Military Service Institution. New York. (Bi-monthly.) September.

The National Guard—What It Is and Its Use. Col. J. M. Rice.
Care of the Wounded in Time of War. Capt. Junius L. Powell.
The Military Value of the Donkey. Lieut. L. D. Greene.
Intrenched Camps. Lieut. A. M. D'Armit.
War-Ships or Coast Defenses. Lieut. G. W. VanDusen.
Staff Service in the State Troops. Col. James G. Gilchrist.
Military Railway Transportation. Capt. Frank Wets.
The Offensive Tactics of Infantry. Maj. G. F. R. Henderson.
Mounted Patrols
A General Review of Artillery. Capt. Gaston Moch.
Discipline on the Parade Ground.
Turrets in the Forts on the Meuse.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

Are We Awakened? H. von Holst.
California Breadstuffs. Horace Davis.
Gold and Silver in Santo Domingo. J. L. Laughlin.
The Formula of Sacrifice. H. J. Davenport.

Knowledge.—London. September.

The Ancient Mammals of Britain. Continued. R. Lydekker.
The Wanderings of a Sunspot. E. Walter Maunder.
On the Origin of the Gold in Quartz Veins. Henry Louis.
What is a Star Cluster? A. C. Ranyard.
Types of Floral Structure. Rev. A. S. Wilson.

Leisure Hour.—London. September.

The Observatory on the Summit of Ben Nevis. E. Whymper.
Simpkin's. W. J. Gordon.
Sir Harry Parkes Dr. James Macaulay.
Contempt of Court. John C. Jeaffreson.
The People of Russia.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. September.

The Education of the People.
Removal of Children from Almshouses. Homer Folks.
Mr. Chamberlain on Licensing Reform.
Civics and the Public Schools. Clarence Greeley.
Apache Indians in Florida.
United States Sanitary Commission. J. H. Benton, Jr.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. September.

Songs of the Battle-Field. Laura A. Smith.
Human Horses. Walter R. Furness.
Head-Lines. W. T. Larned.
Inconsistent Franchises. F. K. Henry.
The Evolution of the Heroine. H. H. Boyesen.

Longman's Magazine. London. September.

White Sea Letters. Concluded. Aubyn Trevor Battye.
India-Rubber: The Cinderella of Civilization. Grant Allen.

Lucifer. London. August 15

The Neutrality of the Theosophical Society.
Science and the Esoteric Philosophy
The Rationale of Death. Concluded. Charlotte E. Woods.
Devotion and the Spiritual Life. Annie Besant.
Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Levi. Continued.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine. London. September

Pens and Pencils of the Press: H. M. Stanley, Joseph Hatton
Ullswater. Hubart Grayle
Shrewsbury School. W. Chas. Sargent

McClure's Magazine. New York. September

My First Book—"Treasure Island." R. L. Stevenson.
Fighting with Four Fists. Robert Barr

Foods in the Year 2000. Henry J. W. Dam.
"The Flying Man" Otto Lilienthal's Flying Machine.
Are Composite Photographs Typical Pictures? H. P. Bowditch.
"Human Documents." Portraits of
Victorien Sardou.
Madame Janauschek.
The Opening of an Empire. Cy Warman.

October.

Mr. Dana of the *Sun*. E. P. Mitchell.
"Human Documents:" Portraits of Charles A. Dana.
Palmer Cox's Brownies on the Stage. Ben Teal.
The Capture of Niagara. E. J. Edwards.
Recent Advances in Our Knowledge of the Moon's Surface. E. S. Holden.
Inoculation Against Snake Poison. H. J. W. Dam.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.

The Historical Novel. George Saintsbury,
A Forgotten Fight: St. Pierre or Mouguerre, 1813. Lieut.-Col. Hill.
At the Board of Guardians.
Philornithus in the Park.
The Complete Leader-Writer.
Old Thomas Parr. Charles Edwardes.
Ravenna and Her Ghosts. "Vernon Lee."
Some Thoughts on Chateaubriand.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. September.

Gladstone and Beaconsfield. Maynard Butler.
History of the Jews in England.
Karl Emil Franzos. M. Ellinger.
The Jewish Sabbath S. Sale.
Leopold Zunz. M. Ellinger.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines. September.

Literary St. Paul. Rev. John Conway.
Cycling in the Rockies. Willis L. Hall.
Life Among the Alaskans.—III. John H. Keatley.
Along English Hedge-Rows.—I G. W. E. Hiil.
Looking Down Upon Aix la Chapelle.
A Misunderstood Man: Prof. George D. Herron. H. S. McCowan.
Ex-Postmaster-General Frank Hatton. S. R. Davis.
Rain-Making Down to Date.—II. J. R. Sage.
A Typical Midland State Convention. B. W. Blanchard.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. September.

A Chapter of Missionary History in Turkey. H. O. Dwight.
A Translation of Hymns from the Tamil. D. S. Herrick.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.

Hindrances to Missions Found in the Working Force. A. T. Pierson.
Celebration of the Y. M. C. A. Jubilee. James Douglas.
Corea To-day. H. G. Underwood.
Have Christian Missions Failed in India? E. M. Wherry.
Time as a Factor in Christian Missions.—II. A. H. Smith.
The Need of the Nations. G. D. Dowkontt.

Month.—London. September.

Can There Be Heresy and Schism in the Church? Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
The Imagination: Its Nature, Uses and Abuses. Miss Deane.
In Acadia. Rev. R. Howley.
The Canadian Pacific Railway. Rev. E. J. Devine.
Personal Property. William C. Maude.
An Anglican Theory of the Church. Ernest R. Hull.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. September.

Artists and Their Work.
Favorites of the Paris Stage. Arthur Hornblow.
Life in a Lumber Camp. George A. Woodward.
Scott's Life Scenes and Life Work. George Holm.
A Future Emperor and Empress. Margaret Field.
Mountain Climbing in the Alps. William S. Bridgman.

Music.—Chicago. September.

Music in Norway. A. Von Ende.
Chinese Music. Mary A. Simms.
Ancient and Modern Music of the Jewish People. N. H. Imber.
The First Russian Musicians. C. Lichtenberger.
Music in Germany. M. D. Taylor.

National Review.—London. September.

The Colonies and the Empire. Lieut.-Col. C. Howard Vincent.
Thomas Hobbes. Sir Frederick Pollock.
The Prospects of Flying. Hiram S. Maxim.
The Bar. The Ordinary Man.
To the Brink of Pirene. Morton Fullerton.
How to Save the Rupee. Harold Cox.
Some Features of the Session. A Conservative M.P.
Autumn Thoughts. T. E. Kebbel.
An Irish Landlord's Budget, and Its Critics.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. August.

Apathy of Stenographers.
A Few Hints to Shorthand Teachers. C. F. Platt.

Newbery House Mazazine. London. September.

Foreign Missions in the Light of the Conference. M. E. Palgrave.
The Franciscan Monastery of the Greyfriars, Newgate. George H. Birch.
Monumental Brasses. Henry Stone.

New England Magazine.—Boston. September.

Newport in the Revolution. C. R. Thurston.
Damariscove. Winfield Thompson.
General John Paterson. Bulkeley Booth.
Robert Habersham: A Young Harvard Poet. L. McK. Garrison.
America Through the Spectacles of the Old English Potter. E. A. Barber.
Francis Parkman in 1841. Daniel D. Slade.
Quaint Essex. Frank T. Robinson.

New Review.—London. September.

China and Japan. Sir Edward Arnold.
China and Japan at Sea. Nauticus.
A Child's Recollections of Rosetti. Miss Hall Caine.
Dalmeny and Devonshire. T. H. S. Escott.
The Financial Outlook. Hartley Withers.
Some Unpublished Reminiscences of Napoleon. Col. Hon. Neville Lyttelton.
In Defense of Anarchy. Wordsworth Donisthorpe.
Secrets from the Court of Spain.—V.
The Chaos of Marriage and Divorce Laws. Concluded. J. Henniker Heaton.
Sport and Sportsmen. Major Gambier-Parry.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

Universal Religion. John W. Chadwick.
Influence of Philosophy on Greek Social Life. A. W. Benn.
Animism and Teutonic Mythology. P. D. C. de la Saussaye.
The Roots of Agnosticism. James Seth.
Bruno's "Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant." W. R. Thayer.
Service of Worship and Service of Thought. C. F. Dole.
Resurrection of Jesus. Albert Reville.
Truth as Apprehended and Expressed in Art. G. F. Genung.

Nineteenth Century.—London. September

True and False Conceptions of the Atonement. W. E. Gladstone.
Heresy and Schism from Another Point of View. Dr. Vance Smith
Our Warning from the Naval Manœuvres. William Laird Clowes.
"Known to the Police." Edmund R. Spearman.
The Facts About University Extension. M. E. Sadler and Mrs. James Stuart.
Mutual Aid in the Mediæval City. Concluded. Prince Krapotkin.
The Hadramut: A Journey in Southern Arabia. J. Theodore Bent.
The Gold Question: An Appeal to Monometallists. J. P. Heseltine.
Mrs. Sidney Webb's Attack on the Labor Commission. Geoffrey Drege.
The Parish Priest in England Before the Reformation. Rev. Dr. Jessopp.

North American Review.—New York. September.

The Late Lord Chief Justice of England.
The Results of Democratic Victory. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Catholicism and APAism. Rt.-Rev. J. L. Spalding.
The Significance of Modern Poverty. W. H. Mallock.
China and Japan in Corea. A. Heard, D. W. Stevens, H. Martin.
Our Little War with China. Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.
The Peasantry of Scotland. Prof. W G. Blaikie.
Concerning Acting. Richard Mansfield.
Development of Aërial Navigation. Hiram S. Maxim.
In Defense of Harriet Shelley.—III. Mark Twain.

Our Day.—Chicago. July-August.

Æsthetic Capacity of the Afro-American. J. E. Rankin.
Lynching Black Men Because they are Black. Frederick Douglass.
Lynching as a Fine Art. Lewis H. Blair.
Neal Dow as Guest and Host. Joseph Cook.
The Fiendishness of Caste. Joseph Cook.
The Peerlessness of Christian Family Life. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. September.

Lenz's World Tour Awheel. Through the Szchuen Province.
Touring Through Europe on Next to Nothing. J. Perry Worden.
Fishing on the Severn River. W. Thomson.
The Illinois Naval Reserve. W. H. Burke.
In the Land of the Bread-Fruit.—IV. F. M. Turner.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.

Tsz' Fá, or "Word Blossoming." Stewart Culin.
Pulque, the National Drink of Mexico. Arthur Inkersley.
Early Journalism in San Francisco. J. M. Scanland.
Building a State in Apache Land.—III. C. D. Poston.
The Oregon Campaign of '94. E. Hofer.
Dredging on the Pacific Coast. J. J. Peatfield.
What Sort of a Place is Heaven?

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.

Paddles and Politics in Bohemia. Poultney Bigelow.
Westminster. W. Besant.
Wellington. General Lord Roberts.
Nell Gwyn. Edward Manson.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) September.

The External World and the Social Consciousness. Josiah Royce.
The Problem of Hegel. John Watson.
Epistemology and Onthology. Andrew Seth.
German Kantian Bibliography.—IX. Erich Adickes.

Photo-American.—New York. August.

Hand-Camera Work.
Capabilities of Tele-Photographic Lenses
Coloring Photographs.
A Neglected Method of Producing Studio Backgrounds.
Dusting Albumen Process.
Polarized Light and Photographic Operations.
Is the Ordinary Portrait Lens Up to Date?
Stripping Old Glass Negatives.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. September.

Focusing Screens. W. H. Harrison.
Suggestions for the Improvement of Lantern Slides. C. Hussey.
Artistic Aspect of Photography. J. W. Spurgeon.
Ether Saturators. Fred E. Ives.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. September.

New York City and State. A. C. Bernheim.
American Administrative Law. Ernst Freund.
Assimilation of Nationalities. R. Mayo-Smith.
New Wealth. William Smart.
Camorra, Maffia and Brigandage. S. Merlino.
Capitalistic Monopolies. J. W. Jenks.
Universities in France. Ch. V. Langlois.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. October.

The Football Situation. Eugene L. Richards.
Studies of Childhood.—III. James Sully.
The American Champagne District. Lee J. Vance.
Some Lessons from Centenarians. J. M. French.
The Half-Blood Indian. F. Boas.
West African Folk-Lore. A. B. Ellis.
Barberries.—II. F. Le Roy Sargent.
The Professional Training of Teachers. M. V. O'Shea.
Funeral Customs of the World. J. H. Long.
Poetry and Science. Wm. H. Hudson.
Astronomy of the Incas. Jean de Gourcq.
Sketch of Asaph Hall.

Psychological Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly). September.

Studies from the Harvard Psychological Laboratory.—II.
The Imagery of American Students. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.
The Pendulum and the Hipp Chronoscope. L. Witmer.
The Physical Basis of Emotion. William James.

Review of the Churches.—London. August.

The Church and the Masses. Interviews with Father Ignatius and Canon Barnett. With Portraits.
Mansfield Summer School of Theology.
The Ideals of the Reunion Movement. Dr. Lunn.
The Relations of the Church to the Press. W. T. Stead and Others.
The Church's Duty in Relation to the Theatre. Dr. Newman Hall and Prof. Shuttleworth.
The Church and Its Relation to Labor. A. E. Fletcher.

Review of Reviews.—London. September.

Mr. Fowler and the Parish Councils Acts.
The National School Union.
The Chronicles of the Civic Church.

Sanitarian.—New York. September.

Negro Coffee.
A Sketch of the Natural History of Mineral Waters. F. Maurin.
Sanitary Topography, Climate and Mineral Springs of New York.
Small-Pox in Massachusetts. S. W. Abbott.
Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation. H. R. Storer.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. September.

The Teacher's Outfit in German. Calvin Thomas
An Experiment in Schedule Making. W. H. Butts.
The History of Early Education. S. S. Laurie.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. August.

Alaska: Its Physical Geography. With Map. Israel C. Russell.
A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas. Continued. Otto Pettersson.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. September.

Bar Harbor. F. Marion Crawford.
Tarahumari Life and Customs. Carl Lumholtz.
The People of the Cities: Sketches of American Types. Octave Thanet.
A Third Shelf of Old Books. Mrs. Fields.
The Tapestry of the New World. Fanny D. Bergen.

October.

Railroad Travel in England and America. H. G. Prout.
Lenox. George A. Hibbard.
Tarahumari Dances and Plant-Worship. Carl Lumholtz.
In the Hospital. J. West Roosevelt.

Social Economist.—New York. September.

What of the Gorman Law?
Carey and Greeley.
Probable Effects of Free Wool.
"Neglected Elements" in the Silver Discussion.
The Charities of New York. John P. Ritter.
Hours of Labor in Continental Europe. Lawrence Irwell.

Strand Magazine.—London. August.

Yellowstone Park: Wonderland in America. Mrs. Fenwick Miller.
Favorite Books of Childhood. Frances H. Low.
Engine-Drivers and Their Work. Alfred T. Story.
Ostrich-Farming in South Africa. Charles W. Carey.
Sir Donald Currie. Harry How.
Some Historic Cradles. Sheila F. Braine.

Students' Journal.—New York. September.

Andrew J. Graham. H. T. Cummings.
Fac-simile of Reporting Notes.
Engraved Shorthand, seven pages.
The Miracle of Dust.
Remarkable Applications of Electricity.
Nikola Tesla, the Electrician.

Sunday at Home.—London. September.

Amelia Wallinger. Dora L. Woolnar.
Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany. Continued. Rev. R. S. Ashton.
A Ride to Little Tibet. Rev. J. P. Hobson.
Sir Gerald Portal's Mission to Uganda. Travers Buxton.

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The Taj Mahal, India. George F. Pentecost
Dwarf Negroes of the Andaman Islands. William C. Preston.
In a Rock Pool. Rev. Theodore Wood.
Mrs. L. T. Meade at Home.
Charlotte Elliott. Percival H. W. Almy.

Temple Bar.—London. September.

Bowles, Poet, Parson, and Pamphleteer. Mrs. Andrew Crosse.
Louisa Marchioness of Waterford. Wm. M. Hardinge.
Madame Charles Reybaud.
Alexander Lord Pitsligo.

The Treasury.—New York. September.

Christ, His Teaching and the Teacher. J. T. Chalmers.
Jeremiah's Appeal—God's Answer. F. B. Meyer.
The Ideal Woman. Her Perils and Opportunities. J. H. Barrows.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. September.

Gen. Dragomiroff on the Art of War.
A Lesson from the "Chicago."
Italian Laborers. Burnet La dreth.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. Admiral G. H. Preble.

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War Realities and Peace Dreams: The Attack on the *Kowsing*.
Naval Manœuvres.
A Plea for a Naval Policy. Sir G. S. Clarke.
The Ocean Cruiser. H. W. Wilson.
Squeezed Lemons; or, Home Battalions and the Army Reserve. Major H. W. Pearse.
Chillianwala: A Reminiscence of Campaigning in India. E. J. Goodridge.
Galápagos Islands: A Needed Foothold in the Pacific. Arthur Silva White.
Battle of Vienville. Colonel A. E. Turner.
Pondoland.
The Corean War. With Map. Colonel F. Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. September.

Co-operation and the Agricultural Depression. Edmund Mitchell.
What Evolution Teaches Us. Lawrence Irwell.
Notes on Aërial Navigation. V. E. Johnson.
English Money in American Mines.
Henry Kirke White: A Forerunner of Keats. Alice Law.
Our Commons and Forests. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
Impressions of Greece. Mrs. Will M. A. Hawksley.
Robert Burns. D. F. Hannigan.
Is Parliamentary Representation Compatible with Democracy? Matthew Macfie.

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Development of Gelatine and Aristo Prints.
A Visitor's Views Born of the Convention.
A Day with the Orthochromatic Question. J. A. Tennant.
Exposure Shutters.
Photographers at Home and Aroad.

Young England.—London. September.

Kings of Thoughts and Action: Garibaldi. Arthur Temple.
The Making of the Empire: The Story of Australasia. Continued. Arthur Temple.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 12.

The Nine Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of St. Wolfgang.
The Hand. H. Sternberg.
The History of the High Hat
The Recent Railway Strike in America.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 4.

Hermann Theodor Wangemann. With Portrait. T. Wangemann.

August 11.

Schloss Paretz, near Potsdam. B. Rogge.

August 18.

The Gustavus Adolphus Jubilee. P. Kaiser.

August 25.

Marco Polo. E. Grosse.
Leaning Towers. O. Lehmann.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 15.

Marriage and Funeral Customs of the Copts.
Singing Birds. B. Tümler.

Heft 16.

Bull-Fighting in Spain. Clara Billes.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. August.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Theatre and Society. Dr. H. Bulthaupt.
Protection and Isolation. A. Naquet.
Hans Vicktor von Unruh. Continued. H. Poschinger.
Unpublished Letters of Count Cavour. Continued.
The Smallest Creatures of the Animal World. Dr. R. von Hanstein.
My Voyage Round the World. Continued. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 8.

Thuringia's Industries. C. Forst.
On Memory. W. Berdrow.
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart the Younger. T. J. Hofmann.
Transylvania. A. Amlacher.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. August.

National Literature and the Weimar Society for the Spread of Literature.
War and the Examination of Institutions. M. Adler.
Hans Thoma. Poet. With Portrait. O. J. Bierbaum.
Storms and Mining Disasters.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Reports. Continued. O. Kraus.
Clerical Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.
The Religious Novels of the Second Century. Professor D. Nösgen.
The Massmann of Heinrich Heine and the Massmann of History.

Neue Revue.—Vienna. August 1.

Tendency—Literature and Pure Art. Dr. J. Pap.

August 8.

Colliery Explosions and Their Prevention. Hanns von Jüptner.

August 15.

Boy Criminals. Dr. J. Ofner.
The Population of Vienna. Dr. R. Schüller.
Ethical Individualism. Dr. B. Wille.

August 22.

Electoral Reform. C. Tillier.
The Development of Philosophy. K. Bleibtreu.

August 29.

Japan. G. Ferraro.
The Development of Philosophy. R. Bleibtreu.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 44.

Ada Negri, Poet. D. Landé.
Ten Years of Austrian Factory Inspection. D. Zinner.
Sociology, Ethnology, and Materialist History-Writing. H. Cunow.

No. 45.

Sociology, etc. Concluded.

No. 46.

The Belgian Elections.
The Class-War in France. P. Lafargue.

No. 47.

The Class-War in France. Continued.
The Influence of Capitalism on Modern Dramatic Art. E. Schlaikjer.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

Ida Boy-Ed. With Portrait. H. Teweles.
On Time and Eternity. F. Rubinstein.
The Origin of Modern Painting. F. Servaes.
England and the Mediterranean. A. Rogalla von Bieberstein.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin September.

Boers, Englishmen, and Germans in South Africa. Dr. K. Kaerger.
The Language-Question in Posen and West Prussia. Prof. R. Böckh.
The Developments in the Condition of the Workmen of the Eastern Elbe.
Ferdinand of Brunswick. Emil Daniels.
New Goethe Wisdom. Otto Harnack.

Sphinx.—London. August

The Theosophic Basis of Ethics. D. Hübbe-Schleiden.
The Mystery of the Astral Body. L. Deinhard.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.

Orlando di Lasso. R. J. Hartmann.
A Yachting Tour in the Baltic. F. Lindner.
Luise Reuter. With Portrait. A. Trinius.
The New Mounting of "Lohengrin" at Munich. A. Braun.
The Munich Artists' Festival at Schwaneck. A. Schmidhammer.

In the High School of Mountain-Climbing. E. Terschack.
The German Rifle Festival at Mainz. F. C. Dienst.
The Effect of Lightning on the Human Body. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
The Schack Gallery at Munich. A. van Pflügl.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. August.

Fez. Ludwig Pietsch.
Berlin Stage Heroines. J. Hart.
Theodor Fontane. With Portrait. T. H. Pantenius.
The Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp. F. Schaarschmidt.

Die Waffen Nieder.—Dresden. August.

The Sixth International Peace Congress. A. G. von Suttner.
War and the Christian Church. E. Böhme.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. August.

Leconte de Lisle. With Portrait. E. S. Lantz.
Madame de Charrière. Henriette de Lixe.
Memoirs of Childhood. Madame Jules Michelet.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. August.

Horsemanship in the Army. Abel Veuglaire.
Dürer and Holbein as Portrait Painters. Ed. Sayous.
What I Saw in the New World. Concluded. Mme. Mary Bigot.
Bibliographic and Literary Curiosities. A. de Verdilhac.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. August.

Socialism and Individualism. Maurice Block.
The Negro Question in the United States. George Tricoche.
The Agricultural Movement in France. G Fouquet.
The Annual Meeting of the Cobden Club in London.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

August 1.

Political Letters of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.
A Favorite of James I. H. de la Ferrière.
James Pradier. H. Jouin.
The Composition of the French Navy. Commandante X.
Infantry Manœuvres.
A Journey in Russian Asia. A. d'Apletsche Peff.
Leconte de Lisle. F. de Lollier.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

August 15.

Political Letters of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.
Ernest Haret and His Religious Work. M. Vernes.
Hunger. O. Comettant.
The Press During the Revolution. G. Lavalley.
Eterna Patria. C. Brunot.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

August 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Aryans and Semites of the Congo. Edmond Picard.
The Walloon Literary Movement. Auguste Vierset.
Letters from Antwerp. Densei and M. L. de Rute-Rattazzi.

August 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letter from Frédéric Mistral.
The Contemporary Ideal Movement. Jean Reibrach.
Letters of a Traveler: Antwerp, etc.
Marguerite Van de Wiele. With Portrait. Mme Rattazzi de Rute.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. August 16.

Working Men's Syndicates in the United States.—I. Finance.
M. Léonce Chagot. Charles Hamel.
The Repression of Mendicity and Vagabondage in Belgium.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

Argust 4.

Cartouche and His Correspondence. Hugues Rebell.
Jacques Esprit. A. Paluffe.
General Merle. Henri Mazel.
Some Letters from Tourgeneff, 1867-1870.

August 11.

Memories of Childhood. Th. Fontane.
Masters of History: Renan, Taine and Michelet. Émile Faguet.
Jacques Basilicos. Paul Bonnefon.

August 18.

M. Gabriel Vicaire. Ch le Goffic.
Higher Education in France. Ernest Dupuy.
Memories of Childhood. Continued. Th. Fontane.
Women Writers. Mme. Jeanne Rival.

August 25.

Bernard Palissy. Émile Faguet.
"Treodor" Marc and His Friend Pixerécourt. É. Neukomm and G. Bertin.
Memories of Childhood. Continued. Th. Fontane.
The War in Corea. Frédéric Amouretti.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

August 1.

The Sacred College in 1894. C. Benoist.
The Crossing of the Niemen. A. Vandal.
Diego Velasquez—I. E. Michel.
Apropos of a Russian Alliance. E. Carny.
The Theatrical World During the French Revolution and the First Empire.
The Misfortunes of an Austrian Poet. G. Valbert.

August 15.

Studies in Diplomacy: the Austrian Alliance (1756). Duc de Broglie.
The Religious Congress at Chicago. G. Bonet-Maury.
Roman Africa. G. Boissier.
Diego Velasquez—II. E. Michel.
Tammany Hall and Political Life in New York. C. De Varigny.
Science Applied to Agriculture Manure. H. P. Dehérain.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

August 1.

"La Mort," by Camille Lemonnier and Paul Martinetti. A. B. Vaché.
Austria-Hungary in 1892-1893. Marcel Paisant.
Social Utopias. Gustave Lejeal.
The New Repeating Rifles.

August 15.

William Morris and Decorative Art in England. Jean Lahor.
Leconte de Lisle. With Portrait.
The Political Situation in Great Britain and Ireland. Henri Brenier.

Revue Générale.—Paris. August.

Parties in France and the Approaching Elections. Ch. Woeste.
The Commerce of Caravans. Eugène Carette.
The House of Lords and Its Constitutional Rôle. Ed. Vlietinck.
France and the Congo State. With Map.
Souvenirs and Sketches of Spain. Julien Relhiaé.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. August.

Old and New Geometry. J. Delbœuf.
The Influence of Age on the Memory. B. Bourdon.
Rules and Methods of Sociology. Concluded. E. Durkheim.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

August 1.

The Italian Nobility. Prof. G. Ferrero.
Superstitious France. Georges Lefèvre.

August 15.

The French Education of Frederick III of Germany. N. Filoz.
Corea and the Coreans. Dr. Comte M. d'Estrey.
The Mysteries of the Face.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

August 4.

Nervous Suture and Functional Restoration. C. Vanlair.
Proposed Organization in France of a Society for the Preservation of Photographic Documents. L. Vidal.
The Origin and Nature of Atoms. Concluded. A. Dupon-chel.

August 11.

Annual Session of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences.
Lecture on "The Century of Electricity." M. Mascart.

August 18.

Influence of Light on Microbes. H. Marshall Ward.
The Travels of Gallssard de Marignac. E. Grimaux.

August 25.

Theory of Formation of Hail. E. Durand Gréville.
Influence of Light on Microbes. Continued. H. Marshall Ward.
The Patronage of Aliens in France. Ch. Féré.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. August.

The Evolution of Political Creeds and Doctrines. G. de Greef.
The Revolutionary Poetry of Germany.
The National Debt of France. Maurice Charnay.
The Socialist Movement in Belgium. Serwy.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

August 4.

Leo XIII and the Armed Peace.
The Migrations of the Hittites. Continued.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals. Continued.

August 18.

The Religious Problem in Human Life.
Pope Nicholas III (Orsini). Continued. 1277-1280.
Causes Leading to Materialism in Scientific Schools.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

August 1.

Leo XIII and Archbishop Ireland. R Bonghi.
The Private Life of Cavour. Comtesse de Circourt.
The Ancient Warship of Bona Dea in Rome. E. C. Lovatelli.
The Reform of the Classic School in Italy. G. Chiarini.

August 15.

Tasso's "Aminta." G. Carducci.
Corea and the Present War. G. Gorrini.
Socialism. P. Lioy.
The Sicilian Vineyards. Jesse White Mario.
Memorials of Pope Pius II. A. Baccelli.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

August 1.

Pierre de Nolhac and his Poems on Italy. E. Verga.
A Literary Exhumation. The Poems of L. Costa. L' D' Isengard.
Ruthenia. G. Marcotti.

August 15.

A New English Novelist: Rudyard Kipling. Isabella M. Anderton.
The New Military Science. V. Marchese.
The Conclave. Conclusion. G. Grabinski.
The Works of Cardinal Capecelatro. Augusto Conti.

La Rivista Internazionale.—Rome. August 1.

The Apostolic Letter of Pope Leo XIII. G. M. Semeria.
Civil Marriage in Hungary. M. di Carpegna.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. August.

The Extension of Our Cities. J. H. Valckenier Kips.
Jan Van Riebeek, the Founder of Cape Colony.—II. N. D. Doedes.
Paul Chaudel. Dr. Byvanck.
Casimir-Périer and Anarchy; 1831 and 1894.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. Part 5-6.

Pretty Trees. H. J. Wigman.
Concerning Climbing Plants. J. J. Smith, Jr.
Dew. H. J. Wigman.
From the Congo.
Cola Nuts.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. August.

A Reserve Fund of Knowledge. F. J. van Uildriks.
The Land Forces in the Dutch Indies. C. van der Pol.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the September numbers of periodicals. The table of abbreviations will be found following the index.

Acadia:
  In Acadia, R. Howley, M.
  Acadia and Bayou Teche, S. Cooley, FrL.
Acting, Concerning, Richard Mansfield, NAR.
Addison, the Humorist, M. O. W. Oliphant, CM.
Administrative Law, American, Ernst Freund, PSQ.
Aërial Navigation:
  Practical Flight, C. E. Duryea, CasM.
  Aëronautic Engineering Materials. R. H. Thurston, CasM.
  Aërial Navigation, F. T. Varnum, HC.
  Notes on Aerial Navigation, V. E. Johnson, WR.
  The Prospects of Flying, Hiram S. Maxim, NatR.
  "The Flying Man:" Lilienthal's Flying Machine, McCl.
  Development of Aërial Navigation, Hiram S. Maxim, NAR.
Africa:
  Sir Gerald Porter's Mission to Uganda, T. Buxton, SunH.
  Pondoland, USM.
  A Recent Visit to Harrar, W. B. Harris, Black.
  Letters from South Africa, C. W. Wood, Arg.
  Studying the Dark Continent, Cyrus C. Adams, Chaut.
Agnosticism, The Roots of, James Seth, NW.
Agricultural Depression, Co-operation and the, E. Mitchell, WR
Algiers, The Toilers of, Fannie C. W. Barbour, G.
Altrurian Traveler, Letters from an, W. D. Howells, Cos.
America in Old English Pottery, E. A. Barber, NEM.
Americanism vs. Ultramontanism, Lucian Johnston, CW.
Amusements in the Olden Times, H. A. Page, Ata.
Anarchism:
  In Defense of Anarchy, W. Donisthorpe, NewR.
  Some Anarchist Portraits, C. Malato, FR.
  What Shall Be Done with Anarchists? R. L. Seymour, Chaut.
  The Anarchist Utopia, G. Boglietti, Chaut.
Andaman Islands: The Dwarf Negroes, W. C. Preston, SunM.
Animism and Teutonic Mythology, P. D. C. de la Saussaye, NW.
Antwerp, International Exhibition at, E. Mitchell, EngM.
Antwerp, Profit-Sharing Labor Unions of, J. H. Gore, F.
Arabia: The Hadramut; A Journey in Southern Arabia, NC.
Arctic Regions: Buried Elephants in the Arctic Regions, GM.
Arizona: Building a State in Apache Land—III. C. D. Poston, OM.
Armenia: The Armenian Question in Turkey, H. F. B. Lynch, CR.
Armies: The Origin of Some British Regiments, CJ.
Astrological Forecast of Cleveland's Administration, A.
Astronomy:
  Sun-Spots, R. S. Ball, CFM.
  The Observatory on Ben Nevis, E. Whymper, LH.
Autumn Thoughts, T. E. Kebbel, NatR.
Bar Harbor, F. Marion Crawford, Scrib.
Beaconsfield, Gladstone and, Maynard Butler, Men.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
  The Original Documents of the New Testament, A. F. Hort, MP.
  True and False Conceptions of the Atonement, W. E. Gladstone, NC.
  The Aneityum Version of the Bible, ChHA.
Bicycling:
  Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Through the Szchuen Province. O.
  Touring Through Europe on Next to Nothing, J. P. Worden, O.
  Across Asia on a Bicycle—V, T. G. Allen, Jr., W. L. Sachtleben, CM.
Birds:
  A Haunt of Birds, J. H. Crawford, GM.
  Philornithus in the Park, Mac.
Bohemia: Paddles and Politics in Bohemia, P. Bigelow, PMM.
Books:
  Favorite Books of Childhood, F. H. Low, Str.
  A Third Shelf of Old Books, Mrs. Fields, Scrib.
Breadstuffs, California, Horace Davis, JPEcon.

Brigandage, Camorra and Maffia, S. Merlino, PSQ.
Bryant's Thanatopsis: Origin of a Great Poem, J. W. Chadwick, Harp.
Burns, Robert, D. F. Hannigan, WR.
Butterflies, Justin Halworth, HC.
Caen: A City of Spires, CW.
Camorra, Maffia and Brigandage, S. Merlino, PSQ.
Canal, The Manchester Ship, John Dean, JAES, Aug.
Caste: The Fiendishness of Caste, Joseph Cook, OD, July.
Catholic Church:
The Parish Priest in England Before the Reformation, NC.
Theological Book-keeping by Double Entry, CR.
Catholics of Russia, B. J. Clinch, CW.
Catholicism and APAism, Rev. J. L. Spalding, NAR.
Cawdor Castle, Edwin Oliver, Ata.
Charities of New York, The, J. P. Ritter, SEcon.
Chateaubriand, Mac.
China:
Our Little War with China, Admiral Peirce Crosby, NAR.
A Journey to the Sacred Mountain, A. H. Savage-Landor, FR.
China and Japan, Sir Edward Arnold, NewR.
China and Japan at Sea, NewR.
China and Japan in Corea, NAR.
Childmarriage and Widows: Home Life in India, P. R. Telang, F.
Choir and Organ, The Church, C. A. Richmond, Chaut.
Church and Christianity:
Can There be Heresy and Schism in the Church? S. F. Smith, M.
Heresy and Schism, V. Smith, NC.
Churches: York Minster, Dean Purey Cust, GW.
Citizenship, Good, I. H. Evans. AJP.
Citizenship, University Training and, Woodrow Wilson, P.
Coffee: Negro Coffee, San.
Coleridge: The Late Lord Chief Justice of England, NAR.
Colonies and the Empire, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Vincent, NatR.
Color at the Far North, Frederick W. Stokes, CM.
Colporteurs at Work, G. H. Pike, Q.
Commons and Forests, H. H. L. Bellot, WR.
Congress, Work of the Fifty-third, RR.
Co-operation, Economic, E. M. Burchard, AJP.
Copenhagen: Vacation Rambles—IV, AA.
Corea:
The Corean War, Col. P. Maurice, USM.
The Question of Corea, Henry Norman, CR.
China and Japan in Corea. NAR.
Cornwall and the Silent Sentinel of the Cornish Coast, EIM.
Corpulence Considered as a Disease, Marcia Duncan, Dem.
Corsica, A Jaunt into, Charles H. Adams, CM.
Cowboys: A Cowboy's Life, Thomas Holmes, Chaut.
Cradles, Historic, Str.
Crime:
Identifying Criminals, CFM.
"Known to the Police," E. R. Spearman, NC.
Deluge in Other Literatures and History, W. R. Harper, BW, Aug.
Diocletian's Palace at Spalato, P. Fitzgerald. GM.
Disappearances of Men, Mysterious, E. A. Osborne, Chaut.
Divorce and Marriage Laws, Chaos of, J. H. Heaton, NewR.
Donkey, The Military Value of the, Lieut. L. D. Greene, JMSI.
Dredging on the Pacific Coast, J. J. Peatfield, OM.
Education:
Miss Peabody and the Kindergarten, Lucy Wheelock, Ed.
Teaching of English Words by Sound, E. P. Moses, Ed.
Inception of Our American State School System, A. S. Draper, EdRA.
City School Administration, Albert P. Marble, EdRA.
The Dogma of Formal Discipline, B. A. Hinsdale, EdRA.
History of Early Education, S. S. Laurie, SRev.
A School Excursion from Indiana to Virginia, J. M. Rice, F.
University Extension, E. Saddler and Mrs J. Stuart, NC.
Shrewsbury School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Scope of Education Under Mohammedan Patronage, HomR.
The Freedom of Teaching, D, Sept. 1.
Egypt and the Pentateuch, J. Urquhart, KO.
Election of Senators and President by Popular Vote, W. Clark, A.
Electric Railway, Lessons of the Richmond, F. J. Sprague, EngM.
Ely, The Trial of Professor, R. W. Conant, D, Sept. 1.
Embroidery, Talks About, L. B. Wilson, AA
Emotion, Physical Basis of, William James, PsyR.
England: Riding to Hounds in England, C. W. Whitney, Harp.
England: Early Summer in England, Alfred Parsons, Harp.
Epistemology and Onthology, Andrew Seth, PR.
Evolution: What Evolution Teaches Us, L. Irwell, WR.
Excursions in Germany, School, J. M. Rice, CM
Farmer, Conditions and Prospects of the American, C. E. Benton, AJP.
Farming in the West: Opening of an Empire, Cy Warman, McCl.
Fetes, Venetian—Past and Present, F. Cooley, Chaut
Feuillet's (Madame Octave) Reminiscences, Black
Fiction: The Historical Novel, George Saintsbury, Mac.
Fighting with Four Fists, Robert Barr, McCl.
Financial:
Declaration of the German Bimetallists, RR.
The Financial Outlook, H. Withers, NewR.
The Gold Question. J. P. Heseltine, NR.
Imaginative Currency Statistics, J. B. Robertson, FR.
English Money in American Mines, WR.
Firing Glass, Simple Directions for—I, AA.
Fishing: Sea Fishing, A New Sport, Black.
Fontevrault, E. C. Price, MP.
Foods in the Year 2000, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
Foreign Affairs, The New Drift in, F. Greenwood, CR.
Forests: In White Pine Forests, B. W. Davis, CasM.
France:
History of the French Republic, F. S. Daniel, FrL.
History of the Elysée Palace, FrL.
Universities in France, C. V. Langlois, PSQ.
Franchises, Inconsistent, F. K. Henry, Lipp.
Fruit Culture in Scotland: Apple Trees, CJ.
Galapagos Islands: A Needed Foothold in the Pacific, A. S. White, USM.
Galileo, Astronomer, Robert Ball, GW.
Germany: Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany, R. S. Ashton, SunH.
Gladstone and Beaconsfield, Maynard Butler, Men.
Glass-Making: In a Glass House, C. L. Hildreth, Dem.
Government by Parties, T. G. Kittrell, AJP.
Government, The Functions of, A. E. Denslow, AJP.
Greece:
Impressions of Greece, Mrs. W. M. A. Hawkesley, WR.
To the Brink of Pirene, M. Fullerton, NatR.
Greek Social Life, Influence of Philosophy on, A. W. Benn, NW.
Greeley, Carey and, SEcon
Gwyn, Nell, Edward Manson, PMM.
Hawaiian Constitution, The New, Albert Shaw, RR.
Headlines, W. T. Larned, Lipp.
Heaven? What Sort of a Place Is, OM.
Hegel, The Problem of, John Watson, PR.
Heroine, The Evolution of the, H. H. Boyesen, Lipp.
Hiawatha, In the Land of, W. T. Parker, HC.
Hinduism and Christianity—IV, BW, Aug.
Hittites? Who are the, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
Hobbes, Thomas, Sir Frederick Pollock, NatR.
Holbein, Hans, Marion A. Taggart, CW.
Home Life, Early Environment in, B. O. Flower, A.
Horses, Human, W. R. Furness, Lipp.
Humanity to Animals, Ethical Basis for, A. Leffingwell, A.
Hunting: Riding to Hounds in England, C. W. Whitney, Harp.
Ice Age About New York, Some Records of the, T. M. Prudden, Harp.
Imagery of American Students, The, A. C. Armstrong, Jr., PsyR.
Imagination: Its Nature, Uses and Abuses, Miss Drane, M.
India:
How to Save the Rupee, Harold Cox, NatR.
How We Locked the Back Door of India, D. K. Whitley, KO.
The Missing Link in the Chain of the Mutiny, EIM.
Chilianwala: A Reminiscence of Campaigning in India, USM.
Three Years of Shikar, Edward Braddon, Black.
The Taj Mahal, G. F. Pentecost, SunM.
Home Life in India, P. R. Telang, F.
Indians: Apache Indians in Florida, LAH.
India-Rubber: The Cinderella of Civilization, Grant Allen, Long.
Industrial Problems in the Light of History, Present, E. Atkinson, F.
Ireland:
An Irish Landlord's Budget and Its Critics, NatR.
From Bantry to Killarney, F. B. Sawvel, Ed.
"That Damnable Country," Alfred Austin, Black.
Irrigation: West Gallatin Irrigation Canal, Montana. JAES, Aug.
Japan:
China and Japan, Sir Edward Arnold, NewR.
China and Japan at Sea, NewR.
Political Japan and Its Leaders, C. Meriwether, RR.
Commercial Aspects of the Japan-China War, T. M. Uyeno, EngM.
Jerusalem, J. S. Riggs, BW.
Jews:
History of the Jews in England, Men.
The Jewish Sabbath, S. Sale, Men.
Journalism:
The Complete Leader Writer, Mac.
Early Journalism in San Francisco, J. M. Scanland, OM
Kantian Bibliography, German—IX, Erich Adickes, PR
Labor Questions:
Hours of Labor in Continental Europe, L. Irwell, SEcon
Profit Sharing Labor Unions of Antwerp, J. H. Gore, F.
How to Bring Work and Workers Together, J. A. Ryis, F.
Relation of Labor Organizations to Trade Instruction, AAPS
The Toilers of Algiers, Fannie C. W. Barbour, G
Strikes from an Economic Standpoint, E. D. McCreary AJP.

Italian Laborers, B Landreth, US.
The Ethics of Labor, F. W. Howard, CW.
A Review of the Chicago Strike of '94, W. B. Harte, A.
Law Governing Strikes and Strikers, C. K. Davis, P. S. Grosscup, EngM.
Mrs. Sidney Webb's Attack on the Labor Commission, NC.
Law and Lawyers:
The Bar, NatR
Contempt of Court, J. C. Jeaffreson, LH.
American Administrative Law, Ernst Freund, PSQ.
Leeds: The Moated Castle of Leeds, Maj. Ricketts, EIM.
Legislation, Recent State, RR.
Library of Boston, The New Public, E. M. Hurll, AI.
Life-Saving Service in the United States, S. H. Ferris, FrL.
Light-House Service, Modern—II, E. P. Adams, CasM.
Literature: Macaulay's Place in Literature, Frederic Harrison, F.
London: Westminster, Walter Besant, PMM
Lotus Eating and Opium-Eating, J. G. Alexander, CR.
Lotteries, Chinese: Tsz' Fá, or "Word Blossoming," S. Culin, OM.
Lumbering:
In White Pine Forests, B. W. Davis, CasM.
Life in a Lumber Camp, G. A. Woodward, MM.
Lynching, J. A. C. McQuiston, HomR.
Lynching as a Fine Art, L. H. Blair, OD, July.
Macaulay's Place in Literature, Frederic Harrison, F.
Maffia, Camorra and Brigandage, S. Merlino, PSQ.
Maine:
Bar Harbor, F. Marion Crawford, Scrib.
Damariscove, W. Thompson, NEM.
Manchester Ship Canal, John Dean, JAES, Aug.
Marriage and Divorce Laws, Chaos of, J. H. Heaton, NewR.
Massachusetts: Quaint Essex, F. T. Robinson, NEM.
Mineral Waters, Natural History of, F. Maurin, San.
Missions:
Hindrances to Missions Found in the Working Force, MisR.
Have Christian Missions Failed in India? E. M. Wherry, MisR.
Foreign Missions in the Light of the Conference, NH.
Missionary Situation in Japan, J. B. Porter, ChHA.
Monopolies, Capitalistic, J. W. Jenks, PSQ.
Monasteries: Franciscan Monastery of the Grey Friars, Newgate, NH.
Monumental Brasses, Henry Stone, NH.
Mound-builders, The, W. H. Withrow, Chaut.
Mountain Climbing in the Alps, W. S. Bridgman, MM.
Municipal League, The Philadelphia, C. R. Woodruff, AJP.
Municipal Reform, A.
Music: See Contents of *Music*.
Mussulman Secret Societies, Napoleon Ney, Cos.
Mythology, Animism and Teutonic, P. D. C. de la Saussaye, NW.
Napoleon, Unpublished Reminiscences of, N. Lyttelton, NewR.
Nationalities, Assimilation of, R. Mayo-Smith, PSQ.
National Guard—What It Is and Its Use, Col. J. M. Rice, JMSI.
Natural History: A Masquerade of Stamens, William Hamilton Gibson, Cos.
Natural Science: In a Rock Pool, Theodore Wood, SunM.
Naval Manœuvres, NR; FR.
Newport in the Revolution, C. R. Thurston, NEM.
New York, The Charities of, J. P. Ritter, SEcon.
New York City and State, A. C. Bernheim, PSQ.
Niagara: The Diversion of the Niagara, C. Brown, Cos.
Noise, On the Gentility of, H. P. Robinson, Chaut.
Olympic Games, Re-establishment of the, Pierre de Coubertin Chaut.
Opium-Eating and Lotus-Eating, J. G. Alexander, CR.
Ostrich-Farming in South Africa, C. W. Carey, Str.
Palestine Research: Past and Future, C. R. Condor, CR.
Palestinian Geography, Studies in—II, S. S. Riggs, BW, Aug.
Panama Canal, Present Condition of the, O. A. F. Saabye, EngM.
Paris: The Municipal Museums, F. Harrison, FR.
Parkman, Francis, in 1841, D. D. Slade, NEM.
Parliament, The English:
The Session of 1894, Black.
Some Features of the Session, NatR.
Is Parliamentary Representation Compatible with Democracy? WR.
Parr, Thomas, Charles Edwardes, Mac.
Passions of History, Great, Anthony Froude, Cos.
Pharisees, The Psalms of the, F. C. Porter, BW.
Pater, Walter: The Work of Walter Pater, L. Johnson, FR.
Pauperism and the Poor Law: At the Board of Guardians, Mac.
Pearls, Curiosities of, H. J. Gibbins, GM.
Peasantry of Scotland, The, Prof. W. G. Blaikie, NAR.
People of the Cities, Octave Thanet, Scrib.
Personal Property, W. C. Maude, M.
Philately, or Stamp Collecting, S. Pentland, HC.
Philosophy, Influence of, on Greek Social Life, A. W. Benn, NW.
Photography:
See contents of WPM; PB; PA; AP.
Are Composite Photographs Typical Pictures, H. P. Bowditch, McCl.
Physicians and Surgeons, Pay of, G. F. Shrady, F.
Pitsligo, Alexander Lord, TB.
Playgrounds for City Schools, J. A. Riis, CM.
Poe, Edgar Allan:
The Loves of Edgar A. Poe, E. L. Didier, G.
Poe in Philadelphia, CM.
Political Economy: Britain and the United States, Andrew Carnegie, CR.
Politics and Science, K. Pearson, FR.
Prato, Memories of, Mary F. Robinson, EIM.
Poverty, The Problem of, Theodore Cox, AJP.
Poverty, The Significance of Modern, W. H. Mallock, NAR.
Preachers, The Proportion of College-Trained, F. G. Peabody, F.
President and Senators Elected by Popular Vote, W. Clark, A.
Problems of the Day. The Study of the, H. M. Bartlett, AJP.
Profit-Sharing Labor Unions of Antwerp, J. H. Gore, F.
Pulque, the National Drink of Mexico, A. Inkersley, OM.
Railways:
Conduit Electric Railways, J. Sachs, CasM.
Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway, T. F. Richardson, JAES, Aug.
The Canadian Pacific Railway, E. J. Devine, M.
Engine Drivers and Their Work, A. T. Story, Str.
Ravenna and Her Ghosts, Mac.
Revolutionary Soldier: Gen. John Paterson, B. Booth, NEM.
Religion, Universal, J. W. Chadwick, NW.
Religion: Results of the Parliament of Religions, J. H. Barrows, F.
Roof Gardens, New York, P. Van du Zee, G.
Rosebery, Lord—Dalmeny and Devonshire, T. H. S. Escott, NewR.
Rosetti, D. G., Recollections of, Miss Hall Caine, NewR.
Russia:
A Future Emperor and Empress, Margaret Field, MM.
Mortgage Banking in Russia, D. M. Frederiksen, AAPS.
The Catholics of Russia, B. J. Clinch, CW.
Russian People, LH.
Russia in Asia: Through Samarkand to Ferghana, GW.
Sabbath, The Jewish, S. Sale, Men.
Sacrifice, The Formula of, H. J. Davenport, JPEcon.
Salmon-Canning in British Columbia, GW.
Samoa: The Land of the Bread-Fruit—IV, F. M. Turner, O.
Sarawak, Rajahs of, H. Le Roux, FR.
Savings Banks, School, May M. Janvier, Chaut.
Schools, Public, for the Privileged Few, C. S. Smart, A.
Scotland:
The Royal Highlands, CFM,
The Peasantry of Scotland, Prof. W. G. Blaikie, NAR.
Secret Societies and Secret Tribunals, CJ.
Secret Societies, Mussulman, Napoleon Ney, Cos.
Senate, United States, Character Sketches in the, Chaut.
Shakespeare and Racine, Paul Verlaine, FR.
Shelley, Harriet, in Defense of—III, Mark Twain, NAR.
Ship Canal, The Manchester, John Dean, JAES, Aug.
Siberia, Across, HC.
Small-Pox in Massachusetts, S. W. Abbott, San.
Songs of the Battle-Field, Laura A. Smith, Lipp.
Spain: Secrets from the Court of Spain, NewR.
Spirit and Matter, Emma M. Caillard, CR.
Spongers and Sponging in Florida, H. W. H. Penniman, Dem.
Sport and Sportsmen, NewR.
Sports of the Season, E. Pictou, FrL.
Statues of New York, The Public—IV, F. W. Ruckstuhl, AI.
Superstitions, Survival of Celestial, George A. Peck.
Swans and Swan-Songs, J. E. Field, GM.
Tarahumari Life and Customs, Carl Lumholtz, Scrib.
Tariff, The:
What of the Gorman Law? SEcon.
Probable Effect of Free Wool, SEcon.
Tapestry of the New World, The, Fanny D. Bergen, Scrib.
Taxation, New Ideas in, F. W. Holder.
Tea: The Cup that Cheers, E. S. Braine, Chaut.
Tesla, Nikola, and His Work, N. W. Perry, EngM.
Thanatopsis: The Origin of a Great Poem, J. W. Chadwick, Harp.
Theatres and the Drama:
Theatre Building for American Cities—II, D. Adler, EngM.
Concerning Acting, Richard Mansfield, NAR.
Theosophy: Phases and Phrases of Theosophy, G. Ensor, ChMisI.
Tibet: A Ride to Little Tibet, J. P. Hobson, SunH.
Universities in France, C. V. Langlois, PSQ.
University Training and Citizenship, Woodrow Wilson, F.
Ullswater, Hubert Grayle on, LudM.
Ultramontanism, Americanism *vs.*, L. Johnston, CW.
Value, The Ultimate Standard of, E. von Böhm-Bawerk, AAPS.
Venetian Fêtes—Past and Present, F. Cooley, Chaut.
Waterloo: Battlefield of Waterloo in 1894, J. H. Adams, G.
Wellington, Duke of, Lord Roberts, PMM.
Westminster Abbey: The Valhalla of England's Poets, J. Conway, CW.
West Virginia: Where Time has Slumbered, Julian Ralph, Harp.

White, Henry K., A Forerunner of Keats, Alice Law, WR.
Whitman's Poems, The Religion of, M. J. Savage, A.
Wig-Wearing, GW.
Women :
The Ideal Woman, Her Perils and Opportunities, Treas.
Woman in Charity Works, Annie R. King, Chaut.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
Arg.	Argosy.
Ata.	Atalanta.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.
EconR.	Economic Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EdRL.	Educational Review (London)
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ex.	Expositor.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GB.	Greater Britain.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.
GW.	Good Words.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IrM.	Irish Monthly.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
JurR.	Juridical Review.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
KO.	King's Own.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.
Luc.	Lucifer.
LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MP.	Monthly Packet.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NW	New World.
NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
NN.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Q.	Quiver.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
RC.	Review of the Churches.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SRev.	School Review.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
Treas.	Treasury.
UE.	University Extension.
UM.	University Magazine.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
YE.	Young England.
YM.	Young Man
YR.	Yale Review.
YW.	Young Woman.

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CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.

The Czar of Russia ..... Frontispiece.

The Progress of the World—

The New York Democracy 467
The Municipal Campaign in New York 467
The Strong-Goff Ticket 468
Dr. Parkhurst's Triumph 469
Tammany and Its Candidates 469
Attitude of the "State" Democracy 471
The Reforming Spirit in Chicago 471
The San Francisco Campaign 471
California State Issues 472
Utah's Approaching Statehood 473
Women in the Colorado Campaign 473
The Complicated Contest in Nebraska 473
The Kansas Contest 474
Campaigning in the Northwest 474
The "A. P. A." as a Political Factor 474
Louisiana Planters Swapping Parties 475
Last Month's Election in Georgia 475
Chairman Wilson's Canvass 475
The New York Rapid Transit Scheme 475
Glasgow's Municipal Street Cars 476
Policy of London and English Cities 476
No Jobbery in the New York Plan 476
Voting on a "Greater New York" 476
Latest Plans for the Unification of London 476
Federal Principle in Metropolitan Government 477
Shall New York City Govern New York State? 477
A Question that Concerns Other States 477
Proportional Representation Rejected 478
Work of the Constitutional Convention 478
Women in the New York Municipal Campaign 478
The Turning Tide in Pension Payments 478
Is the Long European Peace to End? 479
The Mortal Illness of the Czar 479
The Real Danger 480
"Force Rules the World." 480
The Future of China 480
The Japanese Victories 481
The Lessons of the Sea Fight 481
France and England 481
The Journalist as Firebrand 482
The Conquest of Madagascar 482
The Reduction of Armaments 482
Electoral Changes in Belgium 482
Bulgarian Unrest 483
The Kaiser and His Nobles 483
The Uneasiness of Authority 483
As to English Politics 483
The Liberal Leader 484
The Liberal Tandem 484
The Latest Shindy in Ireland 484
Hope at Last for Temperance Reform 484
The Trades-Union Congress 485
Inoculation for Diphtheria 485
Australian Progress 485
Oliver Wendell Holmes 485
Professor Swing 486
Gen. Booth's Visit to America 486

With portraits of Charles H. Fairchild, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Col. William L. Strong, Nathan Straus, Hugh J. Grant, William R. Grace, Everett P. Wheeler, Mayor Ellert of San Francisco, William G. Clarke, Mr. Budd, William J. Bryan, Knute Nelson, W. Y. Atkinson, the Czarevitch and Princess Alix, Admiral Ting, Capt. Von Hanneken, and the late Professor David Swing.

Record of Current Events 487

With portraits of the late Andrew G. Curtin and the late James A. Froude, and several cartoons illustrative of contemporary affairs.

Oliver Wendell Holmes: A Character Sketch .. 494
By Edward Everett Hale.
With various portraits and other illustrations.

Legal Education in the United States 502
By Lynn R. Meekins.
With portraits of Thomas M. Cooley, Austin Abbott, the late William G. Hammond, Henry Wade Rogers, Simeon E. Baldwin, George M. Sharp, and James B. Thayer.

A Tragic Sequel to "Ramona" 507
By Edward B. Howell.
With seven illustrations.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Election Night in a Newspaper Office 514
Forests and Forest Fires 514
General Oliver O. Howard 515
Rudyard Kipling's First Book 516
Conan Doyle and Robert Barr 517
Lord Kelvin on Joule 517
What Was Shakespeare Like? 518
With three illustrations.

Hugh Price Hughes' First Sermon 520
The "Century's" Napoleon Bonaparte 520
Prince Bismarck at Home 521
The German Empress at Home 521
Dolls of Famous Women 522
Prof. Von Helmholtz and Brugsch Pasha 523
Mendelssohn and Schumann 523
Bayreuth 524
American Influence Over England 526
Naval Needs of the Pacific 527
The Catholic Church and the Saloon 528
Give the Indian a Chance 529
Making Thieves in the Metropolis 530
The Municipality and Urban Transit 531
The Unity of Educational Reform 532
Reasons Why the Republic May Endure 532
Contentment in American Life 535
Dr. Ely and Socialism 535
The Family of the Future 537
Is a Great War in Prospect? 537
The Outlook in Madagascar 538
The Prince of Montenegro 539
The New Sultan of Morocco 539
A Plea for John Chinaman 540
The Yankees of South America 541
The French House of Representatives 542
The Canadian Constitution 543
The Great Canadian Northwest 545
The Wealth of a Rocky Mountain State 546
Public Libraries in the United States 547
The First Great National Library in the World 548
The First Ironclads 548
The Seven Lord Rosebery's 549
The Recreations of Oliver Cromwell 549
Women; According to Hall Caine 551
Three Famous Metropolitan Lawyers 552

The Periodicals Reviewed 553

The New Books—

Autobiography of Frances Power Cobbe 562
With portrait.
The Book Season in London 569
Recent American Publications 571
With portraits of Mary Hallock Foote and Paul Bourget.

Contents of Reviews and Magazines 582

Index to Periodicals 590

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ALEXANDER III, CZAR OF RUSSIA.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The New York Democracy.

The Democrats of New York had not held their State Convention when our last number went to press, although by the time it had reached its readers every one knew that Senator David B. Hill had received the nomination for Governor, and that the contesting delegations of Reform Democrats from the cities of New York and Brooklyn had been ignominiously driven out of the Convention. Mr. Hill's nomination was an apparently unexpected result, and came about under circumstances that were equivalent to a confession of weakness—even of desperation. Some of the leading reformers of the State Democracy who had been derisively ejected from the Convention at Saratoga soon came out publicly in support of Mr. Hill and the Saratoga ticket. But another branch of the organization, having its headquarters in Brooklyn, refused to acquiesce, and put into the field a separate ticket headed by Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, well known for many years as a conspicuous leader in the civil service reform movement, and identified with political doctrines most completely and radically opposed to those professed by Senator Hill and his "machine" organization. Mr. Hill's defeat, which now seems altogether probable, will not retire him to private life, for he will still retain his seat in the United States Senate for the remainder of a term which has some two years and a half yet to run.

The Municipal Campaign in New York.

The municipal campaign in New York City has assumed a significance far more than local. Never before in the history of this great community has partisanship been so completely laid aside. Never before has union among the friends of improved municipal administration been so general and so patriotic. Much skillful negotiation was required to bring the various anti-Tammany elements into a plan of co-operation, but brilliant success crowned the attempt. The Citizens' Committee of Seventy at length selected, for the two leading places to be filled, Col. William L. Strong and Mr. John W. Goff. Col. Strong is a Republican, and Mr. Goff a Democrat. Both were ready in the most emphatic manner to indorse the non-partisan platform of the Committee of Seventy, and to promise a perfectly impartial and disinterested administration of local affairs if they should be elected. The Republican party, the State Democracy, the German-American Union, the Good Government Clubs, and



EX-SECRETARY CHARLES H. FAIRCHILD,
Leader of the New York Anti-Machine Democracy.

two or three other local political organizations, accepted the Committee's ticket, and entered with enthusiasm upon a campaign in which no spoils of office were held out as inducements, and in which the defeat of Tammany Hall and the establishment of good government were the only dominating considerations.



REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D., DENOUNCING TAMMANY'S MISRULE.

[The above picture was used in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for April, 1892, when Dr. Parkhurst's crusade had begun, amid sneers on the part of the Tammany leaders. There is a certain poetic justice in reproducing it now, after two years and a half. From his pulpit on March 13, 1892, before a strangely composite audience, Dr Parkhurst said: "In its municipal life our city is thoroughly rotten. Here is an immense city reaching out arms of evangelization to every quarter of the globe; and yet every step that we take looking to the moral betterment of this city has to be taken directly in the teeth of the damnable pack of administrative bloodhounds that are fattening themselves on the ethical flesh and blood of our citizenship. We have a right to demand that the mayor and those associated with him in administering the affairs of this municipality should not put obstructions in the path of our amelhorating endeavors; and they do. There is not a form under which the devil disguises himself that so perplexes us in our efforts or so bewilders us in the devising of our schemes as the polluted harpies that, under the pretense of governing this city, are feeding day and night on its quivering vitals. They are a lying, perjured, rum-soaked and libidinous lot. If we try to close up a house of prostitution or of assignation, we, in the guilelessness of our innocent imaginations, might have supposed that the arm of the city government that takes official cognizance of such matters would like nothing so well as to watch daytimes and sit up nights for the purpose of bringing these dirty malefactors to their deserts. On the contrary, the arm of the city government that takes official cognizance of such matters evinces but a languid interest, shows no genius in ferreting out crime, prosecutes only when it has to, and has a mind so keenly judicial that almost no amount of evidence that can be heaped up is accepted as sufficient to warrant indictment. . . . But after all that has been said the great fact remains untouched and uninvalidated, that every effort that is made to improve character in this city, every effort to make men respectable, honest, temperate, and sexually clean is a direct blow between the eyes of the mayor and his whole gang of drunken and lecherous subordinates, in this sense that while we fight iniquity, they shield and patronize it; while we try to convert criminals, they manufacture them; and they have a hundred dollars invested in manufacturing machinery to our one invested in converting machinery. And there is no scheme in this direction too colossal for their ambition to plan and to push."]

It is a great thing thus to have welded together half a dozen groups of practical politicians under the leadership of citizens pledged only to disinterestedness and non-partisanship in local affairs. It is the sign of a turning tide in American public life. It means a renaissance of good citizenship if it means anything.

The Strong Golf Ticket.

Col. Strong is a New-York merchant and man of affairs, eminent for his business sagacity and of high repute for his probity, his benevolence and his public spirit. He is a man of such force of conviction and sturdiness of character that if elected against the desperate machinations of the Tammany hordes he will enter upon his

duties with a zeal and determination before which difficulties and obstacles must give way. Mr. John W. Goff, who is the enthusiastic choice of the good citizens of New York City for the important post of Recorder, is the man whose skill and courage as chief legal counsel for the Lexow legislative investigating committee have been unearthing the frightful corruption of the New York police. A more brilliant and more profoundly impressive piece of work of its kind has never been performed by any lawyer than Mr. Goff's masterly series of demonstrations as to the criminal rottenness of the entire police system of New York City. His candidacy for the recordership has not been permitted to interrupt for a moment the important work that has gone steadily on before the legislative commission.

Dr. Parkhurst's Triumph.

This investigation, it should be understood, has furnished the public sentiment which made possible the union of so many political groups in support of a non-partisan municipal ticket. And it should further be borne in mind that this unprecedented revolution in the public sentiment of New York City has come about as a direct consequence of the untiring and persistent attacks of the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., upon the one point of the criminal corruption of the police department. A great lesson has thus been taught to reformers everywhere. Dr. Parkhurst has shown what can be accomplished by intrepidity and by everlasting persistence. He began his work with little public favor. Even the ministers of the various denominations of New York came to his support in scant numbers. Hundreds of them either publicly or privately expressed disapproval of his methods. But Dr. Parkhurst never flinched for a moment, although he must have suffered keenly from the slanders of his enemies and the distrust of those who ought to have been his friends. But everything is different now. Dr. Parkhurst is the most authoritative citizen of New York. No one dares to speak of him with disrespect. He continues to denounce Tammany with an intensity that no one else can equal; yet even Tammany is at length subdued and deferential in its attitude toward Dr. Parkhurst. And all the newspapers are his humble and obedient servants. Nothing like this personal victory has ever been witnessed, so far as we are aware, in any American community. Yet, not for a moment at any point has Dr. Parkhurst shown himself unequal to this new and still more difficult *rôle* of unquestioned primacy and authority. He maintains the same attitude of disinterestedness and self-forgetfulness. The Strong-Goff union ticket reflects Dr. Parkhurst's sentiments, and is in fact a personal triumph for him, although he did not dictate it, or in any wise force his views upon the politicians.

Tammany and Its Candidates.

The ablest of the Tammany leaders believed that their only hope must lie in persuading some prominent citizen of high repute to become their candidate for mayor. They were disposed if possible to effect a compromise with their mortal enemies, the Reform Democrats, and hoped at one time to secure Mr. William R.



COL. WILLIAM L. STRONG.



MR. NATHAN STRAUS.

Grace himself as the candidate of all shades and wings of the Democracy. But Tammany could find no partners this year. The rank and file of the Wigwam were greatly disposed to renominate Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany brave who preceded the present incumbent in the mayor's chair, but other counsels prevailed, and the doubtful honor was tendered to Mr. Nathan Straus. Mr. Straus did not consider himself technically a member of Tammany Hall, but he seems to have been closely affiliated for some time with the Tammany leaders, and in his capacity as a park commissioner he has been duly subservient to Tammany influences. Mr. Straus is the managing partner in the great retail house of R. H. Macy & Co., and has been famous for a year or two past by reason of his self-administered practical charities. These have taken the form of fuel yards in which coal has been dispensed to the poor at cost, and of numerous dispensaries of sterilized milk, where a wholesome article has been served at a lower price than is commonly paid by the poor for the inferior quality of milk that they are so often compelled to buy. In these matters and in still others Mr. Nathan Straus had gained the reputation of a friend of the poor in New York. He is a brother of Isidor Straus, recently elected to Congress from a New York City district, and also of Oscar Straus, who was formerly Mr. Cleveland's minister to Turkey, and who has lately written a very interesting biography of Roger Williams. The insuperable objection urged against Mr. Straus' candidacy was the fact that he was the nominee of Tammany Hall in a year when overwhelming proofs of the hopeless corruption of Tammany had convinced almost every good citizen in New York that there could be no palliation or compromise, but that Tammany must be destroyed root and branch. No matter what his intentions and desires, Mr. Straus if elected by exclusive Tammany votes would have been powerless to accomplish any sweeping reforms in the local administration. The newspapers would not support him, nor did Senator Hill give him the countenance that he expected. So Mr. Straus wisely withdrew after a few unhappy days of disheartening candidacy; and demoralized Tammany compelled Hugh J. Grant to accept the thankless honor.



MR. HUGH J. GRANT.

Attitude of the "State" Democracy.

For several weeks it was greatly feared that the State Democracy organization in New York City would decline to join the Republicans in supporting the Strong-Goff ticket. Their local leaders are such men as William R. Grace, Frederic R. Coudert, Charles H. Fairchild and Wheeler H. Peckham.



EX-MAYOR WILLIAM R. GRACE.

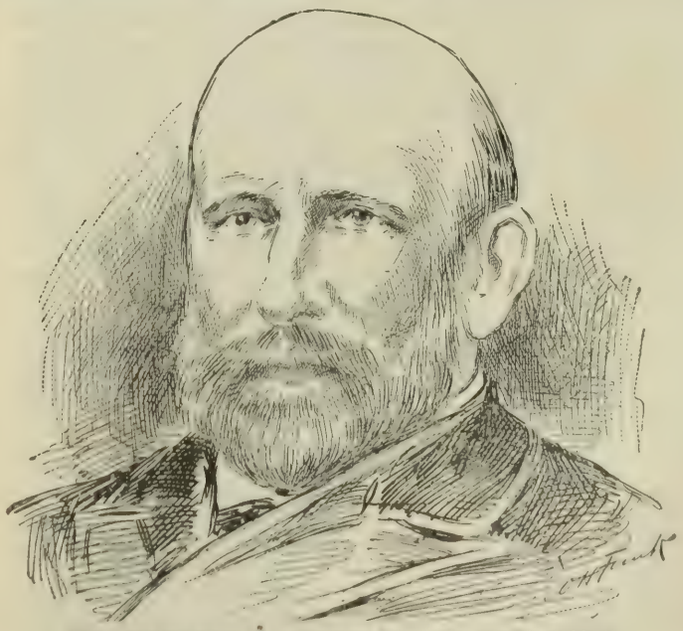
These men have professed high principles as regards the regeneration of New York City, and have long been avowed opponents of Tammany Hall. They were at length able to lead their forces into the union municipal camp, and they will surely reap the reward of a wise and patriotic action. It remains to be seen, when the votes are counted on the night of November 6th, to what extent the Grace-Fairchild organization has supported Mr. Hill and the regular State Democratic ticket. Personally, Mr. Grace and Mr. Coudert have come out for Senator Hill, while Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Peckham prefer to support Mr. Wheeler. Both of the last-named gentlemen wrote letters of great strength against Mr. Hill's candidacy. It has been pointed out that the only hope of any important reforms in New York City lies in the election of a legislature and governor that will confer large powers of removal upon the mayor; and since Mr. Hill is in alliance with Tammany, Mr. Grace's position appears somewhat strangely inharmonious.

The Reforming Spirit in Chicago.

The spirit of municipal reform is not confined to the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. It has begun to work powerfully in many other great American centres. In Chicago the best representatives of all legitimate interests, acting through their new central body known as the Civic Federation, have recently made a successful onslaught upon gambling in its worst public forms. It is not so much against gambling as a moral evil and an offense to the private conscience that this Chicago crusade has been waged, as against gambling in its law-defying aspects and in its character as a corruptor of municipal life, of police administration, and of the whole civic order. Great courage has been required and has been found; and natural leadership has come duly into the foreground. Rev. William G. Clarke's Chicago campaign is as noteworthy on some accounts as Dr. Parkhurst's in New York.

The San Francisco Campaign.

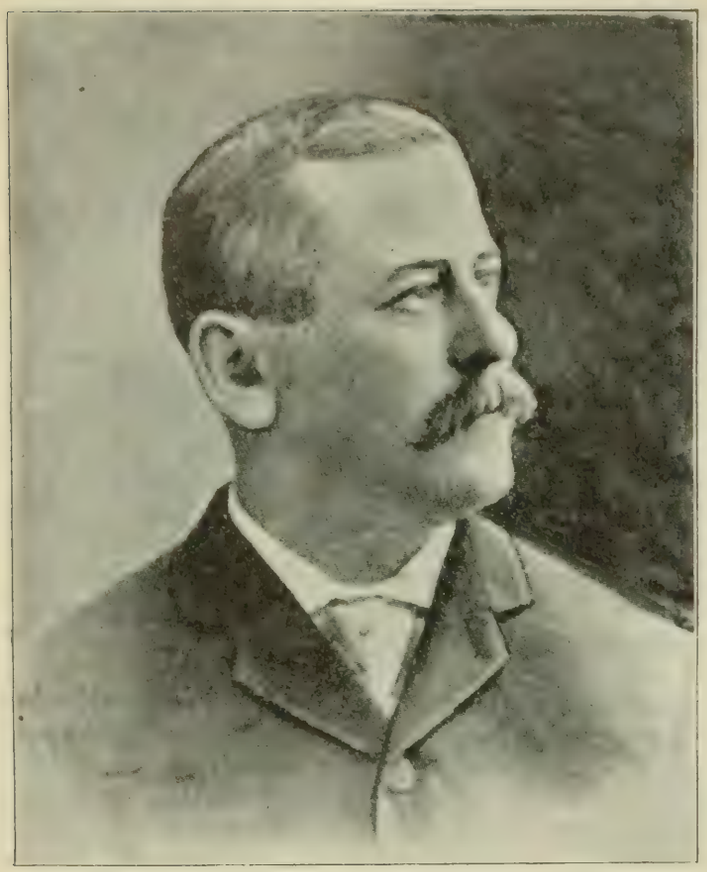
In San Francisco some of the best elements of citizenship have declined to draw national party lines in municipal affairs, and have therefore made up a citizens' ticket, taking some names from the Democratic list and some from the Republican, but choosing only those men who could be relied upon for honest and efficient public service. The "non-partisan" convention ratified the Republican re-nomination of Mayor Ellert. Many practical questions are in controversy just now



MR. EVERETT P. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK,
Reform Democratic Candidate for Governor.

in the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, and the non-partisan citizens' movement has adopted a broad platform, some points of which have been summed up as follows:

It pledges a reduction in taxation; that no more money shall be collected than is required for public needs; that steps shall be taken to secure the city ownership of the water and light plants; that public schools shall be kept



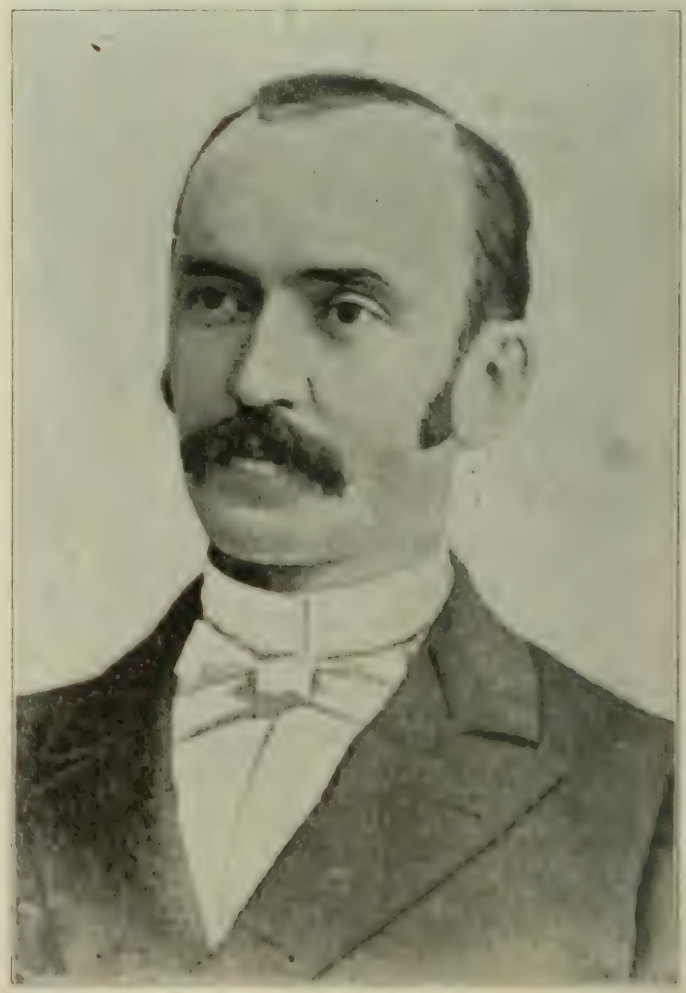
MAYOR ELLERT, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

free from all sectarian influence and that reductions in teachers' salaries shall be stopped; that the expenditure of any large sum of money for new police stations will be opposed; that the Fire Department shall be organized on a fully paid basis; that the streets shall be swept by hand. It insists on the immediate completion of the City Hall, the suppression of dives and saloons, the holding of all primary elections of all parties on the same day. It indorses the Traffic Association, and pledges its aid to the movement to build a competing road. It expresses disapprobation of the funding bill, and believes that a new charter is an absolute and immediate necessity. It was adopted as read.

The California legislature has recently enacted a law that requires all municipal franchises to be disposed of by public auction after due notice. This will work wholesome results in San Francisco.

California State Issues.

The voters of California have this year to pass judgment upon nine proposed amendments to the State Constitution. One of these provides for a reading and writing qualification for the suffrage, the test being ability to read the Constitution itself in the English language. Another repeals the existing constitutional provision which requires all large towns and cities to have two municipal chambers instead of one. A third amendment prohibits the holding of land by aliens in the State of California. Another exempts young fruit trees and nut-bearing trees and vines from taxation during immaturity, that is, until three or four years old. Another increases the pay of members of the legislature, fixing it at a thousand dollars for the term. The remaining ones are of minor consequence. The gubernatorial campaign in California has been waged with great vigor, Hon. M. M. Estee being the Republican candidate, and Hon. James H. Budd, a young lawyer of Stockton, being the standard-bearer of the Democrats. It is reported from California that in the country districts the Populists are exceedingly active this year, and are likely to poll an unprecedentedly large vote. They are said to have espoused Populism chiefly on the ground that they want a more abundant issue of money. In the East, where the question of the great debt that the Pacific railroads owe to the United States government attracts very little popular notice, it is difficult to realize how live a question this has become in the far Western States and particularly in California. The commercial life of the Pacific coast is largely at the mercy of consolidated railway interests, and undoubtedly a majority of the people of all parties in that region would wish to see the United States government proceed to foreclose the debt and assume direct control at least of a certain portion of the transcontinental systems. Competing railroads, and an objection to a furthur extension or funding of the government's Pacific railway loans, have become part of the creed of many intelligent Californians.



From *The Interior*, Chicago.

REV. WILLIAM G. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO.

The minister who overthrew the gamblers.



MR. BUDD, OF CALIFORNIA.

Utah's Approaching Statehood.

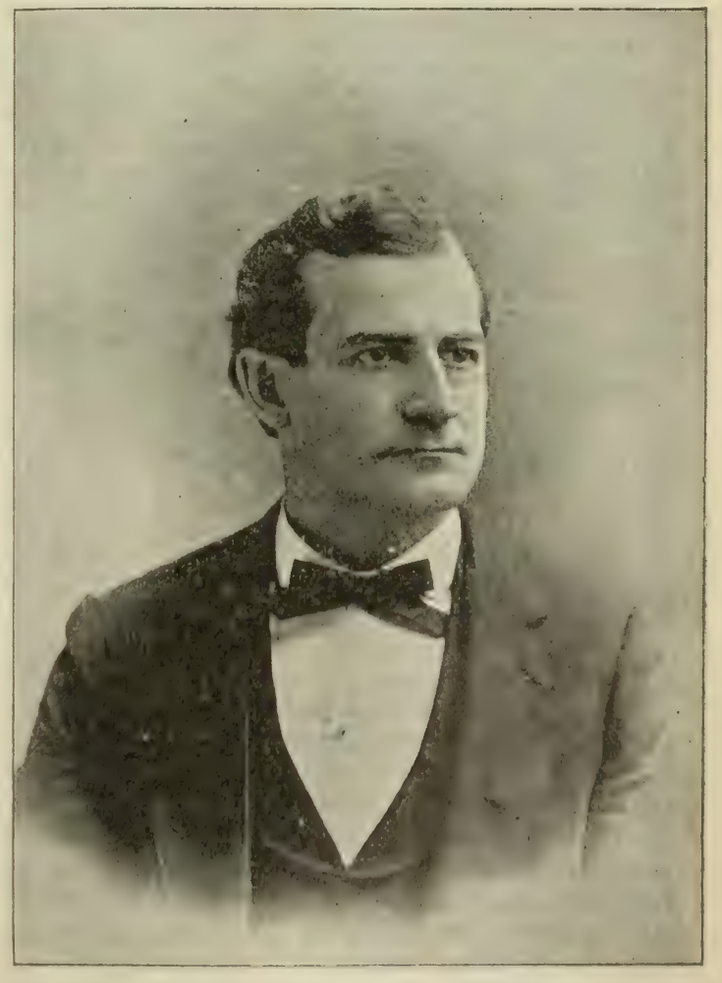
In Utah, preparations for statehood are progressing. It will not be until next year that Utah will adopt a state constitution under the provisions of the enabling act which passed Congress almost unanimously at the last session. It will, however, have taken its place as the forty-fifth sovereign member of the Union in time to participate in the next presidential election. As yet, it is impossible to say whether Utah will turn out a Republican or a Democratic state. Rather more than half of the most influential Mormon leaders are said to favor the Republicans. President Harrison extended a qualified amnesty to the convicted polygamists, of which about nine-tenths of them took advantage; and President Cleveland has completed the act of clemency by making amnesty full and unqualified for all. There seems to be no reasonable doubt as to the sincerity and finality of the Mormon surrender of their odious practice of plural marriage.

Women In the Colorado Campaign.

The pending Colorado campaign takes on a high degree of interest and novelty from the fact that for the first time the women of the State are admitted to full electoral privileges. It is reported that about forty thousand women have been registered, and that many of them are taking a very active part in the work of the campaign. They would appear to be distributing themselves among existing parties in such a manner as not greatly to affect their relative strength. A number of women have been nominated for office by each of the parties in the field, and it is, therefore, quite certain that the next Colorado Legislature, for example, will have its contingent of women members. Governor Waite, the aggressive Populist, is the candidate of his party for re-election, but this time he is without the advantage of the fusion with Democrats that elected him two years ago. The Democrats are supporting a regular ticket of their own with the apparent purpose on the part of their leaders to permit the election of Mr. McIntire, the Republican candidate. Governor Waite undoubtedly retains much of his popularity with the miners and farmers, and the canvass is by no means a languid one. It is reported that the women are not espousing the Prohibition ticket in anything like the numbers that had been counted upon by this faithful and persistent, but at present rather eclipsed political organization.

The Complicated Contest In Nebraska.

Our last month's table of gubernatorial candidates failed to announce the Democratic candidate for Governor of Nebraska. But this was because the Democratic Convention had not then been held. It has created one of the most complicated political situations to be found anywhere this year. The Democrats of Nebraska have fallen apart among themselves, one faction being led by President Cleveland's office-holders,—including Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture who is a Nebraska man,—and the other faction being led by Nebraska's very brilliant young congressional orator, William J. Bryan. Free silver coinage is the corner-stone of Mr. Bryan's political creed, while the Administration men stand with Presi-



MR. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

dent Cleveland on the very opposite monetary platform. The friends of Mr. Bryan succeeded in securing an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the state convention. Mr. Bryan was indorsed for the United States Senate by a vote which secured him every county in the State on a call of the roll. A platform was adopted declaring for "the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth." Thereupon the convention proceeded to indorse, as its candidate for Governor, Judge Holcomb, who had already been nominated by the Populists; and most of the other Populist candidates for State offices were also placed upon the Democratic ticket. In return for Democratic support of their State ticket, the Populists will lend their legislative strength to Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed the retiring Republican, Senator Manderson. The Administration minority of the convention declined to sanction the fusion with Populists, left the hall, and agreed upon a separate Democratic ticket. Nobody can predict the result. Judge Holcomb is described as a conservative man who would make a good governor if elected. He is said to be a Populist who differs very much both in temperament and views from such aggressive men as Governor Lewelling of Kansas and Governor Waite of Colorado. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the Omaha *Bee*, which has been recognized as the leading Republican paper of Nebraska (its editor, Mr. Edward Rosewater, having been long prominent in the national councils of the party), has refused to support Mr. Majors, the Republican candidate for governor, on account of his alleged partiality to railroad and corporate interests, and has thrown its support to Judge Holcomb. From this distance the race seems to be a rather even one. But no intelligent judgment can be passed in advance of the actual voting on the sixth of November. If Mr. Bryan's friends should obtain control of the legislature, Nebraska would have a remarkable representation in the Senate. Our readers have learned somewhat in detail of the qualities and abilities of Senator Allen. Mr. Bryan's political and economic creed, so far as we can learn, is as nearly identical with that of William V. Allen as could well be imagined. Men of all parties acknowledge Mr. Bryan's remarkable oratorical powers and his absolute honesty.

The Kansas Contest.

Kansas Populism this year is a house divided against itself. Governor Lewelling has been renominated by one wing of the party, and Mr. Corning is the candidate of another. The Democrats are fusing with neither of the Populistic factions, but are in the field on their own responsibility, while the Prohibitionists are flocking to their own distinct camp. Thus the Republicans hope, with some seeming show of reasonableness, to carry the State against an opposition that is divided into four antagonistic groups.

Campaigning in the Northwest.

In North Dakota the Democrats and Populists have effected a fusion, and the Prohibitionists have indorsed the Republican nominee for governor, so that the situation is comparatively simple. But in South Dakota there are four regular candidates, the Republicans having renominated Governor Sheldon, the present incumbent. Populism has gained comparatively little strength in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. In



GOV. NELSON, OF MINNESOTA.

these three States, the lumber industry is an important one, and it seems likely that the timbered districts may show Republican gains by way of protest against the free-lumber clause of the new Democratic tariff. Governor Knute Nelson, Republican, has good prospects of re-election in Minnesota, while Governor Peck, Democrat, who is now running for a third term in Wisconsin, has by no means so well assured an outlook. Both leading parties, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, are conservative on the money question.

The "A. P. A." as a Political Factor.

In Michigan, as in some other parts of the West and Northwest, the "A. P. A." has been introduced into the campaign in a highly bewildering manner. In New York and in parts of New England, moreover, some of the politicians have been accusing their opponents of connection with this mysterious order. Whether or not the A. P. A. is to any great extent a factor in the political situation this year would seem to be altogether a matter of conjecture. There is a wide difference between the open support of the principle

of absolute separation of church and state, and a resort to secret and boycotting methods of persecution against the members of a particular church, or discrimination against citizens, whether on account of creed or of nativity. There is no occasion for any other than frank, generous and straightforward methods in American political life; and nothing that is contrary to such methods need be greatly feared.

Louisiana Planters Swapping Parties.

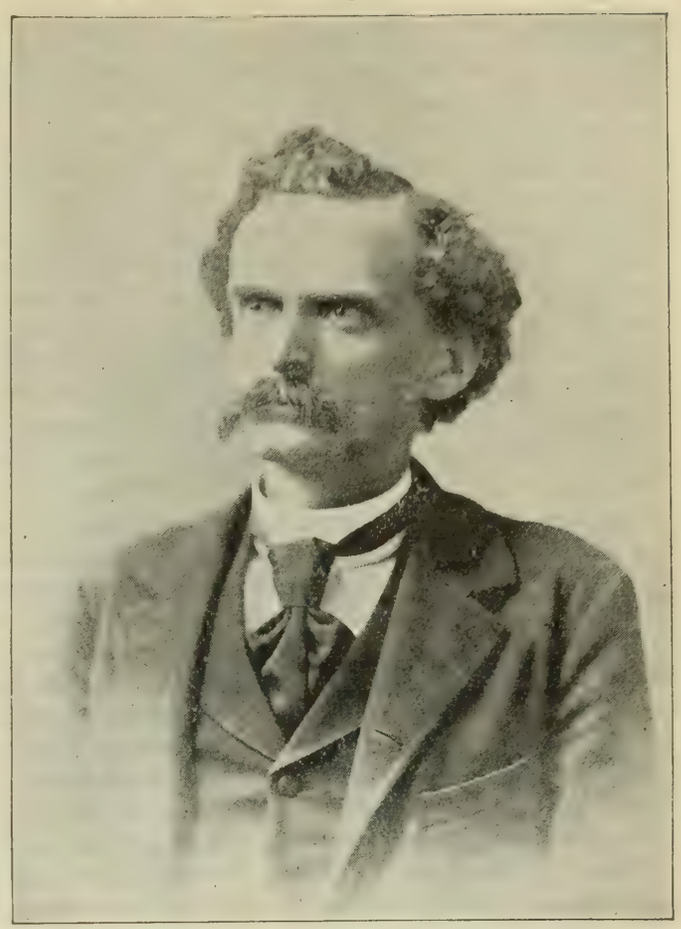
While the lumber districts along the Canadian border are resenting the introduction under the new tariff of duty-free lumber from Canada, the sugar planters of Louisiana are still more emphatically protesting against the abrogation of their bounty and the whole treatment of the sugar question by a Democratic Congress. A large portion of them have accordingly deserted the Democratic party for the present season, and are supporting Republican candidates for Congress. Governor McKinley, of Ohio, whose services as a campaign orator have been in demand in all parts of the country, accepted an invitation to speak on the tariff question in New Orleans, on Saturday, October 20, following a speech in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the previous night. The circumstances under which this distinguished Republican was welcomed in Louisiana by quondam Democrats would seem to be in keeping with a new tendency toward the obliteration of the old sectional line which has kept the South so solidly Democratic. Populism in various parts of the South is, of course, the principal agency in this new movement for a partition of the white vote. The final abolition by Congress of all remaining vestiges of Federal control over elections will doubtless have its influence in the readjustment of party lines in the South.

Last Month's Election. In Georgia.

The state election in Georgia occurred early in October. The People's party of Georgia had developed great strength, and it made its campaign this year under a leader of wide influence and great popularity. The Democratic majority two years ago was 70,000. This year it was reduced to much less than half that figure. The Governor-elect is Hon. William Y. Atkinson, who is still a young man, but who is an experienced and highly esteemed legislator, and one of the most promising political orators of the South. The division of Georgia Democrats on silver, evidently helped the Populists.

Chairman Wilson's Canvass.

In the border states the Republicans have strong hopes of gaining a few Congressional districts. They are exerting themselves with unusual energy in Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. In the last named State much interest is centred in the contest against Hon. William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, whose defeat on the tariff question is eagerly desired by his opponents. Governor McKinley was carried by special train from New Orleans after his speech on Saturday night, October 20, to meet engagements for Monday in Mr. Wilson's district. Mr. Wilson is an eloquent and indefatigable campaigner, and is addressing his constituents by day and by night throughout the length and breadth of his exceedingly large and sparsely settled mountain district. He refreshed himself for the campaign by a brief trip to England, where he was entertained by the London Board of Trade and made a tariff speech which has been criticised at home on rather superfluous grounds. Nobody really believes that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee seeks to make laws that will build up British trade at the expense of American.



(Photographed for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, by Motes, Atlanta)

GOVERNOR-ELECT W. Y. ATKINSON, OF GEORGIA.

The New York Rapid Transit Scheme.

The citizens of New York, that is to say of the municipal corporation, have two very interesting proposals submitted to them at this election. One of these proposals is the direct municipal construction and ownership of a great rapid transit system, chiefly underground, which will probably cost from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. The problem of transit up and down Manhattan Island, and to the annexed parts of New York lying above the Harlem river, has seemingly outgrown the possibility of successful treatment by ordinary methods. Public opinion is opposed to the use of additional avenues for elevated railways, and the present structures are wholly inadequate to meet the demands of a vast and constantly growing population. If New York were a well-governed European city, there could be little doubt about the successful

outcome of an attempt at the municipalization of transit facilities. But the question is a different one in New York, because there exists no competent and trustworthy representative local authority. The act of the legislature which submits the question of a municipal transit system to the voters of New York City provides for a permanent commission of several gentlemen whom it desigates, with the mayor and one or two other municipal incumbents as members *ex-officio*. Thus the control of the enterprise is removed from the municipal authorities and made over in trust to a board of private citizens. This plan, under existing circumstances, appears to be the better one; but all students of municipal government and public affairs must admit that it is a choice of evils.

Glasgow's Municipal Street Cars.

The enterprising city of Glasgow, which with its immediate suburbs will soon contain a million people, has gone so far as to operate its street railways as well as to own them. It constructs its own cars, which are admirably built and arranged, and it is managing the whole service as a productive municipal enterprise with as much success as the best of our American cities attain in the management of their fire departments. This new policy began on the first day of last July. We have taken pains to obtain frequent advices from Glasgow since that date, and can assure our readers that the scheme has been successful thus far and has a most auspicious outlook. But Glasgow had tested its municipal government with many large enterprises; and it has only reached this climax after experiments which prove that the municipal government can control and can directly operate services of local supply even more efficiently than any private company, while at the same time the municipal treasury gets the profits. These profits on the one hand lighten the burden of taxation which would otherwise fall on the wealthier part of the community, while on the other hand they place at the disposal of the municipal government a larger fund with which to provide excellent schools, public baths, and various services and attractions for the benefit of the poorer masses of the people.

Policy of London and English Cities.

London has heretofore been without a central municipal government to assume large responsibilities, and has not attempted therefore the governmental control of local transit. But, now that the County Council has been established with many of the functions of a central municipal authority, the definite policy has been adopted of a purchase, one by one, of all the street railway lines that exist within the boundaries of the metropolis. This policy will not be carried into execution for several years, but it will not be abandoned. Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham, as well as many other large English towns, own their street railway lines, but lease them to operating companies on terms which bring very respectable revenues into the municipal treasuries.

No Jobbery in the New York Plan.

While the present organization of municipal government in New York is such as to make difficult the business-like development of municipal services, it can at least be said that public opinion has now had so great an awakening that jobbery henceforth will be far more infrequent than in the past. It may be expected with some confidence that if the present proposal of a municipal transit system should be adopted, the eminent citizens under whose auspices the work would be carried out will protect the people against extravagance, or misuse of the public credit. The New-York scheme is not to be that of a road owned and operated by the authorities, but rather that of an enterprise which will be constructed as if it were a private business undertaking with money raised upon the public credit and operated by the constructing company as lessees of a public property. The proposition has been worked out by the Chamber of Commerce in the interests of the community, and need not be distrusted.

Voting on a "Greater New York."

The other interesting proposition which is submitted to the local New-York voters is also laid before those of Brooklyn, Staten Island, certain towns and townships on Long Island adjacent to Brooklyn, and limited areas in Westchester county adjacent to New York City on the north. The electors of these parts of the general metropolitan district are to vote "For Consolidation" or "Against Consolidation." The "Greater New York" idea appeals strongly to our imaginations, and there are many solid considerations, as well as superficial and sentimental ones, which can be urged in its favor. It would be difficult, no doubt, to adjust a central municipal organization to the varying needs and conditions of the whole region immediately tributary to New York and constituting in some real sense the great metropolis. But the task is by no means an impossible one, and if wisely performed the results would be valuable in a high degree.

Latest Plans for the Unification of London.

For those who are interested in the Greater New York project which now becomes a practical issue at the polls, some pertinent suggestions can be derived from the remarkable report upon the unification of London which has just been made by a royal commission. Our readers will remember that some two and a half years ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS gave an elaborate account of the municipal organization and problems of London as compared with those of New York, and explained the circumstances under which the administrative county of London had come into existence in 1889. But the ancient inner "City" of London, occupying less than seven hundred acres and constituting less than a hundredth part of the area of the metropolis, has up to the present time maintained its exclusive privileges and prerogatives, its distinct government, and its great vested property interests. It is now

proposed to merge the inner City with the metropolis, and to make the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction extend over the whole metropolitan area, while the County Council shall be the great central governing authority, with increased powers. Subject to the County Council it is proposed to create a series of perhaps twenty districts, each of which shall be a kind of subordinate municipality, with a district council of its own, whose presiding officer shall be called a mayor. This does not signify disintegration by any means, but only the devolution of details; for the central council will maintain its control over matters of large and general moment. Thus the central council would assert direct jurisdiction over water supply, chief thoroughfares, main drainage, the river Thames, the docks and wharves, technical education, and various other important interests, while to the district councils would be entrusted the care of the local streets and the paving of their respective areas, the ordinary sewerage of their districts (this however not including the system of trunk sewers, which of necessity pertains to the whole metropolis), and many other concerns which can best be administered in smaller neighborhoods. The metropolis contains about five million people, and the district councils would have jurisdiction over great neighborhoods containing from a quarter-million to a half-million souls. The Royal Commission on London Unification was made up of five men, the chairman being Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is an eminent parliamentarian, noted for practical sagacity and for impartial views. The other four members included one representative of the ancient city of London, one representative of the London County Council, the mayor of Liverpool, and the town clerk (the permanent legal officer) of Manchester. It was an ideal commission, and its report is a document not only of convincing importance as bearing upon the government of the greatest of modern cities, but also of interest as throwing considerable sidelight upon the intricate problems of municipal organization that belong to all metropolitan centres, especially if they include a large area made up of diverse sections. The science of city government is making rapid progress everywhere.

Federal Principle in Metropolitan Government.

The Greater New York, like the Greater London, needs above all things a centralization of municipal interests and concerns; but along with centralization there will have to be adopted the principle of devolution or decentralization. Under the London plan the members of the central council will also, to some extent at least, sit as *ex-officio* members of the district councils for the localities that they represent. Chicago has a higher degree of natural unity, and its expansion has been simply that of growth around a single centre. But the day would seem to be not far distant when even Chicago might be benefited by the adoption of a system of subordinate municipalities dealing with the more intimate and strictly local concerns of the several "sides" or neighborhoods.

Shall New York City Govern New York State?

The development of the vast population in and about New York City led to the adoption by the recent Constitutional Convention of an apportionment limitation which has subjected the constitution-makers to severe criticism. It has been the general American rule to accord legislative representation upon the one principle of population, and, therefore, to make representative districts as near alike in numbers as possible. But the apportionment article now submitted as a separate amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York contains a provision which would make it impossible for the adjacent cities of New York and Brooklyn, or for any municipal consolidation about the harbor of New York, ever to obtain a preponderance in the State Senate. The article provides for representation in the lower House according to population in the usual manner; but as regards the Senate districts it inserts the proviso that not more than half the senators shall ever come from any two adjacent counties. It is not at all improbable that within a very few years the people who dwell within an hour's ride of New York City Hall will be more numerous than all the remaining inhabitants of the great State of New York. Under the ordinary rules of apportionment, therefore, the people of the metropolis would control both houses of the legislature; and as some one has inelegantly but very forcibly expressed it, the Empire State might then be reduced to the position of a "back-yard" for the metropolis which lies at its remote eastern tip. Whether or not the sixty great counties, the thousand communities, and the diverse territorial considerations of a State that comprises 49,170 square miles should have aggregate representation in the Senate to counterbalance the dominating numbers of one populous community is a question which certainly admits honest difference of opinion.

A Question That Concerns Other States.

The principles involved are by no means confined to one State in their application. Several other State constitutions have erected barriers to protect the rural or "provincial" communities against the complete dominance of the metropolis. If we mistake not, Massachusetts thus places some restrictions upon Boston's representation, and Maryland in like manner that of Baltimore, while Pennsylvania fixes a maximum proportion of representation for Philadelphia, and Rhode Island claims some disproportionate privileges for the people who do not live in Providence. California limits the possible future influence of San Francisco by some such restrictive rule, and perhaps another instance or two might be mentioned. The rapid growth of our cities makes questions of this kind very practical. It is evident that the whole subject of apportionment and of representation is by no means so simple as it seemed to us to be a generation or two ago. Some system more scientific than district representation based either upon population or upon territory will perhaps supersede all existing arrangements.

Proportional Representation Rejected.

The New York Constitutional Convention rejected every suggestion of proportional representation, and although President Choate himself made a noble plea for the adoption of such a system for the government of our large cities, with the able support of Mr. Frederick W. Holls and other thoughtful and able members, there was an unconquerable prejudice in the convention against what seemed to many of the delegates to be something new-fangled and *doctrinaire*. Curiously enough, the mind of the average American seems to be closed to a perception of the simple fact that the actual conditions that surround us are becoming new. They are changing with a rapidity that makes such novelties as proportional representation seem conservative and venerable in comparison. As a practical fact, in the United States to-day there is more danger from the fossilizing of our institutions than from any too rapid introduction of changes. If we could have had infused into the recent New York State Constitutional Convention a considerable element of the men who framed the Federal Constitution and created the early constitutions of the States, we should have reaped altogether different results in this year of grace, 1894. Those men were fettered by few traditions, and they had few fetiches to worship. They were not much afraid of new ideas, and they were simply endeavoring to make the governmental system fit the conditions that then prevailed. If these men, therefore, had been called upon to make a constitution in 1894 for the people of the State of New York, they would have shown their respect for the past by remembering that practical men adjusted political and institutional mechanisms in those days to meet the demands of their own time. They would have looked squarely at the conditions which exist to-day, and would not have been afraid to consider a few new propositions upon their actual merits, and with reference to their adaptability to the needs and demands of our present social and political organisms.

Work of the Constitutional Convention.

But the New York Constitutional Convention was by no means a failure. It has done what was expected—namely, improve the judicial system of the State so that justic may be meted out more promptly and certainly, and has dealt with questions of public education, State forestry, certain public works, and so on. It seems to us that the series of amendments to be submitted to the voters of the State of New York on the sixth of November represent in the main very considerable improvements in the organic law of the State, and may, therefore, be accepted by the voters as the results of conscientious effort on the part of the convention. They abolish pool selling and other gambling, separate municipal from general elections, and do other good things. The apportionment article, which is to be submitted separately, can easily be a subject of honest controversy. It is denounced by many Democrats as grossly partisan in its intentions. It seems to us that this denunciation in its severest form is hardly justified by the facts. It is true, however, that if existing party affiliations should never change, the denial to the metropolitan district of more than half of the Senate might at times operate to the disadvantage of the Democrats. As a theoretical proposition the political scientist will not see any party discrimination in a limit placed upon the complete dominance by one city of the affairs of a great State. But, on the other hand, it is not strange that practical politicians should ask how party interests would be affected, and upon immediate and practical grounds it is not unreasonable that New York Democrats should oppose all such limitations.

Women in the New York Municipal Campaign.

In the stirring campaign for the regeneration of New York City, no insignificant part of the good work has been performed by the Woman's Municipal League. This organization was first suggested and encouraged by Dr. Parkhurst. It is worth while to observe that the women who are leading it, and working side by side with equal efficiency, include those who were prominent in last summer's suffrage agitation, and those who were in like manner prominent in the counter-movement against woman suffrage. Surely the women of New York should be as deeply concerned as the men for the purity of municipal life, and for the honor, dignity and efficiency of every branch of the local administration. It is possible that they may find by experience that they can do more to influence elections and promote good government without the assumption of the franchise or of office-holding burdens than by gaining the ballot and the sceptre of office. At least the ballot is not at present within their reach. But it will always be a higher exercise of power to influence and control the votes of others than to cast a vote on one's own account. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, eminent both for practical deeds of charity and also for her authoritative knowledge in several departments of practical sociology, is the recognized leader of the Woman's Municipal League; and many other women of influence, ability, and universally esteemed character are her co workers.

The Turning Tide in Pension Payments.

In the recess of Congress, administrative affairs at Washington go on with little that calls for comment. The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions has lately been made public, with one exceedingly noteworthy piece of information. It would appear from Commissioner Lochren's figures that the pension roll has reached its maximum and begun to decline. It was believed a year or two ago that the roll would include a million names of persons actually drawing regular pensions before the tide began to turn, and that the annual appropriation for pensions would reach the almost inconceivable maximum of $200,000,000 before a shrinkage should set in. But unless Congress should pass a law granting pensions to every surviving Union soldier, regardless of disabilities, or should otherwise materially change the present system, it is probable that from this time forth the num-

ber of pensioners will decrease from year to year and the aggregate annual payment to them grow smaller in like ratio. Commissioner Lochren reports a diminution of pensioners just before the million had been reached, and a considerable reduction over last year in the required appropriation.



THE CZAREVITCH AND PRINCESS ALIX.

Is the Long European Peace to End?

It is a dismal prospect that opens before Europe this season. There is an evident foreboding that the war which is raging between Japan and China may mark the beginning of the long-dreaded European war that has been staved off for more than twenty years. In olden times Japan and China might have worried each other in Corea for a generation without even a rumor of their mutual butcheries reaching European ears. To-day all that has been altered. Commerce has linked nation with nation so closely that every move in the Orient reacts upon the Stock Exchange of London and the markets of America; and no one can say how soon the conflagration in the farthest East may fire the powder magazines of the West. England, Russia, and France are all deeply interested in the issue of the contest, and it will take wary walking on the part of the rulers of the world if they are not to stumble into the yawning gulf of war. The danger is serious.

The Mortal Illness of the Czar.

But gravest of all at this time when war has broken out in the East have been the reports—day by day more alarming—concerning the health of the Czar, the Peace Keeper of Europe. It is true that the reports at first were so contradictory and so confused that no credence could be attached to any single statement. Diabetes, apoplexy, Bright's disease, cancer, and any number of other deadly maladies, all of which he could not have had simultaneously and lived a day, were attributed to him. But the fact that the Czar was ill and seriously ill, was fully admitted, for the Russian *Official Gazette* announced that the Emperor had never thoroughly recovered from his serious attack of influenza, and that nephritis (disease of the kidneys) had shown itself, necessitating his Majesty's sojourn in the warmer climate of the Crimea, by the advice of Professor Zakharin and Professor Leyden. Thither the Czar went, and there all Europe hoped he might recover health and strength to fulfill for years to come his beneficent *rôle* of the Peace Keeper of the Continent. It was terrible to think what might happen if he were to disappear. Europe was just beginning to appreciate, as his case grew dangerous, what it owed to that strong silent man, whose one idea was the maintenance of peace. His indisposition, even as first announced, perceptibly increased the dangers of impending war. The physicians advised his removal from his place of retirement in the Crimea to the Greek island of Corfu. There is a matrimonial alliance between the family of the Czar and that of the reigning house of Greece, and every possible preparation was made by the little kingdom of the Hellenes to insure the comfort of the Russian Autocrat in an island whose beauty is unsurpassed and whose climate is regarded as the most favorable perhaps in the world for such complications of disease as the Czar's. But when all was in readiness for the journey the sufferer was too

ill to give his consent to be removed. As this number of the REVIEW goes to press his case is deemed hopeless and his demise regarded as only a question of hours, days or weeks. The talk is of regencies, of governing commissions, of the character of the Czarevitch and of the marriage of that Prince with the German Princess Alix of Hesse, which occurred on October 24.

The Real Danger.

The peril which threatens the world is not due so much to the risk of local complications or diplomatic interventions in the East as to the contagious influence of war. Ridicule it as we please, the war fever is latent in the blood of nations. The lust for slaying, like the passion for gaming, is one of the most deeply rooted of all our ancestral vices. A brilliantly successful campaign on land or sea has the same subtle intoxication for nations that a brilliantly successful *coup* on the gaming-table has on the spectators. When any one breaks the bank at Monte Carlo, M. Blanc rejoices, knowing well that the spectacle of great winnings will far more than compensate him for his losses, by the fascination which it will exercise over those who usually refuse to stake a coin. The sensational victories achieved by the Japanese by land and sea,—the spectacle which they afford the world of the immense results that can be achieved, as it were, by a single throw of the dice upon the gaming-table of Mars,—have enormously increased the explosiveness of the political atmosphere. The military class everywhere in Europe feels elated; the air is full of talk of belligerent "shop," the public mind is fascinated by the spectacle of the sudden decisiveness of the Japanese victories. There is probably not an officer in the armies and navies of Europe who does not feel his fingers itch to take a share in the great game of war, and there must be schemers and adventurers not a few who feel their pulse beat quick at the object lesson which the war affords of the splendid stakes that can be won at a stroke by an appeal to the sword. Since the German victories of 1870 there has been nothing quite so dramatic as the Japanese victories by land and sea. The human tiger has tasted blood once more, and the appetite grows with eating.

"Force Rules the World."

Look for a moment at the brutal truth without blinking its significance. Japan by two bloody battles has won in a month what would not have been accorded her by decades of peaceful progress. Till yesterday she was merely an Asiatic State with whom, if the British Government did conclude a new treaty, it was done more from a readiness to humor the vanity of her rulers than as a formal recognition of her rank. To-day she is everywhere recognized as one of the great Powers—possibly in the Eastern seas the greatest Power. The Japanese are no longer humored or bullied, ridiculed or petted. They command the homage of respect, the recognition of awe. For Japan has shown that she can fight and win. She has proved her capacity to wield the thunder-hammer of the modern Thor, her generals can manœuvre many legions, her admirals can win naval battles; alike on land and sea she has smitten down with leaden hail and iron shell the hosts of her enemies. And at once all nations bow down before the apparition of Japan militant, and admit with some dismay that a new and incalculable displacement of the centre of gravity has taken place, and that all political calculations will have to be reconsidered in the presence of this new



ADMIRAL TING, OF THE CHINESE NAVY.

factor in the politics of the world. Was King Olaf then so far wrong when he chanted:

> Force rules the world. Has ruled it, will rule it.
> Meekness is weakness. Force is triumphant!

It may not be so in the long run, but within the limited horizon visible to the conductors of European newspapers it seems only too manifestly true, and that impression reinforces most inopportunely all the forces which make for war in the world.

The Future of China.

That, however, is not by any means the only danger. It is the most immediate. The bold and brilliant aggression of the Japanese is acting on European militarism as brandy acts on a dipsomaniac; but even if this danger be overcome by a special dispensation of saving grace, there is another and vaster peril behind. The Japanese victories, especially if they should be followed up by an energetic attack upon the vitals of the Chinese Empire, may have consequences which will give a decisive cast to the history of the twentieth century. The Chinese Empire holds within its confines nearly one-

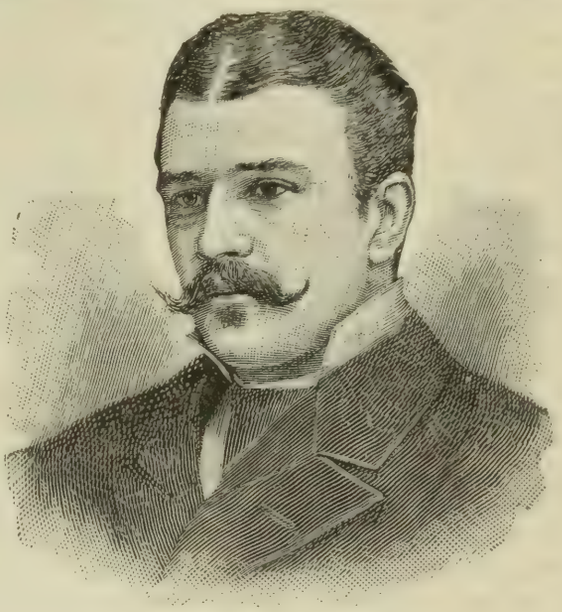
third of the human race. Its frontiers march with those of Russia, Britain and France. Its coast is fringed with European settlements. European missionaries and European traders are to be found in every province. The consequences of a sudden temporary weakening of the authority of the central government over this enormous mass of immobile humanity are as difficult to estimate as the consequences of the more probable result—the rebirth of the Chinese Empire. It is impossible to believe that China will go to pieces. Empires that have lasted a thousand years do not break up so easily. A State that survived the Taiping Rebellion and the occupation of Pekin is not likely to go down under the Japanese invasion. But for good or for ill this war is certain to produce serious changes in the attitude of China to her neighbors; and a very small change on the part of so very huge a mass may produce all the results of an international earthquake.

The Japanese Victories.

Sunday, September 16, will henceforth be a Red Letter Day in the calendar of Japan. For on that day she succeeded in inflicting a double defeat upon her hereditary enemy, which has at least for the moment settled the fate of Corea. The Chinese General Tso, with 40,000 men, intrenched himself in a strong position at Ping-Ying, much as Arabi established himself at Tel-el-Kebir. Against him the Japanese Lord Wolseley, Field-Marshal Yamagata, launched an army in three divisions, 40,000 strong. As long as the Chinese had only to face a front attack they stood to their guns, but when the third division, making an arduous march across the hills, fell upon them in the rear, they broke and fled, 2,000 being killed, 14.000 captured, and the rest dispersed. General Tso's force, in fact, was wiped out just like Arabi's, and the Japanese General was left free to pacify Corea. On the same day the Chinese were landing 7,000 men as reinforcements at the mouth of the Yalu, when the fleet that escorted the transports was attacked by the Japanese and practically destroyed as a fighting force. The papers have been full of the details of the greatest naval battle of the new era. The Chinese, under Admiral Ting, who had Captain Hanneken as foreign adviser, had several ironclads and cruisers inshore. They had their transports to protect, and they stood on the defensive, against a Japanese fleet of armored cruisers and torpedo boats. The Japanese, who had sea room and no impedimenta, took the offensive, and after a long day's fight smashed up the Chinese fleet. The Japanese had the advantage all around. They chose their own distance, pounded the enemy at their discretion, out-manœuvred him, out-steamed him, and out-fought him, and at nightfall had sunk two of his ironclads and burned two of his cruisers without the loss of a single ship. The ruck of the Chinese fleet scuttled away in the darkness, leaving the Japanese masters of the sea.

The Lessons of the Sea Fight.

It will be some time before the full significance of the fight at Yalu is understood. But already some things are clear. First and foremost is the old lesson that superior speed, which enables you to choose your own range to fight or refuse to fight at your discretion, is the most valuable factor in naval combats. Secondly, although both fleets were equipped with torpedoes, they were of no practical use in the action. The Japanese, when the fight was over, blew up a stranded ship with a torpedo, but that hardly counts. Thirdly, the big guns seem to have counted for comparatively little; the battle was decided by shells at



CAPT. VON HANNEKEN, OF CHINESE NAVY.

long range and the hail of the quick-firing guns. Fourthly, the ram seems to have counted for as little as the torpedo. Fifthly, seamanship, skill, courage and all the old fighting qualities which were decisive when the Empire of the Sea was won by Nelson's hearts of oak are as valuable as ever. Sixthly and lastly, success in naval warfare in future will depend as much upon the rapidity with which injured ships can be refitted as upon the weight of their armament or the horse-power of their engines. On the whole, this tends to reassure John Bull. If men still count in this era of machines, he thinks he will have the best of it, and when it comes to refitting he has got three docks and coaling-stations for the enemy's one. The practical moral that England is taking to heart is that the Power that commands the sea commands everything. The successes of the Japanese afford new and striking illustrations of what Captain Mahan calls the decisive influence of sea power in history. The Power that rules the sea rules the world. Hence, most Englishmen, however much they may have groaned under the increased income tax, must feel somewhat more comfortable in reflecting that the increased expenditure means increased security, and that Lord Rosebery's naval programme, though costly, will nevertheless insure their country that command of the seas which is the fundamental condition of its Imperial existence.

France and England.

It is, however, devoutly to be hoped that England will have no occasion to put these complacent reflections of hers to the actual test of war. At present there certainly seems no rea-

son to expect that any outstanding dispute with any of her neighbors will lead to such an issue. An anonymous writer in the *Deutsche Revue* who asks the question, "Is a great war in prospect?" says that he fears it is owing to the chance that France will court a collision with England. He says, "No war would be so popular in France as one with England, especially as there are good reasons for entertaining a hope of victory." Now while no one can deny that the French are aggressive just now, being apparently bent upon "trying it on" all 'round the world as if to see how much England can stand, it is a mistake to think that war with England would be popular in France. Wars which have to be made by the whole armed manhood of a nation are never popular, and such wars are not made on a mere chance of victory. France may drift into war from giving too loose a rein to her adventurous Chauvinists, but she will never deliberately plunge into it on the chance, so long as Germany is on her left flank, and when the issue of the struggle would depend upon the result of naval war. France may desire to be revenged for Waterloo, but she never forgets Trafalgar.

The Journalist as Firebrand.

The publication of such articles as this in the *Deutsche Revue* can hardly be too severely condemned. It is unfortunate that while statesmen and sovereigns have tardily learned the urgent necessity of refraining from hurling live coals into the powder magazine, newspaper editors have so little sense of their responsibility for keeping the peace. There is still too much reason in the bitter jest of General von Schweinitz when he replied to the question as to the best means of maintaining peace, by prescribing the immediate gagging of half a dozen prominent journalists. M. Kalnoky last month spoke seriously in the same sense. He said:

> There is not a single government in Europe which does not end avor to dispose of disturbing symptoms as soon as they make their appearance. Notwithstanding all due regard for the press, I cannot conceal the fact that the worst of these symptoms which are conjured up in connection with altogether unimportant incidents are to be attributed to the sensational and often mischievous manner in which the nerves of the newspaper-reading public have been played upon. It were desirable that the peace congresses should turn their attention to this circumstance.

M. Kalnoky's suggestion may be commended to the Peace Society. A mission for the conversion of the war journalists of Europe might not be successful, but there is no doubt that it is very much needed.

The Conquest of Madagascar.

Contrast, for instance, the language of M. Casimir Perier, whose admirable speech at Chateaudun is full of "consciousness of his duties and of his moral responsibility," with the irresponsible and intemperate diatribes even of so weighty and usually serious a newspaper as the *Temps*, which, by way of contributing to international amenity and the peace of the world, has been denouncing the English as wolves, the common enemies of the human race. This outburst was prompted by the fear that England might embarrass them in their latest campaign of conquest. France has just dispatched a mission to the capital of Madagascar, with an ultimatum which practically demands the conversion of the island into a French dependency. The Hovas, although wretchedly poor, are not without pride, and it is certain the French will have to back up their mission by a military expedition. This will cost money and the lives of many men, and by way of reconciling the French to the sacrifice the *Temps* gets up steam against the English wolves, who at present certainly seem to be behaving in a most lamblike fashion toward France, not merely in Madagascar, but in Siam, in China and in Africa.

The Reduction of Armaments.

Lord Kimberley, British Foreign Minister, has declined to receive a deputation from the Arbitration Alliance in support of their memorial for the reduction of armaments, the moment not being propitious. But the memorialists may console themselves by the statement of the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, who, in the course of an interview at Vienna, expressed himself strongly in favor of the reduction of armaments, thereby undoubtedly giving public utterance to the well-known desire of the Czar. M. de Witte's words, which Lord Kimberley might have echoed with advantage, were thus reported:

> It is to be regretted that the increase of armaments is still going on, despite the agreement on the part of the three most powerful sovereigns to maintain peace. Every new effort a State may make in this respect compels other States to go and do likewise, and the result is that the relations between the forces of the respective powers remain as they were, while the general strength is fruitlessly exhausted. The impulse to the increase of the armaments did not emanate from Russia; but she cannot avoid following the imperative example of other States. What a blessing it would be for all States if they could save half that expenditure!

One half! Why, to save ten per cent. would be a boon that could be felt in every cottage in Europe.

Electoral Changes in Belgium.

If the Czar's illness is the most important consideration in the field of practical politics, it is the Belgian election that deserves most attention in the department of theoretical politics or political science. The Belgian election has been held under the provisions of the new constitution, which vastly expands the suffrage while employing the principle of plural voting in the interest of property and education, and also making the first large experiment in modern constitutional history of compulsory voting. The Belgian franchise has until now been very closely restricted. The combination of tax-paying and high educational qualifications kept down the number of voters to about one in ten of the male citizens of mature age. From something like 130,000 the electorate has suddenly been increased to 1,370,000 voters. Married men who pay a certain limited amount of taxes have two votes, while the large tax payers and the professional and highly edu-

cated men have three votes. These provisions for plural voting bring the total number of votes up to perhaps 2,100,000. The single voters are 850,000 men, the double voters nearly 300,000 and the triple voters more than 200,000. The result of the election has caused surprise in many quarters, but has not been greatly different from the expectations of the shrewder judges of the political situation. We remember that the late Professor Lavelaye had frequently pointed out the fact that universal suffrage in Belgium would enormously increase the Clerical vote in the rural districts, and the Socialist vote in the large towns. This is precisely what has happened. The general victory has accrued to the Catholic or Conservative party, while the extreme Radical or Socialistic party has made great gains at the expense of the old-time Liberals who have heretofore controlled the municipal councils of the large towns and represented urban constituencies in the parliamentary chamber.

Bulgarian Unrest.

The storm centre of the continent of Europe, like that of the continent of Asia, lies in the East. There are signs that the long-dead calm that has prevailed in Bulgaria is ending. The Bulgarian elections have resulted in the election of a majority of advocates of the so-called Russian policy. Prince Ferdinand, whose ministers are prosecuting M. Stambouloff for speaking disrespectfully of his sovereign, is anxious for a reconciliation with the Czar. His position is, strictly speaking, illegal. He was not elected either in accordance with the Bulgarian Constitution or the Treaty of Berlin. To secure Russia's recognition he must first vacate the throne, and then be elected to it again by the vote of a freely elected Bulgarian Assembly. As Prince Ferdinand is not prepared to play double or quits, the question remains where it was. Russia's policy, as M. de Giers defined it years ago, is a policy of peace and patience. "How long will your patience last?" was asked. "It will last longer than the Coburger," was M. de Giers' reply ; and, judging from present symptoms, M. de Giers was right.

The Kaiser and His Nobles.

M. de Witte, in the interview referred to above, remarked that for eleven years the Czar had never made a speech about war, nor had he even alluded to the possibility of war. During the last six years war would have broken out on more than one occasion but for his intervention. This is certainly a case where speech is silvern but silence golden. His young relative, the shouting Kaiser, who for some months past appeared to have been converted to a belief in that Carlylean maxim, has relapsed. He has made two serious and somewhat sensational speeches, both of which, however, related more to domestic than to foreign enemies. At Königsburg, on September 6, he launched a kind of torpedo-speech at the East Prussian nobility, who have of late been agitating more vigorously than the Kaiser liked against his policy. The agrarian opponents of Count Caprivi were eloquently reminded that behind the Chancellor was their King, and that *noblesse oblige* should imply an obligation to support their sovereign who represents the monarchy by right divine. "How often," soliloquized the Kaiser, "have my ancestors been compelled to withstand the misguided members of a single class for the good of the whole community!" No doubt ; that is the true function of kings, although too often they support the misguided class against the whole community. The Emperor, however, splendidly confident in his right divine, which seems to carry with it an infallible discernment of what is good for the whole community, concluded his speech as follows :

> Now, gentlemen, my summons goes forth to you :—"Up and fight for religion, for morality, and for order against the parties of revolution." As the ivy twines itself round the gnarled stem of the oak, adorning it with its foilage and protecting it when storms roar through its branches, so must the ranks of the Prussian nobility close up around my house. May it, and with it the whole nobility of German stock, be a shining example for those sections of the people which still hang back. Let it be so ; let us march together to this struggle. Forward, with the help of God, and lost to honor be he who deserts his King.

The Uneasiness of Authority.

No one exactly knows against whom these nobles are asked to fight. Only one thing is clear, they are not to fight against Imperial and Royal Me. A similar message of veiled menace was addressed to the Poles a few days later, and that also produced sputterings of disclaimer. People are asking whether the Emperor means to begin a new period of repression. It is not likely. Rulers everywhere feel their position and their authority threatened, and they naturally attempt to rally all the rallyable forces of society to their support. Of this tendency a very curious illustration was afforded last month by Signor Crispi. Of all the statesmen in Europe, Signor Crispi was about the last to be suspected of an alliance with Heaven. But misfortune makes strange bedfellows, and Crispi has startled his atheistic supporters by declaring with a loud voice his faith in God. Speaking at a recent banquet, Signor Crispi said :

> Society is now passing through a painfully critical moment. To-day we feel more than ever the necessity for strengthening the civil authority. An infamous sect has come out of the blackest caves of the earth and has written on its flags, "Neither God nor leader." Let us who are united to-day by a common sentiment close our ranks and fight this monster. Let us inscribe on our banner, "With God, with King, for the Fatherland."

Such utterances from such men give new point to the saying of the irreverent Frenchman that "if the Supreme Being did not exist it really would be necessary to invent Him." It is said that Signor Crispi being a Freemason must believe in the Architect of the universe ; but Freemasonry in Italy at all events has been popularly believed to be anything but identical with Theism.

As to English Politics.

Fagged and jaded British statesmen have been recruiting their exhausted energies on mountain and on moor, obstinately turning a deaf ear to the sirens who would lure them to the platform or the banqueting hall. Lord Rosebery, who

accepted the freedom of the City of Inverness and opened an exhibition of Highland industries, was almost the only voice to break the silence. What he said was not calculated to disturb the Olympian calm of England's momentary mood. He eulogized the spirit in politics which recognizes that all opponents are not necessarily the spawn of the Evil One, and, speaking within rifleshot of Culloden, drew a hopeful augury for Ireland from the fact that the victors and vanquished of 1745—notwithstanding all Cumberland's butcheries—now live together in indissoluble bonds of mutual respect and mutual love. He refrained from touching upon questions of controversy, but it is only too obvious wherein the historical parallel fails. The Irish have no Bannockburn with which to console themselves for the bitter memory of innumerable Cullodens, and the Scotch have lived up to their national motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit*," in a fashion which has made the English grant them that virtual Home Rule from which their prosperity and contentment spring.

The Liberal Leader.

In default of other subjects to discuss, Lord Rosebery himself has formed the chief topic of such political controversy as managed to keep itself a-going in September and October. The *Speaker*, surely in the absence of Sir T. Wemyss Reid, emitted a melancholy bleat for leadership, and editors, at a loss for topics for leaders, found the subject handy. "Lead us, in the name of Heaven lead us; somewhere—somehow—some time—only lead us!" the underlying assumption being of course that Lord Rosebery is not leading, and great is the chuckling among the enemy. But a moment's reflection might have taught the clamorers for more dashing leadership that the political situation is not exactly fitted for the display of the qualities they sigh for. When battles are won by counting noses, and you have only twenty more to count than your enemy, the first duty of a leader is to keep his noses together. It would, for instance, have been easy enough for Lord Rosebery to lead heroically in any given direction; but if a dozen of his party had gone over to the enemy, he would simply have led his followers into a ditch. Lord Rosebery is the elected chief of a congeries of allied groups, the defection of any one of which is sufficient to insure defeat. What, then, can he do but walk warily, pick his way carefully, and refuse to go a single step further than he can carry his followers? And that surely is just what Lord Rosebery is doing.

The Liberal Tandem.

The impatient clamorers for more definite leadership remind one of nothing so much as of passengers who will insist upon the driver flogging the horse in the shafts without inquiring how his leader will behave. Nothing is more certain than that if Lord Rosebery were to take some of the advice pressed upon him, the leading horse in the team would turn round and look at him, absolutely refusing to stir. The objurgations of the passengers may be ignored. They may upset the coach; they can certainly not expedite its progress. Lord Rosebery has exhibited the qualities indispensable to any one in his position. He has been full of tact; he has impressed every one by his suave, sagacious management, and he has rigorously suppressed himself. No Prime Minister ever kept a cabinet together more skillfully under greater difficulties, and that surely is no mean achievement. That he did not at the same time display the heroic dash of Henry of Navarre at the battle of Ivry is not to be wondered at. To have attempted the white plume description of leadership might have been magnificent, but it would simply have been suicide. But let not those who deride Lord Rosebery as a mere opportunist reckon without their host. Lord Rosebery does not wear his heart upon his sleeve, nor does his inner enthusiasm reveal itself to the man in the street. But the volcano is not the less of a volcano because it is not always in eruption, and when the time comes for leadership of another order, Lord Rosebery will not be wanting.

The Latest Shindy in Ireland.

An instructive but disagreeable incident has occurred in Ireland which has given occasion to much merriment among the profane and many searchings of heart among the faithful. The representatives of the Irish Parliamentary party finding that their treasury was running dry sought to replenish it by the simple expedient of issuing a circular to all sympathizers and friends. In response to this circular, which seems to have been sent round to all prominent Home Rulers, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth each sent a check for £100. Instantly Mr. Healy raised the cry that the Irish Parliamentary party was betraying its independence for Saxon gold. Not a patriot raised a protest when Mr. Parnell accepted £10,000 from Mr. Rhodes, who is an Imperialist to his finger-tips; but even the £200 accepted from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth is scouted as a betrayal of the citadel of Irish independence. It is a pretty storm in a teacup, but one which brings into clear relief the two fundamental factors of the situation: first, that the Irish Parliamentary party is at its wits' end for money; and, secondly, that until Mr. Healy is saddled with the responsibility of leadership he can be relied upon to employ ingenuity in rendering other leadership impossible. The only result of the incident will be to make the Irish Parliamentary party more willing to demonstrate their independence in the division lobby than they would have been had the money been given *sub rosa*, or accepted without protest. Tweedmouth's check has at length been returned to him, but Mr. Gladstone's has been kept on the ground that the G. O. M. is "out of politics."

Hope at Last for Temperance Reform.

Perhaps the most discussed domestic event of recent weeks in England was the publication of Mr. Gladstone's letter on the subject of a legislative remedy for intemperance. Writing to the Bishop of Chester, Mr. Gladstone threw a shell into the camp of the United

Kingdom Alliance by declaring that "Local Option could be no more than a partial and occasional remedy, that a limitation of licenses regarded as a remedy for intemperance was an imposture, and that he had long been convinced that the selling of liquors for public profit alone afforded the sole chance of escape from the present miserable and almost contemptible predicament." To make matters worse, Mr. Gladstone wound up this declaration in favor of Gothenburgism by expressing the satisfaction with which he regarded the activity of Mr. Chamberlain in promoting this particular reform. For a moment Sir Wilfred Lawson and his friends were inclined to blaspheme; but upon second thoughts they decided to put the best face possible upon Mr. Gladstone's declaration, and to minimize his contemptuous reference to their favorite nostrum. The moment, therefore, seems eminently propitious for the summoning of a conference between the Gothenburgers on the one side and the Lawsonites on the other. Mr. Gladstone's letter expresses the opinion of a great mass of moderate practical reformers, and it will encourage them to insist upon having a voice in the question which has been handled in such a manner as to land the country in what Mr. Gladstone truly calls a miserable and contemptible predicament. Such a conference should endeavor to establish a *modus vivendi* between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfred Lawson. If such an agreement could be established something might be done; if not, the publican will remain in the future as he has been in the past—the master of the situation.

The Trades-Union Congress.

Another section of the Liberal party has been considerably exercising the mind of its allies in the past month. The Trades-Union Congress, which met at Norwich at the beginning of September, passed a resolution in favor of the nationalization of the land and the whole means of production and exchange. This resolution was carried on a division by 219 to 61,—figures which show a remarkable growth in socialistic feeling among the aristocrats of labor. Some of the wisest and most experienced of the Trades Unionists voted in the minority, and there has been considerable shaking of heads over the triumph of Mr. Keir Hardie. The edge, however, was taken off the significance of the vote by the acceptance of another resolution, which declared that it should be made a penal offense for any employer to bring labor into the district where the existing supply was sufficient for that district. That is to say, if ten farm laborers struck for £5 a week wage in harvest time, and there are one hundred laborers in the next parish who are starving for want of work, a farmer should be sent to jail if he engaged ten of these suffering men to save his crops from ruin. A Congress that could gravely accept such a resolution could accept anything; and the vote on the preposterous proposal to give labor in any district absolute right to monopolize all the employment in that district to the exclusion of all other workmen outside its limits discounted every subsequent resolution which the Congress passed.

Inoculation for Diphtheria.

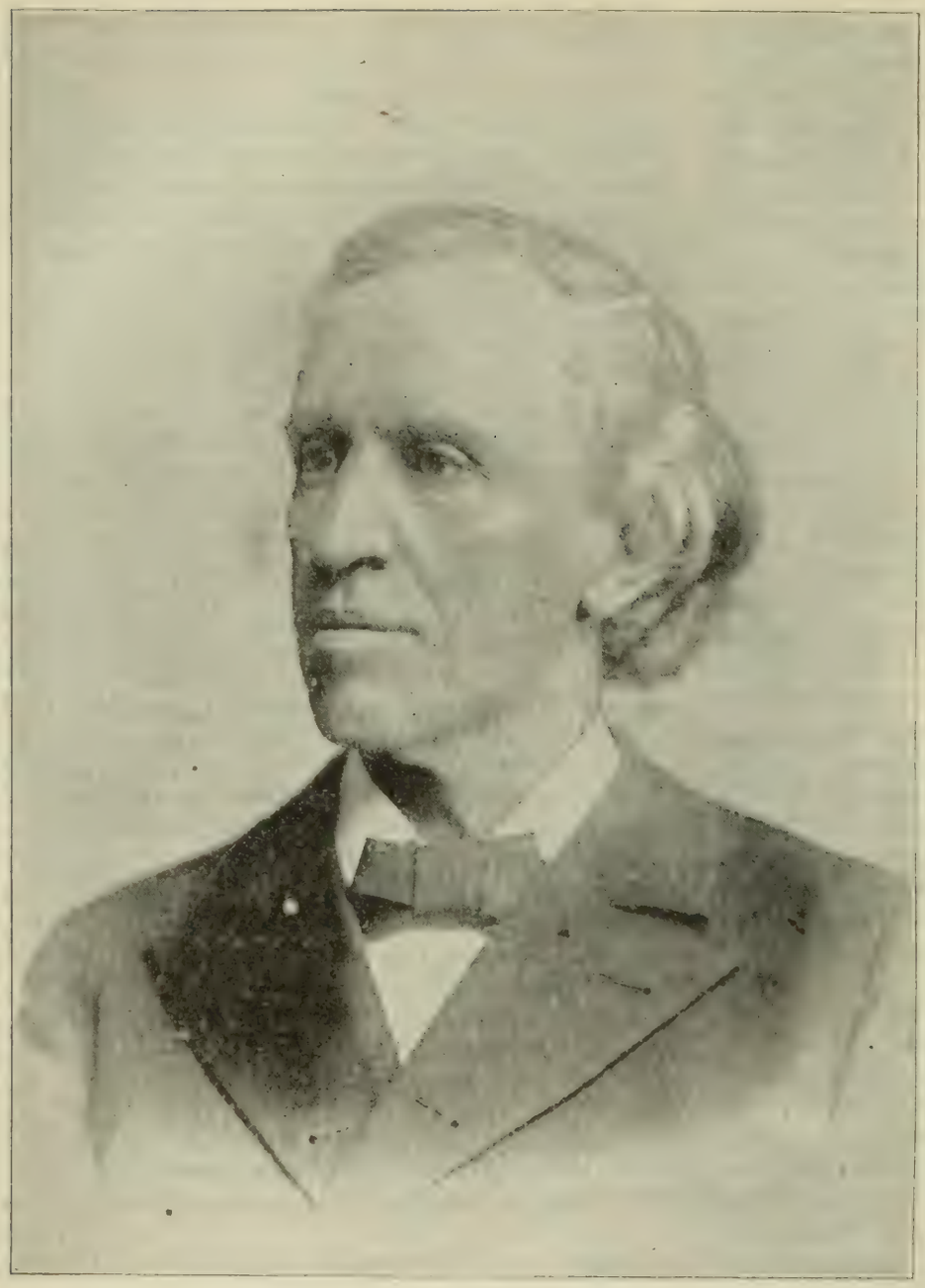
At the International Health Congress, which met at Budapest, considerable excitement was occasioned by the announcement of the discovery of a cure for diphtheria, which is at present one of the most unmanageable of diseases. The method brings it under control by inoculating the patient with serum. By the use of this preventive system of inoculation the mortality from diphtheria is said to have fallen from 60 per cent. to 24 per cent. in a Paris hospital. The announcement of the discovery created no small excitement, which was not confined to the medical faculty alone. Leading American and English physicians express confidence in it.

Australian Progress.

News comes from the Antipodes of the General Elections in Victoria. Sir James Patterson appealed to the country, and the country responded by electing 67 opposition candidates and 28 ministerialists. Three ministers were defeated, and the free-traders were "smashed." Of the 95 members only 14 free-traders were elected. Sir James Patterson resigned, and the Hon. George Turner is now the Prime Minister of the colony. In Queensland there has been so much trouble with the violence of the striking sheep-shearers that a district of 160 square miles has been placed under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act, by which all carrying of firearms is strictly prohibited. The New South Wales legislature has passed, by a large majority, a resolution in favor of female suffrage. Nearly every week brings news of fresh discoveries of gold in Western Australia.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The peaceful death of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, soon after the celebration of his eighty-fifth birthday (he was born August 29, 1809, at Cambridge, Mass., and died October 7, 1894), has called forth a world-wide series of grateful tributes to his memory. Dr. Holmes has been a genial influence in our American life, as well as a commanding figure in our national literature. His humor has helped to soften the asperities of our high-keyed Occidental existence, and his liberality and kindliness of view have had their influence in the theological as well as the social world. His active and conspicuous literary life extended through a period of sixty years. He had written good poetry in his schoolboy days, and it was as early as 1830 that he aroused the whole country with his spirited poem "Old Ironsides," and saved the frigate *Constitution* from being demolished as old junk. It was in 1890, just sixty years later, that his graceful volume, "Over the Teacups," was written. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and "Elsie Venner" appeared respectively in 1858, 1859 and 1861,—a period just midway between "Old Ironsides" and "Over the Teacups." Over against every one of the long list of his contributions to general literature might be set down



THE LATE PROFESSOR DAVID SWING.

the title of some valuable work in his professional field of medical practice and science. There occurs at once to every lover of our great American authors the thought that Dr. Holmes was the last survivor of the distinguished group which included Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier and Lowell. Hawthorne died much sooner than these others, but should also be counted in their number. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who at seventy-two retains his great vigor and does not slacken his wonderful activity in professional and literary work, was a few years younger than Lowell and many years younger than the other members of the group just named. But Dr. Hale was an intimate associate of these great men, while very much of his work ranks deservedly with theirs as a part of our priceless and undying literature; and we deem it a happy thing that Dr. Hale has consented to prepare for this issue of the REVIEW the character sketch of his friend and parishioner.

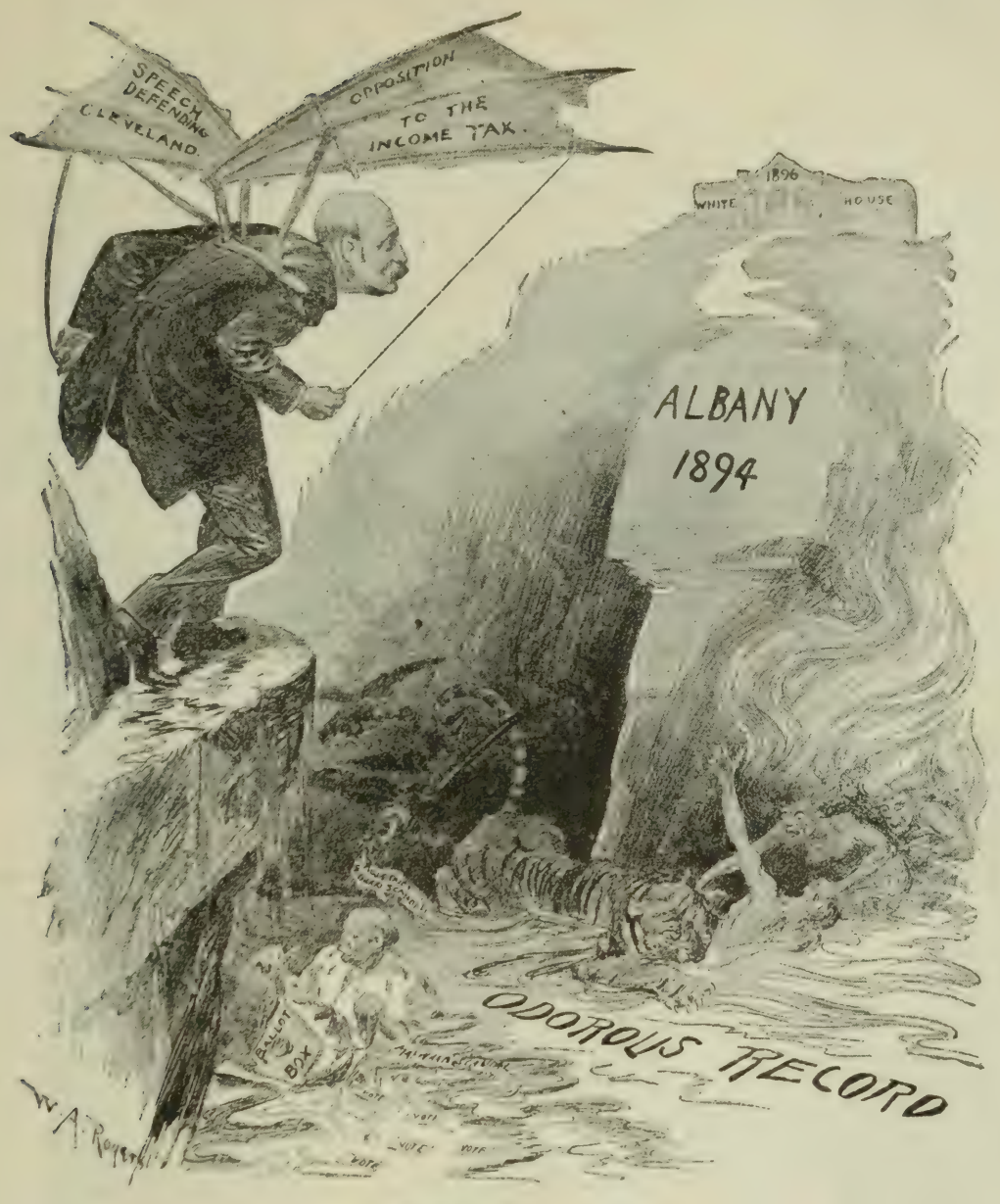
Professor Swing.

Such comparisons are of very limited application at best; yet the news of Prof. David Swing's death at Chicago, within a few days of Dr. Holmes' death at Boston, leads readily to the reflection that in some regards the mind and influence of the famous essayist of the Western metropolis were akin to those of Boston's genial autocrat. Professor Swing was by the common consent of Chicago its foremost citizen in all that pertained to intellectual and moral interests. His mind was critical rather than constructive, and poetical rather than philosophical or logical. His character was singularly pure and unworldly, though he was no ascetic. His influence was all the stronger because his characteristics and ideals were so different from those of the typical go-ahead Chicago man of affairs. As an independent preacher in the great Central Music Hall, he was able year after year through a long period to command full audiences and retain a large nucleus of constant supporters. No other independent church movement of a similar nature has ever in any American city been so completely successful. Professor Swing's withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church many years ago, after a bitter heresy trial—in which he was acquitted, but too sharply opposed ever to be comfortable again within any denominational lines—did not at first remove him outside the pale of Protestant orthodoxy. But from the general tenor of his preaching it is to be inferred that his taste for systematic theology grew less and less, until the outlines of his original Presbyterian creed had very largely disappeared.

Gen. Booth's Visit to America.

General William Booth, the original founder and still vigorous and loyally supported leader of the Salvation Army, is now in America for the second time, and will remain through several months. Great progress has been made by the Salvation Army in this country since General Booth reviewed it nearly ten years ago. His son Commander Ballington Booth and his daughter-in-law Mrs. Ballington Booth have demonstrated their rare fitness for the leadership of the American wing. While the army has made great advances in the new world, its progress in Europe and even in Asia has in some respects been still more remarkable during the past decade. Especially is General Booth to be congratulated upon his "Darkest England" scheme.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



A DESPERATE CHANCE.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

September 21.—Negotiations are begun at Washington for a new treaty between the United States and Japan.... The New York Constitutional Convention resolves that proposed amendments, if ratified by the people, shall take effect January 1, 1895....Colonial Exhibition opened in Manchester, England.

September 22.—Many lives are lost and much property destroyed by a tornado which passes over Iowa and Minnesota....The New York Constitutional Convention directs the appointment of a committee to present and explain proposed amendments to the people of the State. ....Emperor William in a speech at Thorn denounces the conduct of the Poles in West Prussia....New Panama Canal shares to the amount of 30,000,000 francs are issued in Paris.

September 23.—Fire in Portland, Oregon, destroys property to the value of $2,000,000....Demonstration in Dublin in favor of the Amnesty Movement....Telegrams fro n Benin, W. Africa, state that the British gunboats blockaded and shelled Nana's town....Gold reef discovered at Salisbury, Mashonaland....The Chief Law Officer of the Argentine Republic issues a report recommending the Supreme Court to confirm the extradition of Jabez Balfour. ....Lord Plunkett, Archbis' op of Dublin, consecrates a Protestant church in Madrid, and a Spanish clergyman as the first Protestant Bishop of Madrid .... Bulgarian elections take place and result in favor of the Old Conservative party.

September 24.— Hurricane off the southern coast of Florida....Biennial Conference of the American Unitarian Association begins at Saratoga.... Brazil gives notice to the United States that on January 1, 1895, she will abrogate the reciprocity treaty between the two governments....The result of the elections in Norway indicates that the Radicals will have an increased majority in the next Storthing.... More than 300 persons are drowned and 15,000 houses destroyed by the floods in Japan. ... The French Ministers of War and Marine are preparing to begin operations against Madagascar .... Annual Congress of the Sanitary Institute opened at Liverpool; Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., delivers the presidential address....Japanese Parliament convened for an extraordinary session on October 15....The blowing up of the military barracks at Granada, Nicaragu', causes great loss of life.

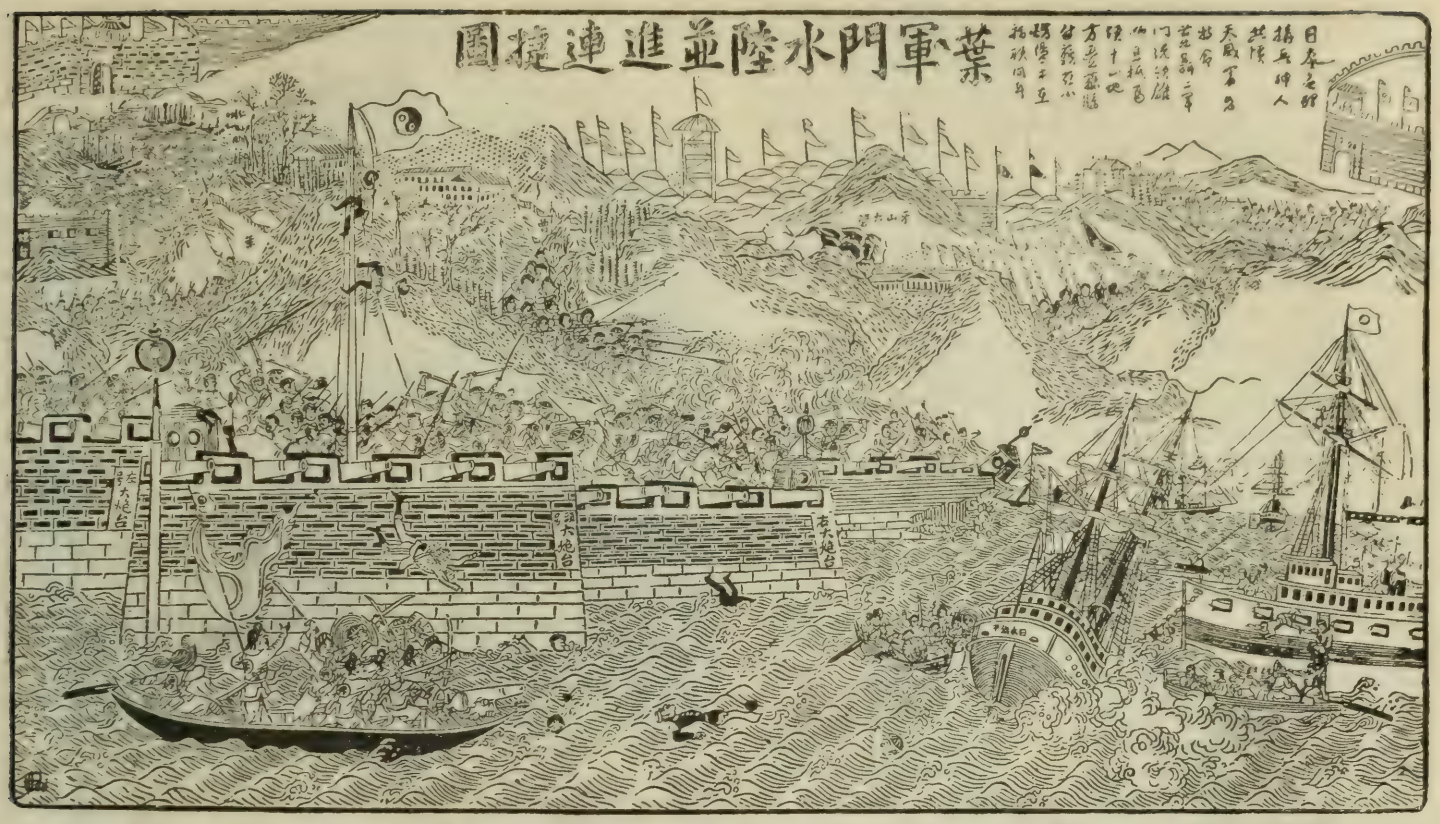
September 25.—Connecticut Democrats nominate Ernest Cody for Governor....The battleship *Maine* develops a speed of 17.55 knots on her informal trial trip ; this proves her the fastest ship of her class afloat....Premier Patterson, of Victoria, and the rest of the Cabinet resign ; Mr. Turner, the leader of the opposition, is asked to form a new ministry....The colonial House of Representatives, New Zealand, passes bills providing for expenditures of $500,000 in the purchase and opening up of native lands for settlement....The Czar is announced to be suffering from kidney disease.

September 26.—New York Democrats nominate David B. Hill for Governor and Daniel N. Lockwood for Lieutenant-Governor....A West Indian cyclone moves northward from Florida, following the coast....Seventy socialists, including many leaders of the party, are arrested in Vienna.....General Eguzquiza is elected President of Paraguay....It is estimated that from twelve to fifteen thousand of the Scottish coal miners have resumed work; the loss of traffic to the three leading railway companies during the thirteen weeks of the strike has been nearly $1,600,000....A British steamer seized by a Japan-



A JAPANESE ILLUSTRATION OF A VICTORY OVER THE CHINESE.

From *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



A CHINESE VERSION OF THE SINKING OF THE "KOW SHING."

ese warship in Formosa....An Italian is sentenced in Paris to eight years' imprisonment for forging Bank of England notes to the amount of $8,000,000....Insurgent Kaffir rising against the Portuguese at Lorenzo Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, Africa.

September 27.—Nebraska Democrats, in convention, indorse the Populist nomination for Governor, and favor free coinage of silver at sixteen to one ; bolters nominate Sturdevant for Governor, and repudiate the silver resolution....The President issues a proclamation granting amnesty to persons convicted of polygamy under the Edmunds act....Captain Henry W. Howgate, formerly of the U. S. Signal Service, who is charged with having stolen over $300,000 from the government, is arrested in New York City after having been a fugitive from justice for thirteen years....The London Chamber of Commerce gives a dinner to Representative W. L. Wilson, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress....Conference of the British Miners' Federation held in Edinburgh....A new ministry formed in Victoria, with the Hon. George Turner as Premier and Treasurer.

September 28.—Princeton students, in mass meeting, decide to abolish hazing in all its forms....The Cunarder *Lucania* makes the trip from Queenstown to New York in five days, seven hours and forty-eight minutes, thus breaking the Atlantic record....Wheat sells in Chicago for fifty cents a bushel, the lowest recorded price....Japanese in Corea rapidly advancing northwards....The Premier of West Australia makes his Budget speech; the revenue shows an increase of 20 per cent.

September 29.—The New York State Constitutional Convention adjourns *sine die*, after adopting thirty-three amendments to the present constitution for submission to the people ; the most important changes proposed are those relating to the judiciary, the legislative apportionment, the improvement of the canals, education, charities, pool-selling and municipal government.....Dutch forces capture Mataram, Island of Lombok, after a siege of eight hours and a loss of one officer and twelve men. ....The Baltic Canal is officially opened....A Parnellite manifesto, violently attacking the other factions of the Irish party, is issued in Dublin.

September 30.—Six people are injured in a Pennsylvania railroad collision at Philadelphia.... Much damage is done by a storm along the Atlantic coast....The report of the Royal Commission on the Unification of London is published The reserves of the Japanese Imperial Guard are called out....Resignation of M. Decrais (French Ambassador in London) announced; Baron de Courcel succeeds him....One hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers of the chief gunnery school in Berlin are arrested for insubordination ...A Shelley monument is unveiled at Viareggio by Shelley's Italian admirers.

October 1.—Judge Jenkins' decision in the case of the Northern Pacific strikers is reversed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago in so far as it so interprets the law as to prohibit peaceful strikes....Messrs. Havemeyer, Searles and Seymour are indicted by the District of Columbia Grand Jury for refusing to testify before the Senate Sugar Investigation Committee....Town elections in Connecticut result in heavy Republican gains....The Japanese forces are advancing on Moukden....Peace is restored in Hayti.

October 2.—The Florida State election is carried by the regular Democrats ; militia is kept under arms because of local excitement.... The New Jersey legislature meets and adjourns without transacting any business....Several persons are killed and property worth $1,000,000 destroyed by a tornado at Little Rock, Ark....The World's Fair at Antwerp closes ..Members of the British Cabinet are summoned to a special council to consider the situation in China.

October 3.—The Vermont legislature meets in biennial session....Democrats win by reduced majorities in the Georgia State election....Lord Kimberley, British Foreign Minister, takes measures to protect foreigners in the treaty ports of China....Sir Joshua Renals is elected Lord Mayor of London.

October 4.—Action is begun in Washington to compel the Treasury Department to pay sugar bounties for the year ending June 30, 1895....Two British cruisers and two gunboats are ordered to China.... Premier Crispi celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday.

October 5.—The Farmers' National Congress meets at Parkersburg, W. Va....William L. Strong is named for Mayor and John W. Goff for Recorder of New York City by the Committee of Seventy; the Republicans indorse the nominations....The upper house of the Hungarian Diet passes the Freedom of Worship bill.

October 6. — Massachusetts Republicans renominate Governor Greenhalge and the other State officers; New York Democrats, through their State Committee, choose Justice Charles F. Brown, of the Supreme Court, as candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in place of Judge Gaynor, who declines the nomination....Chinese are reported as retreating through Moukden.

October 7.—An express train is wrecked near Bristol, Tenn....Emperor William approves the ministerial draft of the parliamentary programme....The anniversary of Parnell's death is observed in Dublin.

October 8.—A wind storm does great damage on the West Florida coast....Massachusetts Democrats nominate John E. Russell for Governor, and indorse the national administration; President Cleveland instructs administration officials to take no active part in State political campaigns....Two of the three South Carolina Supreme Court Justices declare the Dispensary law constitutional....The United States Supreme Court begins its October term....The United States Minister in Pekin warns Americans that the city will be attacked by the Japanese.

October 9.—Independent Democrats of New York nominate Everett P. Wheeler for Governor, and approve the rest of the regular State ticket....Five men are killed in a colliery fire near Shamokin, Penn....Signor Trivino heads an insurrection in Ecuador....Chili pays awards to the United States amounting to $250,000.



LI HUNG CHANG AND HIS CHILDREN.

October 10.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions meets at Madison, Wis., the Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., and the American Bankers' Association at Baltimore....Tammany nominates Nathan Straus for Mayor, and Frederick Smyth for Recorder of New York City....Much damage is done by a severe wind storm in and about New York City....The American Debenture Company, of Chicago, fails with liabilities of $1,500,000.

October 11.—All the anti-Tammany organizations unite on the Committee of Seventy's candidates for Mayor and Recorder in New York City....The Portuguese at Lorenzo Marquez are hemmed in by 30,000 Kaffirs....The Japanese take Wi-Ju.

October 12.—Two robbers hold up an express train near Sacramento, Cal., and secure $50,000; a train on the Fredericksburg and Potomac road, 41 miles south of Washington, D. C., is robbed of $150,000....The Johann



WAR SHIPS IN THE HARBOR OF TCHE FOO, COREA.

Strauss jubilee begins at Vienna ... Venezüela occupies with troops a portion of territory claimed by Great Britain.

October 13.—Cabinet officers attend the exercises connected with the dedication of the old Holland Purchase Land Office at Batavia, N. Y., to the memory of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution.... A statue of Sir John A. McDonald, late Canadian Premier, is unveiled in Toronto.

October 14.—Belgium holds her first parliamentary election with universal suffrage; both the Clerical party and the Socialists make gains; the Liberals lose thirty-one seats in the Chamber of Deputies.... Germany rejects England's proposal to join in intervention in the war between China and Japan.

October 15.—Judge Jenkins, of the U. S. Circuit Court, dismisses the petition for the removal of Receiver Oakes, of the Northern Pacific railway.... The Greater New York Commission issues an address to the people, appealing for votes at the coming election in favor of municipal consolidation.... The Japanese Parliament is summoned to meet in extra session to discuss the war with China.... Two more British cruisers are ordered to Chinese waters.

October 16.—Fire at Houston, Texas, destroys property valued at $500,000.... The New York Court of Appeals decides that estates, not legacies, are the basis of the inheritance tax; this decision will greatly increase State revenues.... Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Durham, explains the reform bill which he is to introduce at the next session of Parliament.... Emperor William unveils a monument of his grandfather at Weisbaden.

October 17.—Three of a mob of would-be lynchers are killed by militiamen at Washington Court House, Ohio. .... Many Fall River (Mass.) weavers again go on strike. .... The young King of Servia visits Emperor William at Potsdam.... Thirty students are arrested at St. Petersburg, charged with complicity in a Nihilist plot.

October 18.—Strikers of the Straight Creek Coal Company, of Kentucky, fire from ambush on miners, fatally wounding two.... Three of the Czar's brothers start for Livadia.... The Chinese hastily fortify Wei-Hai-Wai; the special session of the Japanese Parliament is opened by the Emperor in person; bills for increasing the army and navy are introduced.

October 19.—Nathan Straus wi hdraws from the Tammany ticket in New York City, and Hugh J. Grant is named for Mayor in his place.... The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago indicts prominent railroad men and shippers for violations of the Interstate Commerce law. .... An emblem sent by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution is placed on the grave of Lafayette.

October 20.—New York City police officers who were dismissed from the force are arrested on indictments for blackmail and extortion.... The Czar is believed to be dying; the Czarina has a stroke of apoplexy.

OBITUARY.

September 18.—Rafael Nunez, President of the Republic of Colombia.

September 19.—Hon. Isabella Eliz, Augusta Lake.

September 20.—Mme. Fursch-Madi, Belgian prima donna, for many years resident in New York.... Giovanni Battista Rossi, the eminent Italian archaeologist, prefect of the Vatican museum.... Dr. Eugene Talbot, French professor of literature and rhetoric.... Dr. Henry Hoffman-Donner, physician, humorous writer and poet, of Frankfort, Germany.... George A. Johnson, ex-Attorney-General of California.... James Elwin Millard, D.D., English clergyman.

September 21.—Hon. P. C. Hill, ex-Premier and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

September 22.—Ex-State Senator John C. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

September 23.—General Willard Slocum, of the Thirteenth Army Corps during the siege of Vicksburg.... Admiral Mellersh, of the British Navy..... Judge Ariel Standish Thurston, of Elmira, N. Y.

September 24.—General Thomas Seir Cummings, one of the founders of the National Academy of Design.... Vice-Admiral Charles Boughey, of the British Navy.

September 25.—Douglas Luce, of Champaign County, Ohio, who was assistant commissary in Hull's army during the War of 1812, and knew the Indian chief Tecumseh. .... John White, ex-member of the Dominion Parliament for East Hastings.... M. Gustave-Amédée Humbert, life Senator of France and ex-Minister of Justice.



THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN.

September 26.—Launt Thompson, American sculptor. .... Col. Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport, Conn., ex-Minister to France.... Prof. John Whipple Potter Jenks, of Brown University.

September 27.—Bowie Dash, an old-time coffee merchant of New York City.

September 28.—A. Lehman, a great dry goods merchant of New Orleans.... Col. A. G. McGrath, Probate Judge of Charleston, S. C.... Lord Haddon.

September 30.—Gen. A. M. West, of Holly Springs, Miss., projector of the Mississippi Central railroad.... Birdseye Blakeman, book publisher.... General James A. Peiden, of Jacksonville, Fla., a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican Wars.... Rev. Grindall Reynolds, D.D., secretary of the American Unitarian Association.

October 1.—William Wood, a well-known promoter of the public school system of New York City.

October 2.—Richard C. McMurtrie, a legal authority of

Philadelphia....Algernon Percy Banks St. Maur, Duke of Somerset.

October 3.—Prof. David Swing, the Chicago preacher. ....William P. Maulsby, Maryland lawyer, first State Senator for Carroll County (elected in 1837)....Prof. E. W. Whipple, of the Shattuck School (Minn.). ....Ex-Assemblyman William S. Throckmorton, of Monmouth County, N. J.

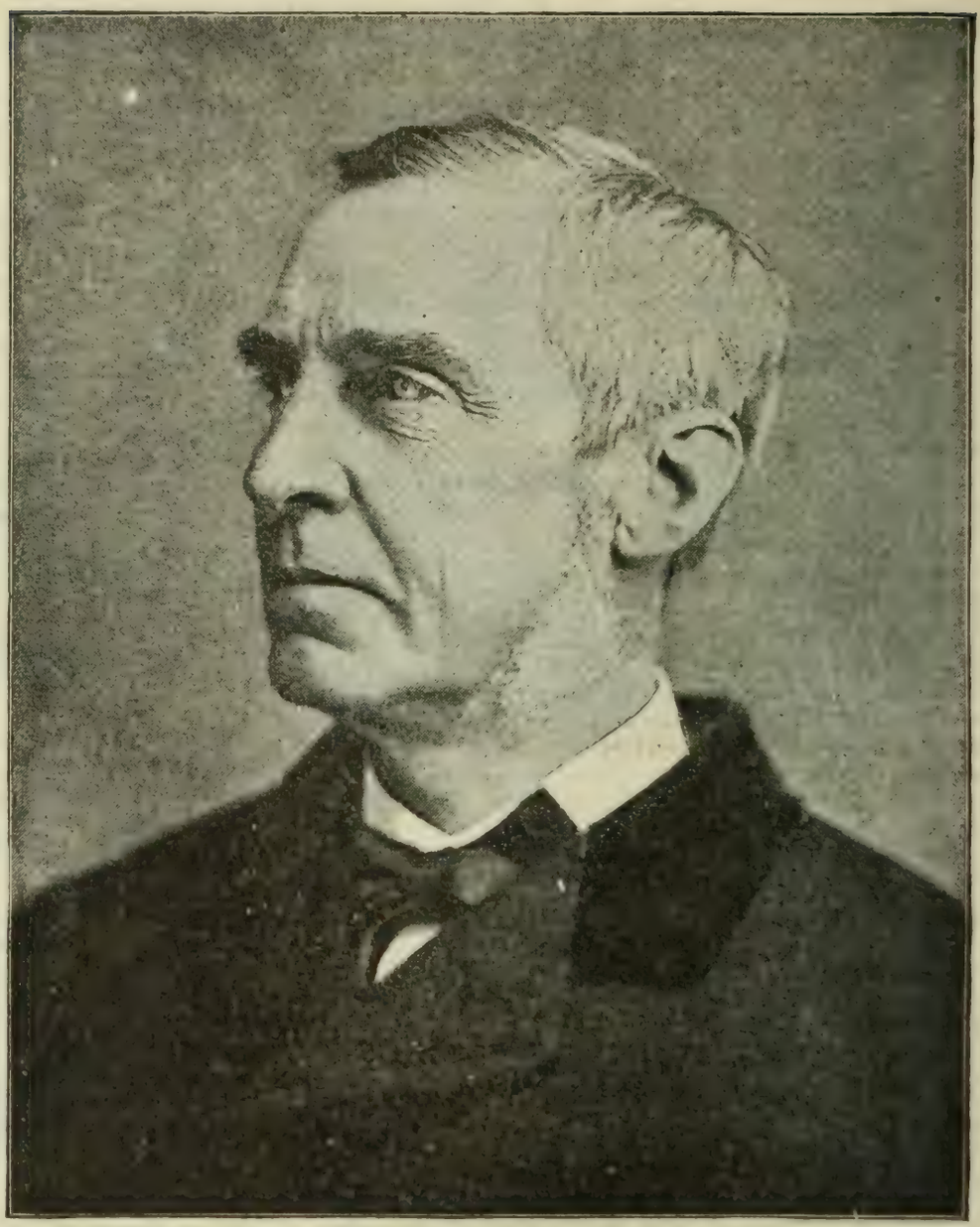
October 4.—Captain Philip M. Price, U. S. Engineer Corps.... John M. Chivington, Colorado pioneer and Indian fighter.... Dr. Rudolph Seiffert, a prominent German-American physician of Chicago.

October 5.—Prof. Vincenzo Botta, scholar and author, of New York City....Charles C. Parsons, of Boston, a mining engineer of national reputation.

October 6.—General Charles R. Thompson, veteran of the Civil War....Daniel Woodson, first Territorial Secretary of Kansas.

October 7.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes ..... Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania....Luther Colby, of Boston, editor of the *Banner of Light* and a pioneer advocate of Spiritualism in New England.

October 8.—Prof. William Sloan, of Chicago....Alexander K. Shaw, Chicago pioneer and member of the Board of Trade. ....Prof. Nathaniel Pringsheim, the distinguished German botanist.



THE LATE JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

October 9.—Earl Grey, third of that name....A. G. Tourangeau, postmaster of Quebec....Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., for forty-seven years a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Cleveland, and the senior clergyman of the Diocese of Ohio.

October 10.—Sir John Dugdale-Astley, British sportsman....Captain William Snyder, a Union veteran of Baltimore, Md....Captain Robert C. Andrews, a centenarian of Sumter, S. C.

October 11.—Lieut.-Col. F. C. Brougher, of Oakland, Cal.

October 12.—John Nichol, professor of English literature, London, Eng....Charles F. Durston, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, N. Y.

October 13.—M. Etienne Brossard, member of the French Senate....Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, pastor of Jefferson Davis, at Richmond, Va., under the Confederacy.

October 14.—Max Klein, the violinist.

October 15.—Sir Alfred Stephen, formerly Chief Justice of New South Wales.... Miss Mabel W. Dillingham, one of the founders of the Calhoun Colored School in the "Black Belt" of Alabama....Major Owen S. Downey, once prominent in the affairs of West Virginia....Judge Macon B. Allen, the first colored man admitted to the bar in the United States.

October 16.—Rev. Dennis B. Collins, of West Winfield, N. Y., a well-known poet.

October 18.—Edwin G. Reid, ex-Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court....Lord Drumlaurig, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry....Engineer Henry D. McEwan, U. S. N.... Samuel Booth, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y.... Col. James Henry Burton, of Virginia, superintendent of arms under the Confederate government.... Captain William B. Johns, a veteran of the Mexican War.... George W. Chaplin, a well-known Chicago broker.... General William F. Raynolds, a distinguished officer in the Federal army during the Civil War.

October 19.—James Darmesteter, Orientalist and professor of Persian language and literature at the College of France.

October 20.—James Anthony Froude, the English historian and essayist.... John C. Gallagher, a well-known dramatic critic of New York City.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS are to be held on November 6 in every State and Territory except Maine. In twenty-one States Governors are to be chosen, and in several others minor State officers or judges; some thirty legislatures must be elected in whole or in part, and on twenty-two of these legislatures will devolve the duty of choosing United States Senators; all but four of the 356 Representatives in Congress and four Territorial Delegates will be voted for, besides many county and municipal officers.

NEW ENGLAND.

Governors and legislatures to be chosen in New Hampshire, Massachuset s and Connecticut. The Massachusetts and New Hampshire legislatures will choose United States Senators in 1895. State issues not prominent; Congressional contests are concerned chiefly with the effect of the tariff on manufacturing interests.

EASTERN MIDDLE STATES.

Governors and legislatures (one or both houses) in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The legislatures of New Jersey (where the Senate holds over from last year) and Delaware will choose United States Senators. Important mayoralty campaign in New York City. Tariff and income tax the principal issues in Congressional campaign. Constitutional amendments to be voted on in New York.

WESTERN MIDDLE STATES.

Legislatures to be chosen in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; governors in the two latter; legislatures to choose Senators in Illinois and Michigan; minor State officers in Ohio. Both the tariff and the silver issues are prominent in the Congressional contests in this group of States, the tariff as affecting lumber interests more particularly in Michigan and Wisconsin, the money question occupying a more important place in Ohio and Indiana. Women take part in electing educational officers in Illinois.

THE NORTHWEST.

Governors in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska; legislatures in all of these and in Missouri also; legislatures to choose Senators in Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri; minor State officers in Iowa. Democratic-Populist fusion in Nebraska on State ticket, and in other States on Congress nominations. Silver the leading issue in Congressional contests.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

Legislatures which will choose United States Senators in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. (In each of two latter States *two* Senators will have to be chosen next winter). Colorado, Idaho and Wyoming will also choose Governors and other State officers; Montana will elect a Supreme Court Justice. All parties in these States favor free silver. A vigorous effort is being made in Colorado to overthrow the present Populist State government. A non-political issue of much local importance in Montana is the decision of the capital location.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

California and Nevada will choose Governors and legislatures; in California and Washington the legislature now elected will have the choosing of United States Senators. In Nevada five State tickets are in the field—two Democratic, one Republican, one "Silver" and one Populist. In California the campaign for the Governorship has been mainly fought on the question of State taxation and expenditures; important constitutional amendments will be voted on.

THE SOUTH.

South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas are the only Southern States which elect Governors this year; several others will elect judges and minor officers; in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia the legislatures now chosen will elect United States Senators. The only Congressional districts in the South that will be seriously contested this year are in Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. The other Southern States will probably return solidly Democratic delegations. The Populists hope to make inroads in Texas, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The Louisiana sugar planters may elect one or two Republican Representatives.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

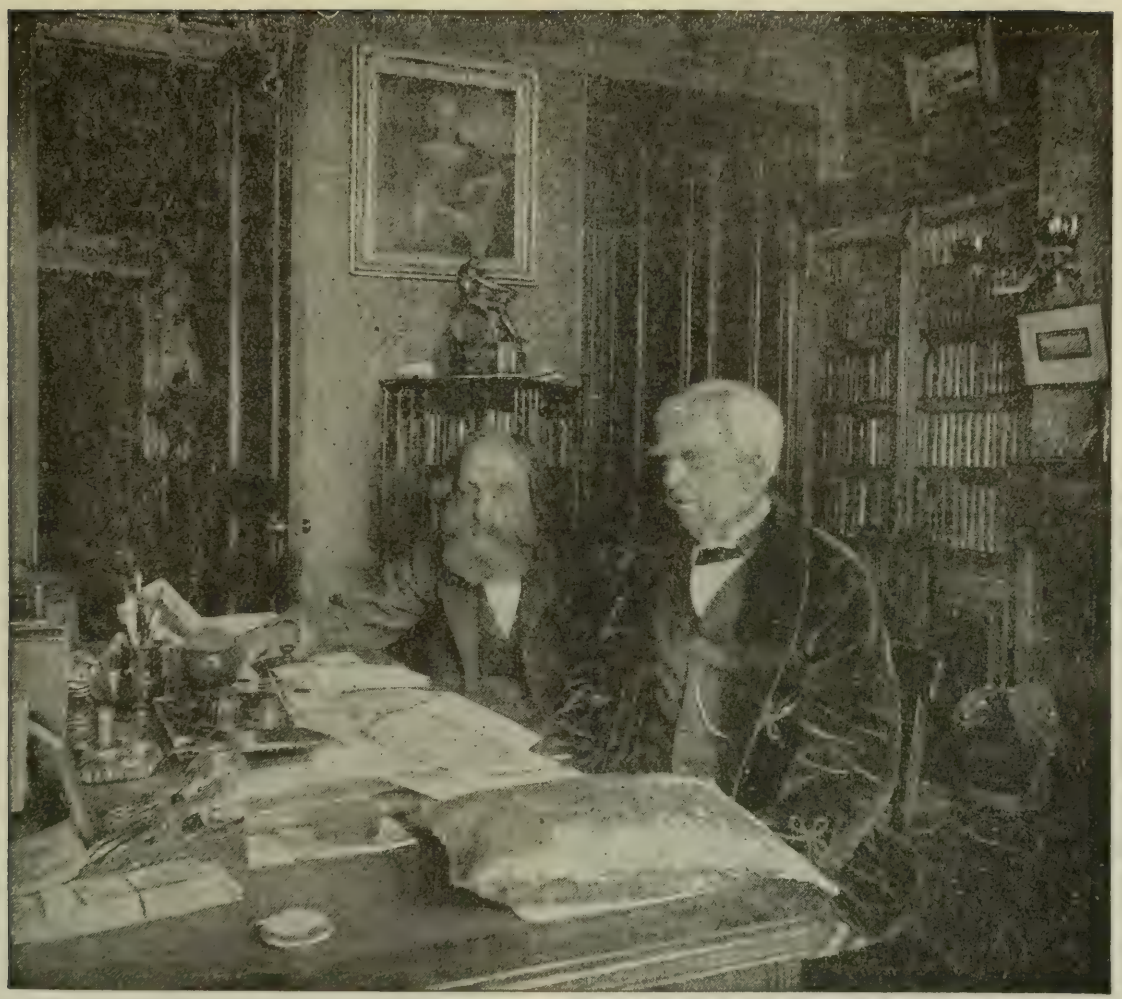
	Republican.	Democratic.	Populist.	Prohibition.
California	Estee	Budd	Webster	French.
Colorado	McIntire	Thomas	*Waite	Richardson.
Connecticut	Coffin	Cady		Pond.
Delaware	Marvil	Tunnell		Perry.
Idaho	*McConnell	Stevenson	Ballentine	
Kansas	Morrill	Overmyer	*Lewelling; Corning	Pickering.
Massachusetts	*Greenhalge	Russell		Richardson.
Michigan	*Rich	Fisher	Nichols	Todd.
Minnesota	*Nelson	Becker	Owen	Hilliboe.
Nebraska	Majors	‡Holcomb	Holcomb	Gerrard.
Nevada	Cleveland	Winters; Keating.	†Peckham	
New Hampshire	Buseil	Kent		Knowles.
New York	Morton	Hill; Wheeler	Matthews	Baldwin.
North Dakota	Allin	Kintner	Wallace	Allin.
Pennsylvania	Hastings	Singerly		Hawley.
South Carolina		Evans		
South Dakota	*Sheldon	Ward	Howe	Alexander.
Tennessee	Evans	*Turney	Mimms	
Texas	Makemson	Culberson	Nugent	Dunn.
Wisconsin	Upham	*Peck	Powell	Cleghorn.
Wyoming	Richards	Holliday	Tidball	

* Present Incumbent.
† Nominee of "Silver Party," John E. Jones.
‡ Nominee of bolting Democrats, P. D. Sturdevant.



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

(From a drawing by V. Gribayédoff.)



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O. W. HOLMES AND E. E. HALE, AS PHOTOGRAPHED IN DR. HOLMES' STUDY.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

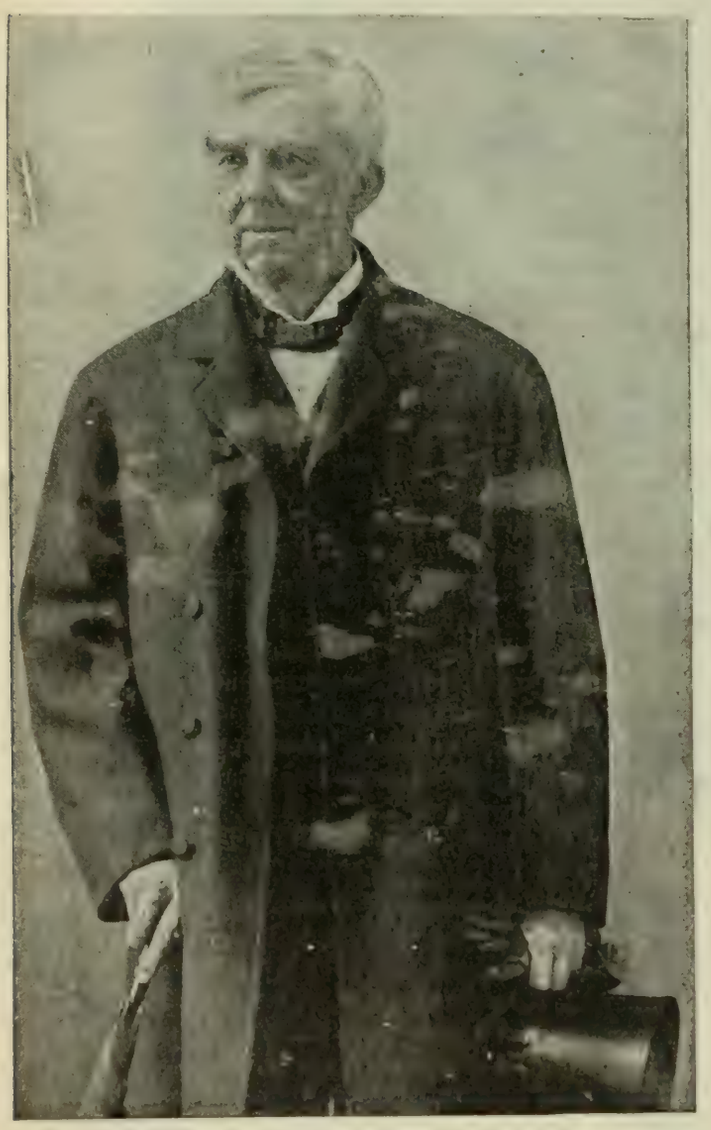
BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

THE plan of Dr. Holmes' papers, which he called "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," supposed a close confidence between him and the reader. Other writers had made like profession. But he, more than most men, liked the sympathy of those for whom he wrote, and was willing to secure it by advances toward them, in which he would show his hand,—if one may be permitted that expression. If people object to that, I will say "he revealed his personality."

He has amused himself in late years, as he has told me more than once, in dictating some passages of his own biography. This will prove to be not only entertaining,—of that no reader doubts,—but philosophical and instructive. We shall find, I think, that he has anticipated it in some of his essays already published, from which, indeed, many wise axioms as to education and development have been taken into the general stock of conversation. And it will be read with the interest with which people read the life of a friend.

It gives one instance more of the folly and fallacy of the older theory—born of romance, by the way—that to be good for anything a man must be born a beggar and knocked about the world like a beggar for his first twenty years. The republican doctrine that everybody who wants it must have thorough schooling has done its share in disproving this assumption, always absurd. And people interested in literature do not fail to see in America that such men and women as Bryant, Irving, Bancroft, Paulding, the Everetts, Emerson, Hawthorne, Prescott, Palfrey, Motley, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Willard—to take names as they occur—were born in homes where they received the most tender care and grew up with the best training which the schools of their time could give. Everybody who has read Dr. Holmes knows

also that for health and good spirits it is not a bad thing to have a line of ancestors who enjoyed health and good spirits, running back, indeed, to sixty-four men and women who had the sense to leave an island of fogs and east wind and ecclesiastical tyranny, and



DR. HOLMES IN 1893.

to take their chances in the clear air, with the fresh cold water of the freedom of "the Bay."

A happy boy, in a happy home, with books and friends, with the love of nature and the chance to enjoy it; such are the conditions with which Oliver Wendell Holmes starts upon life. It proves that they answered his purposes quite as well as if, like Colonel Jack, he had spent his boyhood on ash-heaps, and had then been sold as an apprentice to the colonies. In writing the life of James Freeman Clarke, some years ago, I had an opportunity to look over Dr. Clarke's notes of the experience of the Harvard class of 1829. This means the experience of the boys who, at about sixteen years of age, entered Harvard College under President Kirkland, and who graduated in 1829, just after Josiah Quincy had assumed the charge of the college. I had a good deal of talk, sooner or later, about those college days with Dr. Holmes. It was in the old time, when every boy studied what every other boy studied. There was no talk of elective studies then. But the little school did its best to give an all-round training to those whom it had in hand. Of course, when they left college, life opened upon them with a certain suddenness; the different men went to their different lines of work, and were almost surprised to see how wide was the field. Holmes described to me, with a good deal of humor, his own astonishment when, on returning from Paris, he met Clarke in the college yard one day, with some large book from the library under his arm, and found for the first time how wide was the range of study in which Clarke was engaged. I have little doubt that Clarke was as much surprised to find the range of Holmes' after college work. But it will not do for us to speak slightly of what they gained in those four years and the years which had preceded. They left college with a decent knowledge of Greek and Latin, they could read French and Italian and German, they understood the language of their time if a man spoke of botany or of chemistry; and, in short, they were ready to begin.

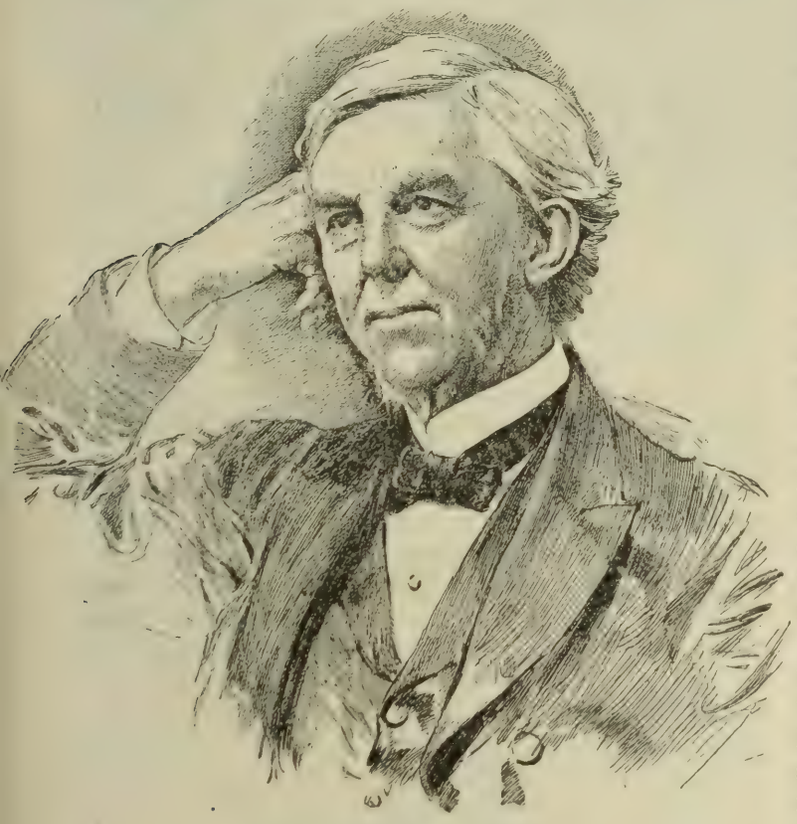
Holmes passed through his medical studies in the University school, called the Boylston School, all the



DR. HOLMES IN 1850.

work of which, however, was done in Boston, and then went to Paris to study, as did many others of a group of young physicians who have since given distinction to their profession in America. He was very fond of referring afterward to those days in Paris. Young as he was, he won the respect of some of the

more distinguished teachers there. And it would be fair to say, perhaps, that there is no better way for a New Englander to break loose from the provincialisms of his birth than when he plunges into the full bath of the world's life as he does by a few years in Paris. I have had occasion to say to one or two Englishmen that Wellington would not have known how to beat Napoleon but that he had served in India; that Mackintosh could not reform their law for them till he had lived in India; that Macaulay could not write their history for them till he had been there; and, in short, that it would not be a bad rule for them to adopt, to say that their young men of promise must serve the Empire in the distant colonies or principalities before they were intrusted with the highest rule at home. A like rule is a good rule for the New Englander. Let him live at least a thousand miles from Boston before he undertakes even the reconstruction of Massachusetts. Good or bad, Holmes had this touch of European life at a time when it was not as much a matter of course as it is now.



DR. HOLMES IN 1875.

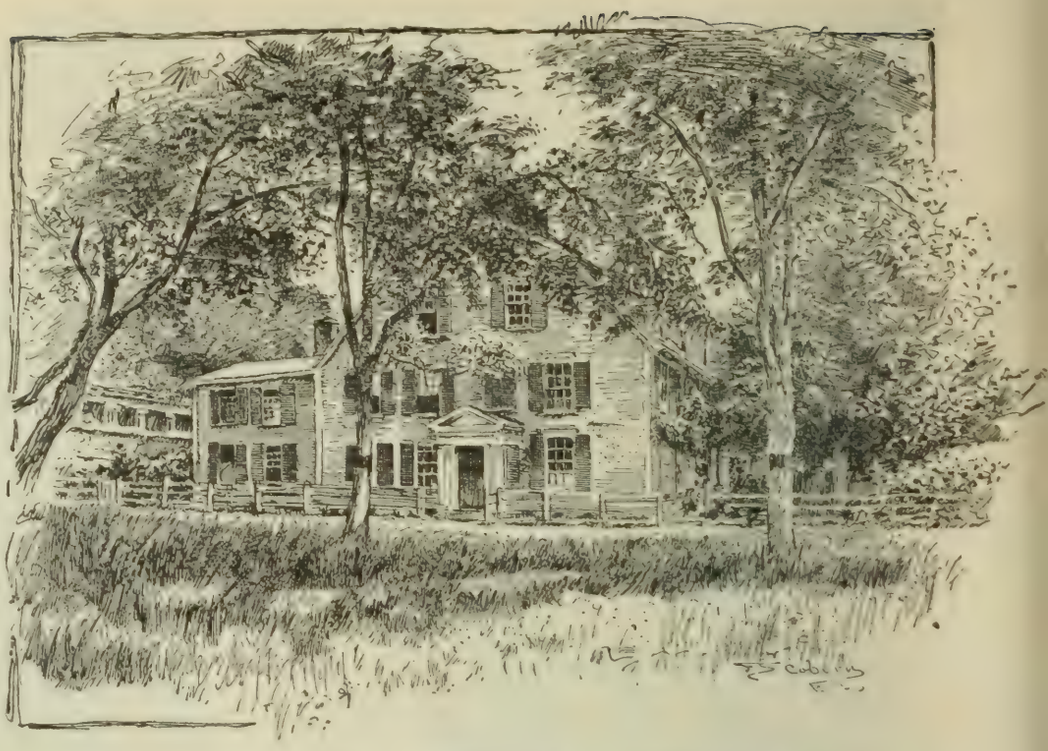
He had the literary passion from the first. The moment he took hold of the *Collegian*, a little, graduate magazine, the *Collegian* became popular; and he has never written better verses than some of those which were published there. Indeed, he would say himself that the spirited verses which saved the *Constitution*, and which are the first he prints in his collected Poems, are as good as anything which there is in the volume. I am sure he would have been glad to join in the tribute of regard and respect which every man who went through Harvard College between 1819 and 1851 pays to the memory of Edward Tyrrel Channing, who for those years held the chair called the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory. A distinguished critic once said to me that the men trained at Cambridge for those thirty years wrote the best English, as a whole, of any men in America. I am sorry to say that he added that after that time Harvard lost that pre-eminence. If this was because her pupils had carried the secret into other universities, we who were under Edward Channing do not care. This is certain, that we are all grateful to him for taking the nonsense out of us as far as he did, and that it would be well for most of us if we had had more of that training. Holmes had it when Channing was at his prime, and Holmes was ready to accept criticism. He liked criticism, whether on his own work or other people's.

So it was that, as early as 1832, he began the series called "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," in a bright magazine which the Buckinghams published in Boston, which they called the *New England Magazine*. It is the magazine which has been revived with so much spirit and success, and is now under the charge of my distinguished friend Mr. Edwin D. Mead. The Everetts wrote for it, the Buckinghams wrote for it, I think Hawthorne wrote something for it, Holmes and others of the young men wrote for it, and Holmes had made the plan of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" even then, when he was but twenty-three years old. This must have been in one of the first numbers of the *New England Magazine*. He himself speaks of the gap between the two "Autocrats" as a silence of twenty-five years. The Autocrat papers, as we now know them, begin with the words, "I was just going to say, when I was interrupted—"

He lost that medium of communication with the public. He was hard at work in his profession. He was appointed a professor in the Medical School at Hanover, in New Hampshire,—Dartmouth College,—and his lectures there took him away from Boston for some months of every year, until the year 1847. He was then appointed to the similar chair in the Boylston (Harvard) Medical School, and gave up his work at Dartmouth College. Once and again he addressed audiences, notably in the case when he attacked the Homœopathists, in two lectures for which they have never forgiven him, which he delivered under the auspices of the Boston Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge. But you might say nothing happened, in public affairs or private, in which he was not interested. The titles of his occasional poems are a sort of calendar of what was going on in the world. And it was a perfect matter of course, when Moses Dresser Phillips, of the firm of Phillips & Sampson, determined on publishing the *Atlantic Monthly*, that he should press Holmes into the service, if he would come, among the distinguished men who gave the reputation to that journal from the beginning.

I have never seen on record this little speech which Mr. Phillips made to his contributors, at a dinner party at Parker's Hotel in Boston, where he summoned the most distinguished of them, before the

magazine was published. The company consisted, I think, of Bancroft, Prescott, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Motley, Underwood, perhaps, and others, making up ten, or possibly twelve. Phillips was at the head of the table. He said, "Gentlemen, we are going to publish a magazine, and it is to be called the *Atlantic Monthly*. I have the pleasure of welcoming you here, not because I can write poetry like Mr. Lowell or Mr. Longfellow, not because I can be as funny as Dr. Holmes, not because I know as much of history as Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Prescott, or Mr. Motley. I am here, and I have called you together, because I know the American people better than any of you do, or than all of you do." This was perfectly true, and it was to the knowledge which the members of the firm had of the American people that the *Atlantic Monthly* owed its immediate success before the public. Of that success, a very large element, as we all know, came from the brilliant dash of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."



DR. HOLMES' BIRTHPLACE AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

It undoubtedly introduced Dr. Holmes to a very large constituency of people who had not heard his name before. His poems were already well known in the circle of people who read poetry; young men and young women of literary training knew about him, and were interested in what he did. But with "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" one is tempted to say that he became the friend of a very large number of people who, from that day to this day, have liked to know what he thought about matters and things, and indeed, have been very apt to follow the advice which he gives so good-naturedly.

Any one who does not know how many fools there are in the world would say that the simple audacity of the word "Autocrat," and the kindred audacity which shows itself all along in his studies and suggestions, would be intelligible even to the dullest intelligence. It has not proved to. You will hear people say on the right hand and on the left hand that Dr. Holmes is vain, that he likes to talk about himself, that his egotism permeates all his work. This is absolutely untrue, but if people are stupid enough to say such things, they are too stupid to understand any argument about them.

The truth is that, till the week he died, he has had that good cheer or vivacity which comes from balance if you please, from prosperity and success if you please. He believed that the world was going forward and that men were going forward. To speak reverently, he believed that they were under good care. So believing, he could not help being confident; and, as he did his part as well as he knew how, he could not help believing that his effort would be followed, as Abraham Lincoln would probably have said, with all the success it deserved.

The indexes to the several volumes of his collected works are in themselves a curious monument of the very wide range of his fun and of his speculation. I suppose this is, perhaps, the feature of these essays which has given them the most popularity. Take such a series of nine successive entries as this:

"Agassiz,
"Age, softening effects of,
"A good time coming,
"Air-pump, animal under,
"Alps, effect of looking at,
"American, the Englishman re-enforced,
"Analogies, power of seeing,
"Anatomist's hymn,
"Anglo-Saxons die out in America, Dr. Knox thinks."

Take down any other book you choose from the shelf, and look at ten entries in the index, and you will see that they have nothing like this range. It speaks, in the first place, of a matchless memory. I do not know what machinery he had for making note of what he read. I do know that he was fond of good books of reference, and had a remarkable collection of them. But behind any machinery there was the certainty, or something which approached certainty, that his memory would serve him, and that it would bring up what he wanted from his very wide range of reading at the right time and place, and would so bring it up that he could rely upon it.

As an editor, I am enraged by nothing so much, or with so good cause, as by notes, sometimes from near and intimate correspondents, who say they have "dashed off something" which they have sent to me

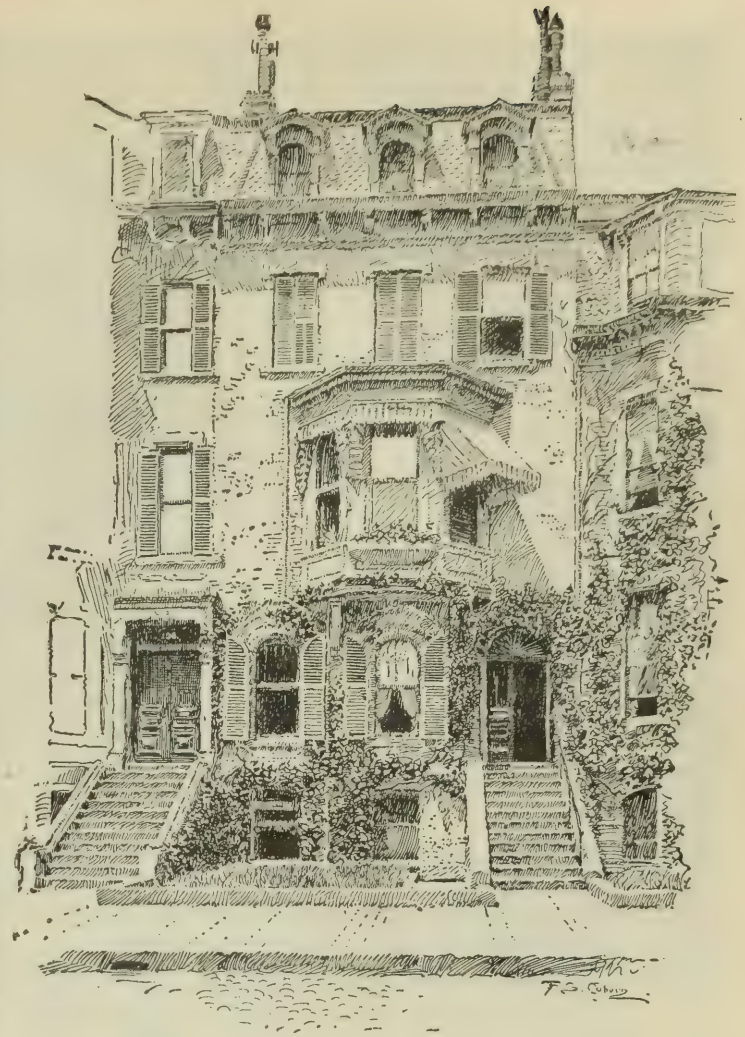
without revision; or who say that the thing "would have been better" if they had kept it by them. Pray, why did they not keep it by them? Who asked them to dash if off and to send it to us without revision? Has the public no rights, and has the editor no rights? I obtrude this observation here for the sake of saying to young people that they must not be deceived by the apparent ease and freshness, and if you please slap-dash of Dr. Holmes' lighter papers, or by the absolute fluency with which his verses run. He never insulted anybody by sending slap-dash work to the press, and that is one reason—as I believe Horace said before me—why you and I always like to read what he did send to the press. Nobody knows what good things he has left out, and nobody ever read anything of his for which he had not done the best he could do before he submitted it for publication. He had a great advantage in that he was hardly ever an editor. In that freedom, he was not summoned to write at a moment's notice, and he was not compelled to print work with which he was not satisfied. On the other hand, if a duty was to be done, he did it. If a ballad was to be written for the Old South Meeting-House, he wrote it. But he took his time for writing it, and he did not say it was finished before it was finished. That is the reason why his work will stand.

His companions in his profession know very well how accurate he was in his studies in their line. But the interesting thing is that, while he did not confine himself to his professional reading, he did read all he read with so much system, and was never desultory in his habit of thought or in his habit of work. All this gossiping essay-writing, ornamental if you please, or amusing if you please, is the ornament of a building which has very solid foundations.

Is it not quite clear also that his work will stand because he had, for the greater part of his life, something besides literature to attend to? A fencing master is one thing, a drill master is one thing, a professor of strategy is one thing, and General Grant or General Von Moltke is quite another thing. A man



DR. HOLMES' SUMMER HOUSE AT BEVERLY FARMS.



DR. HOLMES' RESIDENCE IN BEACON STREET, BOSTON.

of letters who is nothing but a man of letters knows how to describe a battle, or a railway collision, or the struggle in the heart of a maiden,—but woe to the man of letters, and worse woe to his readers, if he have nothing to describe! It is bad for you and me who have to read if, when we cut the leaves, we find nothing but an account of what somebody else has observed, or perhaps even at the third or fourth remove, an account of what somebody has said that somebody else has noticed that somebody else has observed. It is a good thing for us, and for all Dr. Holmes' readers, that he had his own life to live, his own students to meet, his own lectures to deliver, and to keep in the very front of the science of his time in his studies of anatomy. No, he does not bore you and me with reference to those studies. We can read a poem, or perhaps a volume, without guessing how he was occupying the working hours of working days of working years. But all the same, you and I have the writing of a man who knows life. He has studied it from more than one point of view. He has seen all sorts and conditions of men. He has spoken in more languages than one. All of which he has stated himself better than I can say it. It is interesting to have an object lesson regarding it in his own life, and to see for ourselves that he, "the head of our Academy," the man of letters who had the respect and love of every other man of



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DR. HOLMES DELIVERING HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS AS PARKMAN PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIV., NOV. 28, 1882.

letters, was the leading man of letters because he was a man of affairs, energetically and enthusiastically engaged in the daily duty wholly outside of literature.

It has more than once pained me when I have seen such thorough work as his given to our great devouring public,—to be read and digested just as if it were a Sunday newspaper,—without any pretense, anywhere, at adequate criticism. It seems nobody's business to say whether it is good or bad. "Here is another book by Holmes! Hurrah! Read it as quick as you can,—and look out for Rider Haggard's next novel." When Longmans announced the *New Review*, I saw that title with joy, saying only, "Alas that there are no old ones in America." But the first number of the *New Review* reviewed no book,—reviewed no thing. Criticism so called seems to be reduced to two forms, in this rapid pace of ours. If an author does something like what he did before the man who "does the book" says, "Why does Mr. Brown give us another of Brown give us another of the studies which are in his Brown attempts something in a new vein the man who "does his book" says, "Why does not Mr. Brown give us another of the studies which are in his line?" This is all that we get from the critical journals,—and it is wearisome in the long run.

I am tempted to say this because, as I have said, Holmes enjoyed criticism. He was himself a critic by nature. He was always pleased, in conversation, by any intelligent criticism as to what he had written. He was no such fool as to expect praise always. He was no such coward as to suppose that he never deserved blame. But, really, when he had done a thorough piece of work, there was nobody to say whether it were thorough or not, or whether it met the occasion.

Take his Life of Emerson. I am sorry to find that it is not in the standard collection of his prose works. Here is a book in a line new to him—not easy to follow. It is wonderfully well done. Only one who has tried to do the same sort of work knows how difficult it is. Here is one of the happy exceptions of literary careers, that the life of such a man as Emerson should be written by such a man as Holmes. A great philosopher is studied by a contemporary who is no mean philosopher, who is a poet, and who is pre-eminently a man of his time. And this popular man of his time, poet-philosopher, does not shirk his work. He goes to it as conscientiously as he would go to a delicate and critical surgical operation. Now, really, when such a book is finished, he has a right to have some one tell him whether it is well done or badly done—some one who knows, some one whose opinion he respects. It does not seem to me fair that the welcome he receives should be only this wretched "Hurrah! Another book from Holmes. Genial Autocrat writes life of Emerson. Hurrah! Next!" as if we were all having our boots blacked or were taking our turn in a barber's shop.

The serious purpose is hardly hidden beneath the light-hearted play of any of Holmes' stories or biographies or essays. I told him once that an oversensitive reader had taken the fancy that his description of a "possession" in Elsie Venner was so true that she who read felt in danger that she was thus controlled by a master mind, as, indeed, the hypnotists would perhaps teach us. Holmes was very grave when I said this. Often, indeed, he was the gravest of men. He said that he wrote the book merely as a

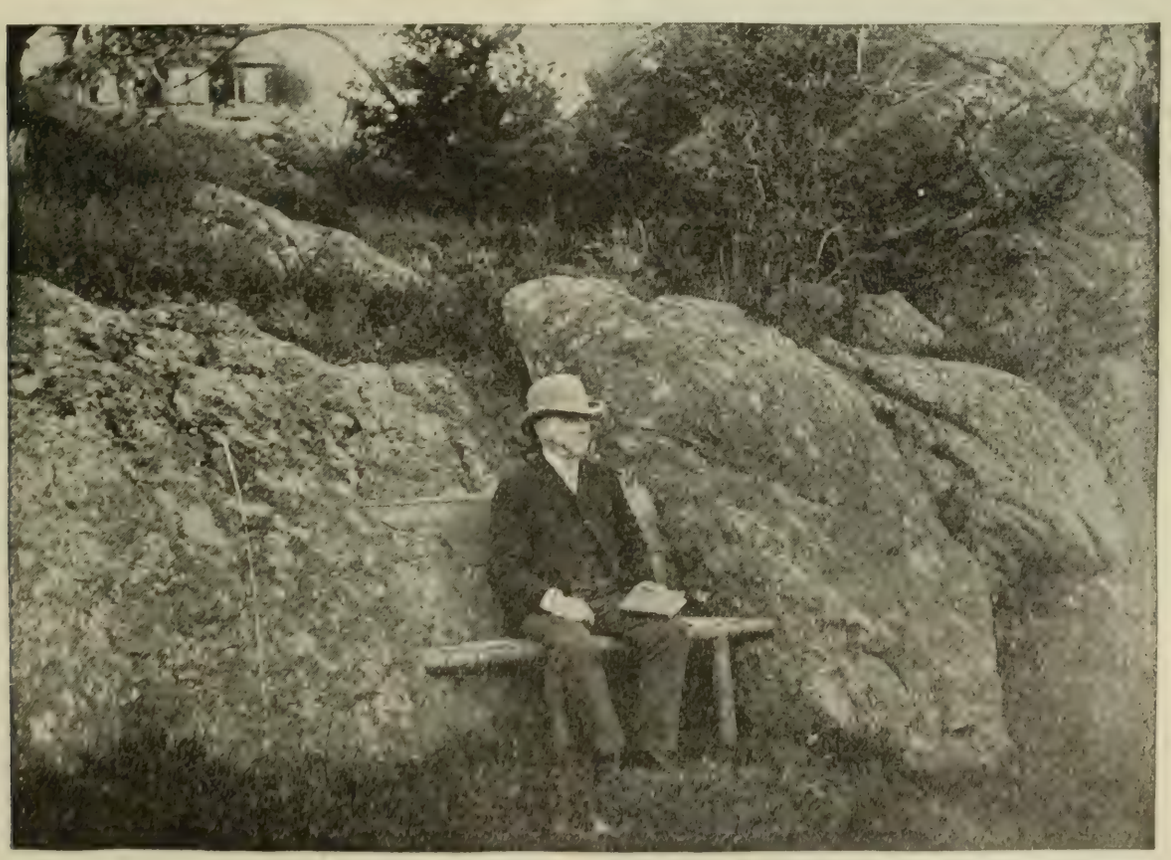
psychological romance, with the eager wish to expose the folly and wickedness of the doctrine of transmitted sin. For this purpose he invented, wholly, what he called the psychological imagination of Elsie Venner's possession by another's will. He did not believe, and he had not supposed that any one would think he did, that such possession is possible. He was eager to say to me that he had no idea that one person can so control another. He was surprised that any one fancied that he thought so. But, on the other hand, his wish was to show that sin cannot be inherited. Sin must come from the will of the sinner. It must be a conscious act and purpose of his own. He was eager that I should say to any one that he never supposed such a case as Elsie Venner's really possible.

All which I copy from a note I made at the time by way of showing how eager he was to enforce some essential truth in what he wrote. Wisdom or joke, fun or retrospect, there is a purpose behind it all. And, as I meet the young people of to-day, and as I look round on the men and women whose writings they like to read, I see no one left whose serious purpose seems to me to affect them as did his.

His unflinching, infinite kindness to young people has been remarked everywhere. I wish I could say "unwearying," but, alas, it was not unwearying. He was often very tired after a day spent in encouraging, or advising, or explaining. One wonders, indeed, whether it be the best use we can make of a life spared to pass the limit of four-score, without the "labor and sorrow" suggested in that Psalm which is said to be the oldest word of our modern literature. One wonders whether, with a poet, philosopher and friend who has passed four-score and shows no sign of "sorrow or labor," we might not do better than to use him to read the manuscripts of young beginners, to answer the door-bell when they call to pay homage, or to advise them as to the publishers whom they shall employ. But we have not, as yet, hit on any protection for those whom we honor as we honored him. And he would himself have said that he was no better than his fathers.

What is certain is, that we are all glad he has lived, and that we shall never forget him.

Dr. Holmes was, of course, the person named as the first member of the list of Forty suggested by the *Critic*, as an American Academy, now ten years ago. Of course, also, Mr. Howells is his rightful successor in that company.

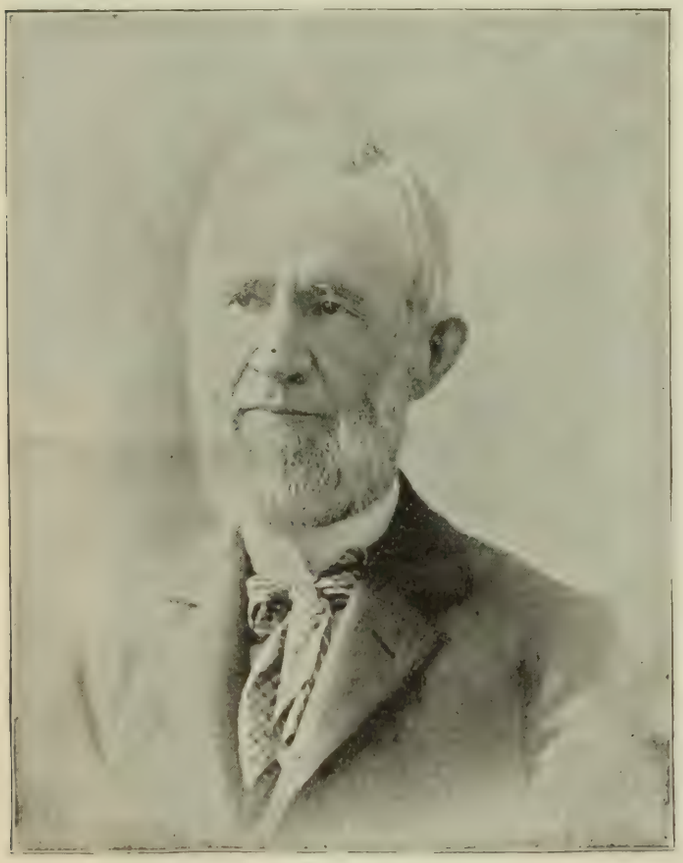


DR. HOLMES IN HIS FAVORITE SEAT AT BEVERLY.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY LYNN R. MEEKINS.

IN a recent address before the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, Professor John D. Lawson, of the University of Missouri, related an entertaining experience. He moved to Missouri from Canada and went before the Court for examination for admission to the bar. After he had prepared himself and the examiner had announced his desire to proceed, he was asked the following question: "What is the name of the reporter of the Chancery Court of Upper Canada?" He gave



HON. THOMAS M. COOLEY.

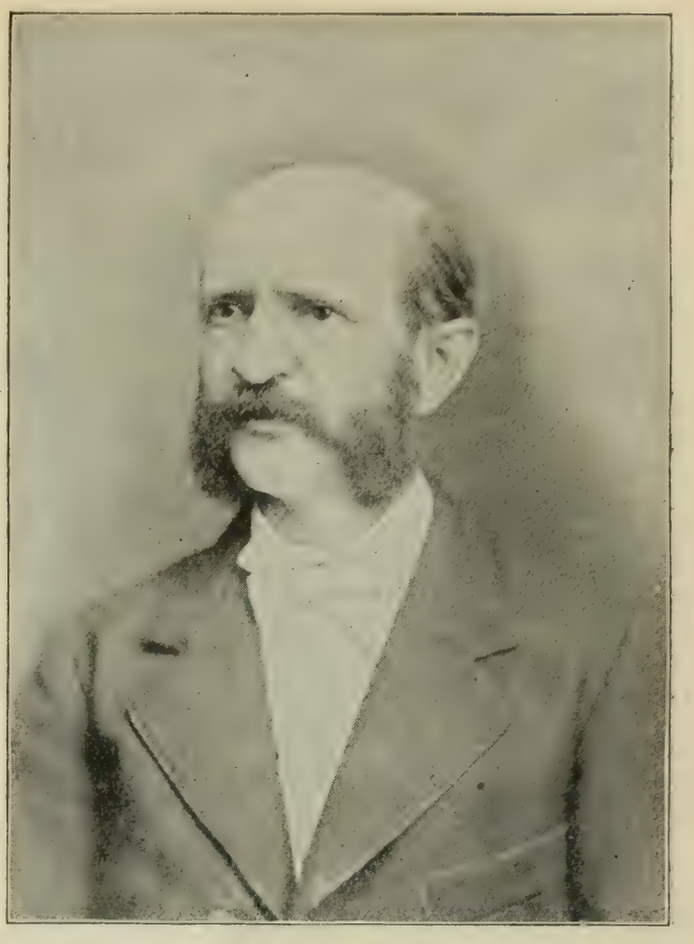
the name and was told that that would do. The next morning he received his certificate permitting him to practice in the courts of Missouri. He added another illustration. An old negro preacher in St. Louis wanted to be a lawyer. He had spelled his way through a few hundred pages of Blackstone and of some obsolete dictionary and the statutes of the State. He was examined in open court, and of course the examination was ridiculous. But he was not dismayed. He went to one of the interior counties and, in spite of having been turned down in St. Louis, secured a certificate of admission which entitled him to practice law in any and every court of the State. His first client was a poor negro charged with murder. He was afterward found to have acted under circumstances of justifiable self-defense; but the management of the case resulted in conviction and in the sentence of death. So badly was it tangled up that it required the hardest kind of work on the part of good lawyers to save the prisoner's life.

Professor Lawson added that the three standards of legal education in the West were the law school standard, which is good; admission by the Supreme Court, in which a fair knowledge of law and practice is demanded, and the admission by the judges of the inferior courts, in which there are four or more standards,—all bad. Some of the law schools of the West permit members of the bar to take the course in one year, and this gentleman gives it as an actual fact that certain courts admit men who have never read a word of law in order to aid them in getting advantage of the one year offer. The only promise in the matter is that the new-made lawyer pledges himself to read and study law.

In the same discussion of this question, Jerome C. Knowlton, Esq., of Michigan, said: "In Indiana, the constitution decides that any man can practice law who is a voter. It is not necessary that he should be able to read or write, simply that he shall be a voter. If I am wrong, let some Indiana gentleman correct me," whereupon Mr. Wigmore replied: "You have forgotten one requisite—he must have a good moral character." Fortunately for the United States, Indiana is the only State that allows this sort of thing. But it is marvelous to find upon general investigation that the profession which ought to lead has no one standard or any system of standards of admission. A young man may fail and keep on failing, but if he goes to the right place, however small his merit, he can become a lawyer with the full privilege of practicing in the courts that turn him down. There are men at the bar who say that the real lawyer is developed after his admission and who look upon preliminary training as an unnecessary expense, but gradually these lawyers are growing obsolete along with a certain judge in one of the Southern States who passed an applicant after examining him upon his ancestry, which was found to be satisfactory.

"Above all others," said the late David Dudley Field, speaking of the law, "this science, so vast, so comprehensive and varied in its details, needs to be served with all the aid which institutions, professors and libraries can furnish." To that view the country is slowly coming. So it has happened that there are seventy-two law schools in the United States and that all but seven of them are connected with universities. New York City leads with four schools and

nearly 1,200 students. Chicago is next with three schools and almost 800 students. Washington is third with four schools and more than 700 pupils, and Ann Arbor is fourth with one school with more than 600 students. Twenty years ago the number of students in the law schools of this country was less than 2,000. To-day it is nearly 8,000. The increase in the schools themselves was never so rapid as it is at present. But while it carries with it an improvement in existing conditions and facilities, it is far from realizing the standards which the best interests of the profession require. In Europe young men in order to be lawyers must have collegiate educations. In this country, only a small proportion of the men who become lawyers have been liberally educated. And yet with this lack of training some of the men become lawyers with less than a year of law school study. The schools vary almost as much as the old standard of admission to the bar. The course in the best class of schools is three years, but in the large majority it is only two years. In Georgia there is a college which graduates full fledged lawyers from the raw material in forty weeks. And some of the schools give only six hours a week to the study of law. As a climax to these irregular and unhappy conditions, the lawyer can complain that while philanthropists have endowed every other kind of school and provided for all sorts of training, from the kindergarten to the highest educational development, not a single benefactor has left money to found a



THE LATE WILLIAM G. HAMMOND.



AUSTIN ABBOTT, LL.D.

school for educating lawyers. A few of the schools have had gifts in one form or another. None is fully endowed and few have any endowment. There is an undoubted surplus in certain departments of education, but it is not fallen upon the law schools. The rich men depend upon the lawyers to protect their interests and much of their wealth is due to their judgment and fidelity, but in the wills, science, theology and charity are remembered while legal education is forgotten. Naturally the lawyers do not like this and they have gradually come to realize that there must be a movement to place the interests of legal education upon a higher plane so that it may command increasingly the respect not only of themselves but of the world generally. It is true that few of us really appreciate the importance of good lawyers until we get into personal difficulties, and yet, there is not a moment in the day when the country and the people are not in the keeping of the members of the bar. Business, legislation and even the society of the times are regulated to a very large degree by them.

An illustration of the intimate connection of the bar with the public life of the United States has been shown in interesting statistics which have been compiled by Mr. J. H. Patton, Jr., of the Boston bar. As condensed by Judge Dillon they are as follows: "They show that of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence 25 were lawyers, and so were 30 out of 55 members of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Of the 3,122 Senators of the

United States since 1787, 2,068 have been lawyers; of the 11,889 representatives, 5,832 have been lawyers. The average membership of lawyers in both branches of Congress from the beginning has been 53 per cent. In the present Constitutional Convention of the State of New York 133 out of the 175 members are members of the bar. Lawyers constitute, as nearly as can be ascertained, one in every four hundred of the male population of the United States at the present time. The statistics show, with one exception, that in the legislatures of all the States the legal profession has, and lawyers have had, a membership excessively greater in proportion to its number in the population of the State. Not less marked is the influence of the bar in the executive departments of the Federal and State governments. Of the 24 presidents, 19 have been lawyers, and Mr. Benton states that 'of the 1,157 governors of all the States, 578 of the 978 whose occupations I have been able to ascertain have been lawyers.'

"It is scarcely necessary to mention the fact that the entire body of the other co-ordinate department of the National and State governments—the Judiciary—have been members of the profession." Judge Dillon continues: "And in our polity the Judiciary have a power and are clothed with a duty unique in the history of the governments—viz., the power and duty to declare legislative enactments and executive acts which are in conflict with our written constitutions, to be for that reason void and of no effect. In this America has taught the world the greatest lesson in government and law it has ever learned—namely, that law is not binding alone upon the subject and that the conception of law never reaches its full development until it attains complete supremacy in the form of written constitutions, which are the supreme law of the land, since their provisions are obligatory both upon the State and upon those subjected to its rule and equally enforceable against both, and therefore *law* in the strictest sense of the term."

Mr. Edmund Wetmore has very accurately said: "More is required of the lawyer in this country than is required of the same profession anywhere else in the world." He adds that, "the rigid distinction between attorney and counsel, common law practitioner, and chancery solicitor so established and familiar in England, has no counterpart here," and he gives this comprehensive account of the duties of the American lawyer: "If he is in fairly extensive practice he is called upon not only to conduct litigated cases, some of which may involve questions of the highest public importance, or to draw contracts or wills, or give counsel as to doubtful questions of legal rights or duties, but to act as confidential adviser in family or business affairs of deep moment, and where the value of his counsel and direction depends not so much upon his technical knowledge as upon his discretion, integrity and wisdom."

It manifestly follows that anything which improves the education and character of the members of this most liberal and comprehensive of the professions is a vast benefit to the country in all its relations, and able lawyers throughout the country have turned their attention and given their approval and assistance to a movement to advance the standards of legal training and to increase the requirements for admission to the bar. In this direction the law schools have done great work, but in some of the States the lawyers themselves have brought about reforms. It is the same question that the medical profession has had to deal with—to check the evil which was thriving in nearly every section of the country and which prospered through money-making medical colleges which turned out physicians by the thousands who were poorly qualified and dangerous to the community. In New York the control of the matter of admission to the bar, which since 1846 had



PRESIDENT HENRY WADE ROGERS.

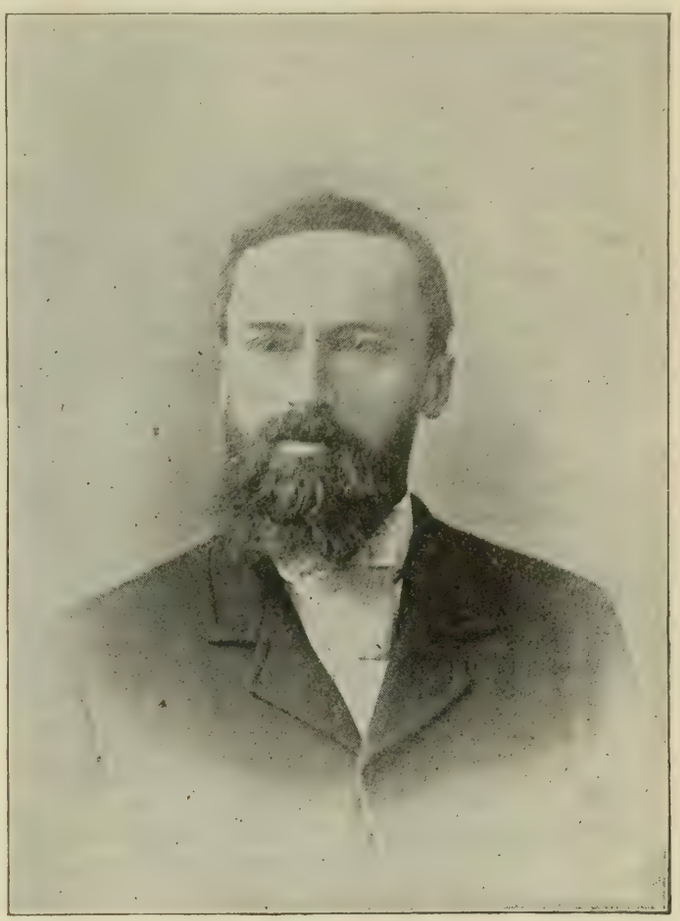
remained with the Appellate Tribunal of the Supreme Court, was in 1880 given to the General Term of the Supreme Court with rigid rules requiring certain standards. The result has been a decided improvement. Five years ago in Connecticut the system, which had become very lax, was changed, resulting in the appointment of a committee chosen by the judges of the highest court, two representing the court itself and two members representing the Yale Law School, and two representing the bar in different counties of the State. No one can be admitted unless he has received the recommendation of this board or unless he is either a graduate of some college or some high school, or has been admitted to some school and has passed what is called the en-

trance examination. "This system has given entire satisfaction," was the report made by Judge Augustus M. Fenn to the American Bar Association.

A third illustration of recent improvement is found in Ohio, one of whose lawyers, Mr. John M. Smedes, describes it as follows: "In Ohio for nearly twenty years all students have had to be examined before the Supreme Court, and until the present year they had to produce evidence that they had been studying as students for at least two years. Now that has been increased to three years. The Supreme Court appoints a commission, and all students have to go to Columbus and be examined before those commissioners. After a student has passed the examination before those commissioners, the Supreme Court can require a further oral examination if it desires, and if, upon the report of those commissioners, a student is found to have passed a satisfactory examination, then he is sworn and enrolled as a member of the bar."

In the other States improvements have been made, but there is a feeling that much remains to be done. At the present time the law schools are setting forth influences and activities that are quietly but gradually producing results. Through the work of the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association the various men and interests of the question are being brought together for the common cause. There has been—and there is yet—a complication in the very decided differences of the educational systems. There are three of these systems—the case system, which teaches exclusively by the study of cases; the text-book system, and the lecture system. Each of these has its advocates, and some of the most brilliant of recent legal writing has been produced by the contestants of the different plans. Excepting a few of the law schools the usual plan is a compromise, the text-book system predominating. In the South the lecture holds sway. In some schools the case system and the text-book system are combined; in others lectures and text-books are used together, and in others all three of the methods are employed.

Two years ago the special committee of the American Bar Association was requested to take the matter in charge and since then strong work has been done. Not only have the colleges increased and the standards of admission been improved, but there has been secured a general recognition of the necessity of better legal education for the best interests of not only the profession itself but the people generally. Those who have been members of the committee are Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, the distinguished legal educator and constitutional lawyer, who was president of the association when the section was formed; the late Dr. William G. Hammond, a noted scholar, who was Chancellor of the Iowa State University, afterward Dean of the St. Louis Law School, and chairman of the committee until his death; Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, formerly Dean of the Faculty of the Ann Arbor Law School and now President of the Northwestern University; Dr. Austin Abbott, Dean of the Law School of the University of the City of New York; Hon. S. E. Baldwin, son of the late Governor Baldwin, grandson of Roger Sherman, Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale, and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Connecticut; Professor James B. Thayer, of the Harvard Law School, and George M. Sharp, Esq., of Baltimore, Lecturer on Insurance Law at



HON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

Yale, and representing the South in the movement. Dr. Rogers and Mr. Sharp have been on the committee since its organization. These gentlemen, with Dr. Hammond until the time of his death, did the most of the work. Combining experience with scholarship, the members of the committee gave their time and attention to the interests of the cause. They made a full report on the subject to the Commissioner of Education. In this they recognized that a longer course than two years is impracticable for the greater number of schools. "The importance of well trained lawyers is greater now than at any time in history," they say. "The law has become so complex and extensive with the multitude of decisions and statutes that a higher training is indispensable. A publishing company in a late advertisement offers to the bar full reports of 75,000 cases decided in the courts of the United States (State and National), since January 1, 1887. The difference between the law to-day and that of fifty years ago may be illustrated by an observation of Professor E. J. Phelps in recent article on education. 'It is easy to find single opinions in which more authorities are cited than were men-



GEORGE M. SHARP, ESQ.,
Secretary Section on Legal Education of the A. B. A.

tioned by Marshall in the whole thirty years of his unexampled judicial life, and briefs that contain more cases than Webster referred to in all the arguments that he ever delivered.'" Viewing the circumstances and conditions as broadly as they could, the committee recommend three things in connection with the two years' course: 1, That for those to whom a longer course of study is possible, provision be made in the schools for post graduate courses where the subject of general jurisprudence and public law shall be taught; 2, a system of electives in which students shall be required, in addition to the usual course in private law, to pursue at least a certain number of subjects in public law, international law, the history and theory of law, comparative jurisprudence and the science of government; 3, better preliminary training, if practicable. "A large proportion of the schools require no entrance examination," says the committee, "and in none of them is the entrance examination equivalent to that of the A. B. degree in any reputable college in the country."

The suggestion is made by Mr. Sharp that legal education may in course of time become embodied in the plans of university extension, although this proposition has not been formally discussed or considered. In the recent meeting of the committee a very remarkable paper was submitted by Mr. Smith, editor of the *American Lawyer*, wherein it was shown by tables combining all the cases decided last year, and classified by States and points decided, that more than forty per cent. of the points turned on the question of procedure, having no relation whatever to the merits of the cases, and it was singular that in this showing there appeared to be no difference between the Code and Common Law States.

The movement has been peculiarly fortunate in drawing to its assistance some of the ablest lawyers and writers of the day. Such for instance as Judge Dillon, Judge Baldwin, Dr. Austin Abbott, Professor Keener, of Columbia; Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, of Yale; Professor Gray, of Harvard; Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton; Dr. Henry Wade Rogers and many others. The paper of Professor Woodrow Wilson on Legal Education for Undergraduates offers some new points and the following paragraph bears especially upon one phase of the subject: "The method of instruction should at every step be both historical and comparative. No other method has the slightest claim to be called philosophical. For by the philosophy of law I do not mean its metaphysics; I mean its rational explanation; and no explanation of law can be rational which does not make it clear why and how law came into existence, what are the essential and what the accidental contrasts and differences between particular systems, and what the principles are which everywhere prevail, and under whatever circumstances, as if by a sort of radical necessity. And here let me pay my compliments in passing to the question whether



PROFESSOR JAMES B. THAYER.

the law, when taught as a profession, should be taught by the inductive use of cases or by the deductive use of principles already extracted from the cases and formulated in texts. The teaching of law as a profession should no more be irrational than the teaching of it as part of a liberal education or as a preparation for law studies. The case method, therefore, falls short and is slavish if it stops in each instance with the first case in a series. Where did the courts get their principle from in the first case, if there was indeed neither statute nor precedent, and, if there was a statute, what guided them to its interior meaning? Such are the questions which reveal to the student, when successfully answered, the real genesis and significance of law. In like manner, the text-book method is neither philosophical nor really instructive unless the principles made use of are challenged, cross questioned and made to give a rational account of themselves."

Judge Dillon says that in his judgment "adequate instruction in historical, comparative and general jurisprudence is an essential part of a thorough course of legal education," and he recommends "to all of the law schools of the country that such instructions be made a distinct and specific branch of the course of required study therein."

Dr. Austin Abbott, in a very able paper on existing questions of legal education, foresees a great development in the law of this country. He says: "I hazard nothing in predicting that American jurisprudence will soon be recognized as being as far in advance of the common law of the books as a true democratic commonwealth is in advance of a monarchial government by edict and decree."

It is significant of the progress that has been made that the recent meeting of the section which has this in charge was the largest it has ever had. Prominent lawyers from all parts of the country, while deploring the evils that must yet be corrected, gave confident reports that a constant advance would be made and that in every respect the profession was improving. Better lawyers mean better laws and less litigation, fewer contentions and a wider harmony in all the interests of life. For this reason the question has for the country at large a strong and abiding interest.

A TRAGIC SEQUEL TO "RAMONA."

BY EDWARD B. HOWELL.

DURING the night of September 20, 1894, the teacher of the government school on the Pachango Indian reservation, Mrs. Mary J. Platt, was called to her door and struck down by the hand of an assassin, who then placed her body in the centre of the floor, covered it with stove-wood and set it afire. The building was burned to ashes. It was a tragic culmination of a tragic history.

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, "Ramona," was written with a purpose. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was one of the efficient causes in the overthrow of slavery. "Ramona" was intended in like manner to right some of the wrongs of the Indian, and especially of the Indians of Southern California. But these Indians have been in one of the uttermost corners of the United States, and the accomplished authoress died in her prime leaving her work unfinished. The people of the United States are busy and interested in their immediate environment, and Indian agents are not all philanthropists,—not even all honest; so on the whole, "Ramona" has not wrought a reform.

Old-time residents of Southern California remember the incident of the ejection of the Temecula Indians from the lands which they had long occupied and which they considered their own. The permission to occupy them had been verbal and had been given many years before by the Spanish signor who had more acres than he knew what to do with. But this sort of a title was not regarded as *fee simple* in the courts of the United States, and the Indians did not know it. So when an action in ejectment was brought against them in a court over the mountains at San Diego, and judgment was obtained against them by default, this simple-minded people were really not aware of what was taking place until the sheriff began to drive them from their homes. It was a lawful proceeding from the standpoint of the American lawyer, but from the standpoint of the Indian it was gross injustice.

The story of this Indian grievance is eloquently told in "Ramona." Readers of the book will remember how Alessandro, when at last assured of the love of Ramona, a love which she knew would cost her her home, returns to Temecula for the purpose of providing her a home among his own people, but what is his grief and astonishment to find them broken and scattered, and white men in possession of their homes. The principal fragment of the tribe, to the number of about two hundred, went to Pachango, a little valley six or eight miles further up in the mountains, where they still live.

On a vacation tour last year into some of the byways of Southern California with a companion I made a visit to Pachango Valley. It was noon on a warm day of mid-September when our thirsty horse plunged into the waters of the Santa Margarita or Temecula River, just above the narrow portal where it enters Temecula Canyon on its way to the ocean.



AT THE HEAD OF PACHANGO VALLEY, MOUNT PETO MAR IN BACKGROUND.

A ranchman with a four-horse load of wood was watering his horses on the bank.

"Is this water used anywhere for irrigation?" we asked him.

"Not now," he replied. "The Temecula Indians used to take it out onto that *mesa* over there. The mounds you passed on the hill are the ruins of their village."

We looked from the fine stream of water running to waste to the parched and unproductive plain stretching away to the foothills, and it seemed as if Nature as well as the Indians had been wronged when the latter were driven from the land.

Sixteen years, however, had elapsed since that unfortunate day, and the government had had plenty of time and plenty of good land with which to repair the wrong done by the operation of its own laws to these aboriginal inhabitants, who at one time had all the land and all the streams for their own. As we drove on toward Pachango, I fully expected to find that generous reparation had been made. I had always cherished an optimistic faith that the United States was doing the best things possible for the Indian, and that wrongs of any kind only need to be made public to be righted. "Ramona" had so thoroughly advertised the wrongs of this particular tribe that I rather expected to find in Pachango a case where poetic justice had been meted out, but I was doomed to disappointment.

Southern California is a beautiful land in autumn. Nature seems to be dreaming. The dark green of the chaparral along the water courses contrasts with the brown *mesas*, while the outlines of the foothills and more distant mountains are rendered dim and suggestive by the blue haze in which they are veiled. Here and in the hills a column of smoke ascends where some sheep herder is clearing the range for the new feed which will spring up with the coming of the first fall rains. But under the dreamy peace of this scene is concealed a terrible secret,—*Nature is suffering for water.* Everywhere it is the one great need. Men or animals cannot wander far from the known springs and water courses, for the thirsty air drinks the moisture out of their very blood, and if they cannot get water, they perish, just as the vessel that has boiled dry speedily goes to pieces.

We found Pachango to be a little valley about a half a mile in average width, and narrowing back into the mountains a distance of two or three miles. The centre of it is occupied with the broad sandy "wash" characteristic of Southern California streams, on either side of which is a strip of good arable land. In all there is about as much cultivable soil as would make one fair-sized ranch for an American. With plenty of water and high cultivation, it might be adequate for the population of Pachango, *but the valley is waterless.*

I confess to having had a feeling of contempt for the Indian policy of this great government when I discovered that it had given a waterless reservation to these Indians familiar with the art of irrigation. It seems in the nature of a crime against them to thrust them back into a more primitive state of civilization and hold them there. There may be a question as to the wisdom of supplying Indians with food, but there ought to be none concerning supplying

them with the facilities for producing it, and certainly in the arid West water for irrigation is the most important of these.

I know it is objected that the Indian does not make the best use of land, and therefore does not deserve the best land. But certainly the Indian is not the only landholder in the country who is not making the highest use of the land he holds. Yet the government respects and protects the title both to uncultivated and undercultivated lands. Indeed, perhaps the highest cultivation to which land is subjected in the United States is done by Chinese gardeners. Yet the landholders of the country are by no means ready to abdicate in favor of the Chinese.

Everywhere in Pachango are evidences of poverty. The houses are rudely built of adobe or willow poles and are thatched with *tules*. Fortunately no severer weather is experienced here than the chilly season of the winter rains. Such annual crops are raised as mature early in the season. During certain seasons the men go into neighboring valleys in search of work, such as shearing sheep, pruning orchards and vineyards, and gathering fruit. In this way they eke out a meagre living for themselves and their families. An equal number of white men, similarly situated, could hardly accomplish the feat.

Not only is there no water for irrigation, but at the time of our visit the domestic supply was scarce. It was derived from four surface wells, two of which, including that at the government school, were so near dry that a single drawing would bring up only about two quarts of roily water.

"What shall we do for water if the well goes dry?" Mrs. Platt had asked of the Indian agent on the occasion of his last visit.

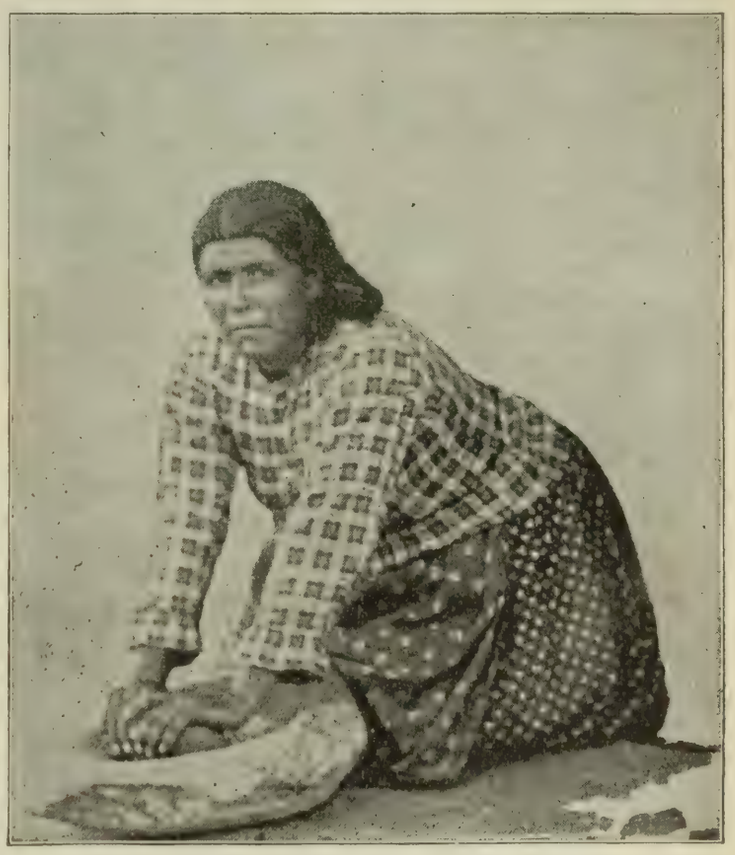
"Do without," was his cheerful response, which goes to show that the said agent was a grim humorist.

With such a ridiculously inadequate water supply, we found that the Indians lacked in personal cleanliness and suffered in health. Domestic animals also suffered for water. I noticed one cadaverous horse with a galled back that was haunting one of the wells like a ghost. The Indians owned some cattle, but had driven them to pasturage at Palma, some twenty miles away, on account of the scarcity of feed and water at Pachango. Hence the entire tribe were compelled to do without milk.

Surface wells are not the only possible supply for the valley. About two miles above the settlement is a canyon containing a series of springs. The land on which they are situated has been secured for the Indians through the disinterested kindness of Dr. Ferrebee, a former post physician. The water is pure and delightfully cool, and running down it forms cascades over rocks and pools in the shade of overhanging trees. It is a supply large enough for the domestic use of the entire reservation if it were properly reservoired and piped through the sandy valley, but it would involve expense which the Indians are unable to meet.

The Mission Indians are naturally a long-lived race. Grevoja Pa, the mother of the chief or "capitan," is nearly one hundred years old. But the tribe has not thriven in Pachango. During the time of their stay in the valley their numbers have been reduced about 25 per cent. A pathetic sight is their little cemetery, dotted thickly with rude crosses marking the graves of children for the most part, and surrounded by a rough barbed wire fence. The graves were decorated with bits of colored glass and broken porcelain and other evidences of simple but affectionate care.

On our arrival at Pachango we pitched our camp not far from the government schoolhouse, and speedily formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Platt, the teacher. We found her to be a middle-aged and matronly widow, who having been bereaved of husband and children early in married life, had given up her life to teaching and for three years had been teaching on



INDIAN WOMAN GRINDING CORN.

the Pachango reservation. At that time she was the only white person residing on the reservation and she gave us a hearty welcome as members of her own race. She delighted us by inviting us to dinner, for we were glad of a change from our own mess; and she bargained with me that we would have fried chicken if I would decapitate the fowl—a performance for which she had an aversion.

That meal was one long to be remembered. Our appetites were whetted. The chicken was done to a turn. But best of all was the conversation with which our hostess entertained us until late in the night. She told us of her work, of the customs,



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDING.



AN INDIAN FAMILY AT HOME.

character, and hardships of the Indians, with whom she deeply sympathized. Prior to her coming the teachers had made short stays. The Indians, living within a few miles of the lands of which they felt they had been robbed by white men, were in an ugly mood toward all whites. While not offering violence to the teachers, they would come about the schoolhouse at night, and make all sorts of disagreeable noises that were quite wearing on the nerves of the teachers.

Mrs. Platt pursued a different policy with them. When the lamps were lit at night, she would leave the blinds up, and go about her tasks, paying no attention to guttural noises without, or to the dusky faces at the windows. Her fearlessness at length won the admiration of the Indians. One night the chief of the tribe, Capitan Mateo Pa, called on her.

"You no coward," said he. "You brave woman. You no afraid?"

"Afraid!" answered Mrs. Platt. "What is there to be afraid of? I am not afraid of the Indians, and if bad white men come here, the Indians will take care of me."

This made a profound impression on Mateo. From that time he seemed to feel that his tribe was charged with the duty of protecting her. The Indians ceased to molest her. At one time when the men were going away for outside work the capitan compelled one of them to stay at home to see that no harm came to the teacher. Mrs. Platt saw him looking woe begone.

"Why did you not go with the rest, Joaquin?" she asked him.

"Capitan told me to take care of Mistra," he answered.

Mrs. Platt thereupon assured him that she could take care of herself, and sent him off after the rest.

She also discovered incidentally by the talk of school children that on one occasion when a white desperado had escaped from the jail at Temecula, Mateo Pa brought his blankets during the night and slept on the porch of the schoolhouse as a guard.

"My grandmother," said Mrs. Platt, "was the means of saving the village of Oxford from being burned by Indians in the pioneer days of New York. She had been kind to them when others had been heartless, and an Indian lad who remembered her kindness brought her word of the proposed attack at great risk to himself. When the Indians came a few nights later, they found the village thoroughly guarded. So you see," added Mrs. Platt, pleasantly, "I have inherited a friendship for the Indian."

Mrs. Platt saw the best side of the Indian character. She told us of the bright little boy of Mateo Pa, who had died a few months before after a long siege of scarlet fever. The little fellow was a great favorite with Grevoja Pa, his grandmother. Often at school he would tell his teacher some incident of her childhood which she had related to him. One such incident was concerning the building of the Pala Mission. While the older Indians were in the chapel learning their catechism, the children, Grevoja Pa among the rest, were making adobe bricks, and if they failed to make their daily quota they were punished.

She told us of the generosity of the Indians. How little Chico had been indignant when she offered him pay for a ewer his grandmother had sent her, and how Martin Verdugo, a mere lad, had supported a large family by his own work during the sickness of his step-father. She told us how old blind Bibiana who lived alone became possessed of the idea that she



GREVOJA PA, OLDEST WOMAN OF THE PACHANGO INDIANS.

had seen the devil, and that he was haunting her. The Indians held a *fiesta* about her cabin for a week to charm the devil away. But one of the participants told Mrs. Platt: "Poor old Bibiana! She thinks she sees the devil. We know she does not. We go to please her."

The dealings of the agent, who lived at Los Angeles, with the Indians had made Mrs. Platt quite incensed. He had sent word forbidding the Indians to cut wood to sell. She had written back that the Indians had always been allowed to cut wood, this being one of their few sources of revenue; and to forbid them would only make thieves of them. They never cut down a large tree, but only trim off the branches. The agent finally was compelled to concede the privilege.

The Indians had wanted wire to fence their fields. The agent sent them word to cut their posts and he would send the wire. The Indians had no faith in the promise. "Humph!" said they on receiving the word. "When he sends fencing, we will get posts."

Mrs. Platt called a meeting of the Indians and argued with them for two hours to induce them to get their posts ready and rely upon the promise of the agent. Three of them did so, but when they sent for the fencing the answer came from the agent, "First come, first served. There is no fencing left." At the time of our visit, the cemetery was the only fenced field in Pachango.

Our presence on the reservation would have been most unwelcome had it not been for Mrs. Platt. The Indians were very sullen and unapproachable. I leveled a camera at a group at some distance, but before I could get it fairly focused it had cleared the field as effectually as if it had been a gatling gun. But Mrs. Platt's presence with us wrought a transformation in their demeanor. Even old Grevoja Pa consented to have her picture taken, and went into her cabin to "dress up." This consisted in removing the sandals from her feet and tying a kerchief over her head. We would have preferred her picture as she was at first, but she did not consult us as to her attire.

The women of Pachango exhibit remarkable skill in needlework and basketry. I cherish among my treasures a basket obtained of Mrs. Platt which was used in their *fiestas* for the dead. Letters are wrought in the basket conveying a message to the dead friend. I had to smuggle the basket off the reservation, for the women who can do such work are growing old and the specimens of their work more and more scarce.

Since my visit to Pachango, I have followed with interest the work of this noble and self-sacrificing teacher. The last letter I received from her was last December, and is as follows:

Dear Sir:

Your letter came while I was very ill, and since I have been able to resume my work on the reservation there has been *so much* to do that has demanded immediate attention that I have not had time to reply to it till now, 10 o'clock, p.m.

Last summer the allotting agent came out and allotted the land to our Indians, so there is no hope now of their ever having anything any better. There was no more land purchased. The allotment was made of the little valley of Pachango only.

Since school opened in September there have been four deaths on this reservation, making an average of one every month. Our new agent has asked to have the water from the springs piped to the reservation, but nothing has been done about it yet.

To-day men began the work of sinking our well deeper. They have orders to *dig* till they get a sufficient supply of water. Until now we have suffered for water about as usual.

The agent has asked to have the school building finished, and said for me to state how I wished to have it done, and I could have it so. The Indians seem to like the new agent very much.

With kind regards for yourself and family, and wishing you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Very truly yours,

MARY J. PLATT.

The next news that I received from Pachango was contained in the following telegram to the San Francisco *Examiner*:

SAN DIEGO, September 24.—Mrs. Mary J. Platt, teacher at the Indian school on the Pachango reservation near Temecula, is thought to have been foully murdered by Indians last Thursday night, and the government building burned to conceal the crime. Her charred remains were found in the ruins.

The Pachango reservation is in the southern part of Riverside County and is somewhat isolated, the government school being some six miles from the telegraph station at Temecula. The government building was quite a large structure, comprising the schoolroom and residence under one roof. Mrs. Mary J. Platt, a widow of about forty years of age, was the principal at the Pachango school, and on the night of the tragedy was alone in the house with her ten-year-old niece, Hattie Leslie.

The crime committed on Thursday night bears all the evidences of the cunning work of Indian fiends. Mrs. Platt was either stunned or killed outright, thrown on the floor, oak wood piled around her and her body cremated, while in the next room the little girl slept peacefully, to be awakened by flames scorching her hand. She ran through the room where her aunt lay roasting under the burning wood, and in her night clothes reached the house of a friendly Indian.



THE BELL TOWER AT PALA MISSION.

COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

The statement is made openly that the crime was committed by one or more Indians, and the circumstances are such as to warrant the accusation. Since the tragedy it has developed that some time in the early part of last week a young buck attending the Indian school at Perris, some distance from the Pachango school, had been expelled for some breach of discipline and

returned to the Pachango reservation. To be revenged on the authorities he began industriously to circulate a report that the Indian children there were being shamefully abused and half starved. This was readily believed by the older Indians, who had heard of goings-on at the school under the ex-superintendent, who recently absconded, and the tales told by several young squaws who were sent home to their parents convinced the latter that the morality preached by the superintendent was no better than their own.

On the day of the murder old Matteo Pa, the chief at Pachango, called on Mrs. Platt and told her what he had heard. He demanded the amount of the fare to Perris and return, saying he would go and investigate for himself, and if things were as reported there would be trouble. Mrs. Platt tried to appease the angry chief, and refused his request, thinking the report groundless, and not wishing to create any excitement among her own *protégés* she promised to investigate the rumor herself. Matteo Pa went away very angry, threatening among other things to have her school closed. This and the chief's surly manner caused Mrs. Platt some uneasiness, and she wrote to the Indian Agent, Francisco Estudillo, at Colton, telling him of the threat and that she was alarmed. She requested that if he did not hear from her again within three or four days to come down and settle matters. This letter and a telegram from Temecula announcing the burning of the government building at Pachango and the finding of Mrs. Platt's body arrived at Colton an hour apart.

I will leave the reader to draw his own moral from this tale, but I am by no means sure that that moral should be the aphorism of General Sherman that "The only good Indian is a dead one."



CEMETERY AT PACHANGO.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

ELECTION NIGHT IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

MR. JULIAN RALPH begins the November *Scribner's* with a graphic article under the above title, and we quote from his pen picture of that exciting journalistic juncture.

"The first news, even from close at hand, is always of one pattern. It consists of the returns of the brown-stone Republican districts, where there is only one vote or two to each house. It is easily counted, and so it is the first in hand. Along with it come calculations by the Press Association reporters—sent in on manifold sheets and reading like this: '48 *districts, official, give Republican vote of* 3,942; *Democrat*, 1,879; *same districts last year gave Republican*, 3,796; *Democratic*, 2,100.' The chief one of the men who is taking the city returns is a born mathematician. He knows and loves figures, and handles them as Morphy played with chessmen. He employs ingenious, labor-saving, peculiar and personal ways of dealing with them, and these blind dispatches that rain in on him to the number of 600 or 700 during the night, he subjects to his logarithms and formulas with what looks like invulnerable patience, until—twenty times in the night—they tell him a growing and a widening story of ruin for one party and triumph for the other. At such times he seeks out each man engaged in similar work and says, 'Did I tell you that Maynard was running behind the Democratic ticket? Well, he's running 10,000 behind.' Later, he made it 12,000, then 15,000, and at last about 20,000 behind.

"In the mean time the office begins to fill with people never seen there except on election nights, and with men who only come when great news is stirring. The latter were the New York correspondents of the great newspapers of the country, and of Canada and England. These were business-like. They whispered to the managing editor. They wanted figures, they wanted proof-sheets, they wanted the editorial utterance of the paper that was to appear next morning, and they wanted reasons for the turn the voting was taking in Brooklyn and Buffalo, where the people overturned the governments. Others were the editorial writers, among them those who only work in the daytime and those who never come to the office at all, but send their essays in by mail and messenger. They know little of the methods of any department of a newspaper except their own, and the fact was betrayed in their uneasiness, their surprised look when they saw the main workroom brilliant, lighted as the streets at noon—and crowded; with a hush upon it that they did not expect, suppressing their after-dinner tendency to talk. They noticed, too, that the office-boys vouchsafed them no deference, but elbowed them out of the way. And when they essayed to joke with the Washington correspondent and the Albany man, one of those gentlemen said 'Yes—yes; but I am busy; excuse me.' With the editorial writers had come some notable public men found at the clubs and eager to come down and get the news—a federal senator, a bibulous Western editor, a judge or two, and a general of the regular army. There is no reverence among newspaper men. They know humanity too well not to see beneath the mere uniforms and robes by which men are told apart. So, presently, these gentlemen withdrew to the *sanctums* where the art manager and his assistants bustled to and fro among them in order to display the bulletins out of the windows. But the notables endured the discomfort, while one of the editors went to and fro, getting outlines of the exciting election from the managing editor."

FORESTS AND FOREST FIRES.

THE *Engineering Magazine* for November gives first place to a paper by John Gifford on "The Causes and Effects of Great Forest Fires." He urges our need of an adequate forestry regulation which will "always produce the largest amount of useful forest products on the smallest area possible, with the least expense."

SOME SIDE ISSUES OF FORESTRY.

Mr. Gifford urges that every one who owns land should become a forester in a small way. He tells of some of the smaller uses that timber and brush can be put to.

"We waste timber. Owing to its abundance at present it enters into the majority of constructions, while architects agree that brick and stone are not only better, but in the end cheaper. The government must do its part in setting aside and carefully caring for large masses of trees in places unfit for agriculture. The farmer must do his part, which is the important part, in growing a few acres of trees on his farm where the soil is poor, not only to furnish him with fuel and lumber but to shield his crops. A small tract of forest may yield many minor products by no means minor in importance to our needy farmers. Pine knots may be slivered and sold by the bunch in cities at a good price. Even pitch was once extracted from our common pitch pine. Sassafras and cedar yield valuable oils and a still for the process is not expensive. Many low waste places are fit for the growing of basket willows. The black oak

and other trees yield tannin and dye. At one time in south Jersey the gathering of sumac leaves for tanning was an important industry. For many years the sumac has been cultivated in Sicily. The woods of many trees are fitted for special uses; the bilsted for market baskets, the persimmon (the only northern representative of the ebony family) for shuttles, white cedar for hollow-ware, maples for sugar, pine slabs for paper, holly for fancy articles, or the chestnut and walnut, which need little care and yield handsome returns. From a forestry standpoint underbrush is of value. Let the farmer grow the huckleberry, laurel for rustic work, or many other shrubs which will increase his income, and at the same time preserve forest conditions on a small part of his land. Unity in this respect on the part of the farmers will support many small industries in every locality, and then the forests will become evenly distributed in small well-cared-for patches over all the country. This is the true solution of the forest fire problem."

HOW FIRES ARE STARTED.

The writer gives four principal ways in which these destructive conflagrations are started.

"Forest fires are started in four ways: incendiaries, careless individuals, locomotives, and lightning. By far the most serious sources of origin are the criminal dastards who purposely set them, since they select the proper place at the proper time. By means of fire wood thieves hide their tracks, and many people out of revenge fire an enemy's wood. Years ago charcoal burners set fire to woods in order to buy the charred wood cheaply since it was then fit only for charcoal."

THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT.

The annihilation brought by the fiercer fires need not be explained. But the regular burnings due to carelessness, etc., are destructive, too, in a lesser degree.

"Fire is very destructive to cranberry bogs and cedar swamps. It is necessary to dig deep trenches in order to check its headway, because it burns deep into the peat and appears here and there in unexpected places several feet away. The bed of a cedar swamp consists of several feet of humus. The bottom is covered with logs, ferns and spongy mosses. The principal moss is spahagnum, which is collected and baled for nurserymen. It is used in packing plants for shipment, owing to its ability to hold moisture. Let me emphasize the value of this moss. Although almost indispensable to the florist, its collection ought to be prohibited at least to a certain extent. Noted for its ability to retain moisture, it can undergo an extreme amount of dessication and still recover. In these swamps streams divide into many streamlets which percolate throughout this mass of material. The foliage of the cedar is so dense that the sun only feebly penetrates. Rain is retained, and instead of rushing in a flood to the sea or rapidly evaporating is restrained and gradually distributed. Cedar forests are, therefore, natural reservoirs of water, effecting a natural irrigation; but the owners of them, for fear of fires, cut the trees in a sappy state when fit only for an inferior grade of shingles and laths, or even hop poles and rails. An uncertain water supply is, of course, the result, since all the rivers of south Jersey rise in swamps and bogs within its own borders.

"Young timber is usually killed above ground by fire. Large timber often apparently recovers, but it is always more or less affected. Its vitality is reduced so that insects invade and devour it, and charred wood is always of less value because disagreeable to handle. From the stump of burnt or cut oak many scions spring. These were used for hoop-poles a few years ago, but now, owing to the substitution of kegs for barrels and iron for wooden hoops, there is practically no demand. The butts are often gathered, however, for umbrella handles. Some trees can endure more heat than others. The fittest in that respect survive, while other more valuable species perish. The pines are rapidly disappearing, and if fires continue there will be nothing whatever left to hold these sands but low scrub oak and other brush."

GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD.

APROPOS of the retirement of General Howard, U. S. A., on November 8, the November *Chautauquan* contains an interview with the General reported by Herbert Johnston, who thus prefaces the account of his conversation with General Howard:

"By the limit of age Major-General Oliver Otis Howard retires from the United States army on November 8, his sixty-fourth birthday, after forty-four years of active military service. His personal history and military record are unique and full of interest. At eleven he was a poor boy struggling for an education; at nineteen a college graduate; at twenty-four a graduate of the West Point Military Academy and a lieutenant in the army of the United States; later he became a leader in twenty-two battles; was under fire and a participant in almost as many engagements, counting his campaigns with the Indians, as Fighting Phil Sheridan, all the while rapidly winning distinction and promotion. General Howard retires from active service in the regular army standing next in rank to the commanding general, but one step removed from the highest command in the military service of the United States."

AS A CADET AT WEST POINT.

General Howard had the unusual experience of entering West Point after graduation from college (Bowdoin). Mr. Johnston asked him how he got on as a "Plebe." (He was nineteen when he entered the Military Academy.)

"As I went in September I was not regarded exactly as a Plebe, but they called me a 'Sep.' All the time I was a cadet I was called 'Sep' Howard. This is the usual custom with cadets who enter the academy in September."

"I presume you did not altogether escape that

menial part of the service expected of every new cadet?"

"Well," said the General, "I think there was never any menial part. The elder classes sometimes made a new cadet bring water a little more than he should for his turn; for example, there would be four cadets in a tent, and if the fourth one in happened to be what they called a fourth-class man, or the 'Plebe,' the others would say, 'Come, Plebe, get us a pail of water.' Generally, the Plebe, to please them, would go off and get the water. I do not know whether all did it or not. But I never had any experience of the kind."

THE BATTLES HE HAS FOUGHT.

"In how many battles did you engage during the war, General?"

"Twenty-two sizable battles all together," said General Howard. "Bull Run was the first sizable battle in which I took part. I was then a colonel commanding a brigade of New England troops in General Heintzelman's division."

"Upon mention of this, his first notable battle, I remembered that it was for gallantry and courage in this engagement that he was made a brigadier general of volunteers. That was in September, 1861, and from this time forward his promotions came rapidly. In 1862 he served in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, during which he lost his right arm.

"Referring to this period he said: 'At the battle of Fair Oaks, the first day of June, 1862, while leading a charge with part of my brigade across the enemy's line, I was wounded twice, first by a ball through my forearm, afterward another struck my elbow and lodged up near the shoulder, breaking the bone pretty badly. That was about half past ten in the morning. At the field hospital about five o'clock in the afternoon, after a consultation by several physicians, the arm was amputated and buried there in Virginia soil.'"

A GOD-FEARING SOLDIER.

"Is there not something of a prejudice among soldiers against the Christian in the military service?"

"Oh, no," said General Howard; "on the contrary, the soldiers, all things being equal, relied more upon the man who feared God and tried to keep His commandments. A man might be a professing Christian and yet be a weak, sniveling, good-for-nothing fellow—and they considered all such as hypocrites; but the man who loved and feared God did his duty better, kept his gun cleaner, and minded his own business more, and did every duty with self-sacrifice and fearlessness. Because a man was a Christian he lost no credit either with his company or with his commander. And, then, you know, that in a large force like ours in the field, large numbers of them were Christian men. Sometimes whole companies, from the commander of the company to the last private, came out right from our Sunday schools and churches—even ministers were commanders."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S FIRST BOOK.

IN the November *McClure's* Mr. Kipling makes two pages of what will be delicious reading to his admirers, on "My First Book." He draws a convulsingly witty picture of the periodical conception and birth of those verses in the Indian newspaper office where he was employed as sub-editor. "Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length to-day. You giving more soon? One-third column just proper. Always can take on third page.'

"Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as '*Ek aur chiz*'—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic, because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with Old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his f's cut away to make long s's.

"And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper."

It was quite the fashion for the young officers and reporters and civil servants in the great Indian Empire to take a little canter on Pegasus now and then, and the campfire lights gave good setting for these lays, accompanied by the plunk of a banjo. People wrote to Kipling that he ought to publish his verses in a book. "A real book was out of the question, but I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price, if I did not use the office time. Also, I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire-stitched, to imitate a D.O. Government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all Government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply-postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees and was transferred from the publisher, the left hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my in-

juring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements."

CONAN DOYLE AND ROBERT BARR.

MR. ROBERT BARR gets a vast amount of fun out of his "real conversation" with Conan Doyle, which is published in the November *McClure's*. Skipping Mr. Barr's facetiousness, we quote from Dr. Doyle's explanation of his view that the critics he would choose would be "his fellow workers or schoolboys. A fellow author knows the difficulties I have to contend with, and he appreciates the effect I am trying to attain; his criticism, even if severe, would be helpful and intelligent. A schoolboy, on the other hand, seems to give his verdict on a book by intuition, but he rarely makes a mistake. See how the schoolboys of the world have made 'Treasure Island' their own. Of course, I would not expect an accurate estimate of 'Robert Elsmere' from a schoolboy.

"*Barr.* I suppose an author would hardly like to slate another author's work—publicly. Besides, he would be compelled, as a matter of self-prctection, to keep up the pretense that there is such a thing as literature in England at the present moment. But there is Mr. Howells who has no English axe to grind, and he, from the calm, serene, unprejudiced atmosphere of New York, frankly admits that literature in England is a thing of the past, and that the authors of to-day do not understand even the rudiments of their business. Of course, you agree with him?

"*Doyle.* I think there never was a time when there was a better promise. There are at least a dozen men and women who have made a deep mark, and who are still young. No one can say how far they may go. Some of them are sure to develop, for the past shows us that fiction is an art which improves up to the age of fifty or so. With fuller knowledge of life comes greater power in describing it.

"*Barr.* A dozen! You always were a generous man, Doyle. Who are the talented twelve, so that I may cable to Howells.

"*Doyle.* There are more than a dozen—Barrie, Kipling, Mrs. Olive Schreiner, Sarah Grand, Miss Harradan, Gilbert Parker, Quiller-Couch, Hall Caine, Stevenson, Stanley Weyman, Anthony Hope, Crockett, Rider Haggard, Jerome, Zangwill, Clark Russell, George Moore—many of them under thirty and few of them much over it. There are others, of course. These names just happen to occur to me.

MR. DOYLE'S NOTION OF ART IN FICTION.

"*Doyle.* We talk so much about art that we tend to forget what this art was ever invented for. It was to amuse mankind—to help the sick and the dull and the weary. If Scott and Dickens have done this for millions, they have done well by their art.

"*Barr.* You don't think, then, that the object of all fiction is to draw life as it is?

"*Doyle.* Where would Gulliver and Don Quixote and Dante and Goethe be if that were so? No; the object of fiction is to interest, and the best fiction is that which interests most. If you can interest by drawing life as it is, by all means do so. But there is no reason why you should object to your neighbor using other means.

"*Barr.* You do not approve of the theological novel then?

"*Doyle.* Oh, yes! I do, if it is made interesting. I think the age of fiction is coming—the age when religious and social and political changes will all be effected by means of the novelist. Look, within recent years, how much has been done by such books as 'Looking Backward' or 'Robert Elsmere.' Everybody is educated now, but comparatively few are very educated. To get an idea to penetrate to the masses of the people you must put fiction round it, like sugar round a pill. No statesman and no ecclesiastic will have the influence on public opinion which the novelist of the future will have. If he has strong convictions, he will have wonderful facilities for impressing them on others. Still his first business will always be to interest. If he can't get his sugar right, people will refuse his pill."

LORD KELVIN ON JOULE.

A Scientific Honeymoon.

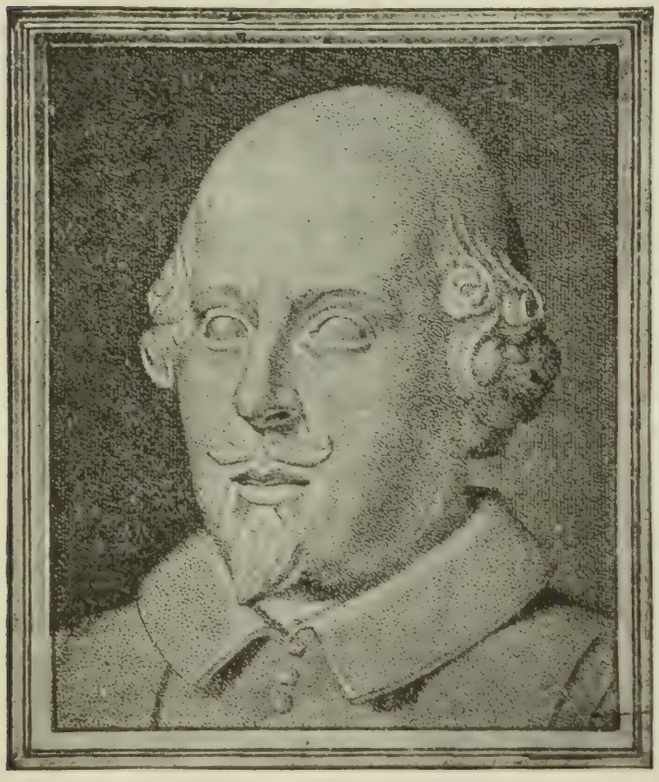
A GLOWING appreciation of James Prescott Joule, prefaced by a fine portrait, is contributed to *Cassier's* by Lord Kelvin. We get an interesting glimpse of the friendship of two great men of science, its origin and character. Says the writer: "I can never forget the British Association at Oxford in the year 1847, when in one of the sections I heard a paper read by a very unassuming young man who betrayed no consciousness in his manner that he had a great idea to unfold. I was tremendously struck with the paper. I at first thought that it could not be true, because it was different from Carnot's theory, and immediately after the reading of the paper I had a few words of conversation with the author, James Joule, which was the beginning of our forty years' acquaintance and friendship.

"Then and there in the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, we parted, both of us, I am sure, feeling that we had much more to say to one another and much matter for reflection in what we had talked over that evening. But what was my surprise a fortnight later when, walking down the valley of Chamounix, I saw in the distance a young man walking up the road toward me and carrying in his hand something which looked like a stick, but which he was using neither as an Alpenstock nor as a walking stick. It was Joule with a long thermometer in his hand, which he would not trust by itself in the *char-à-banc* coming slowly up the hill behind him, lest it should get broken. But there, comfortably and safely seated on the *char-à-banc*, was his bride—the sympathetic companion and sharer in his work of after years. He had not told me in Section A or in the Radcliffe Library that he was going to be married in three days, but now,

in the valley of Chamounix, he introduced me to his young wife. We appointed to meet again a fortnight later at Martigny, to make experiments on the heat of a waterfall (Sallanches) with that themometer; and afterward we met again and again and again, and from that time, indeed, remained close friends till the end of Joule's life."

WHAT WAS SHAKESPEARE LIKE?

MR. ALEXANDER CARGILL contributes to the *Strand* a copiously illustrated paper entitled "The Likenesses of Shakespeare." We produce here his picture of the Stratford bust and of



THE STRATFORD BUST.

the "Becker" mask, which appear to be the only authentic likenesses which exist. Mr. Cargill reproduces the following portraits: The Droeshout print, the Chandos portrait, the Jansen portrait, the Felton head, the Hilliard miniature, the Auriol miniature, the Dunford likeness, Zoust's portrait, Gilliland's portrait, the Zincke likeness, and the portrait by Zucchero. The portraits differ so much that they might easily be passed off as being likenesses of different individuals. Most of them have not even a family resemblance. Mr. Cargill, speaking of the bust, says: "It is believed that when Shakespeare died, on April 25, 1616, exactly fifty-two years of age, a cast of his features was taken—by whom is not known, though the name of the sculptor of the bust, Gerard or Gerald Johnson, a Hollander, has been suggested. Johnson has been credited with having done his part of the work well, since, before its erection in the chancel of the church, the bust was probably approved by Shakespeare's relations as a good likeness, and deemed worthy of its conspicuous position and of the man it represented."

THE BECKER MASK.

Mr. Cargill then gives the following account of the Becker mask: "In the year 1849 there was discovered at Mayence what proved to be a genuine though gruesome relic of Shakespeare, and claimed to be set almost side by side in value and interest with the Stratford bust itself. This relic was declared to be nothing less than the mask of the face and features of the poet taken after his death in April, 1616. As nothing was ever known as to what befell the mask after Gerard Johnson had manipulated it in the preparation of the bust—assuming it had been in his hands for that purpose—the finding of such an extraordinary relic created widespread interest, not only throughout England and Europe, but in America, where also there were those who were ready to believe in its story with sincere trust.

"The gentleman into whose possession this curiosity came was named Ludwig Becker, who, writing in 1850, gave so entertaining an account of it as to induce Mr. Page, a well-known artist of New York, to visit Germany and there examine this famous relic for himself. After a prolonged scrutiny of the mask,

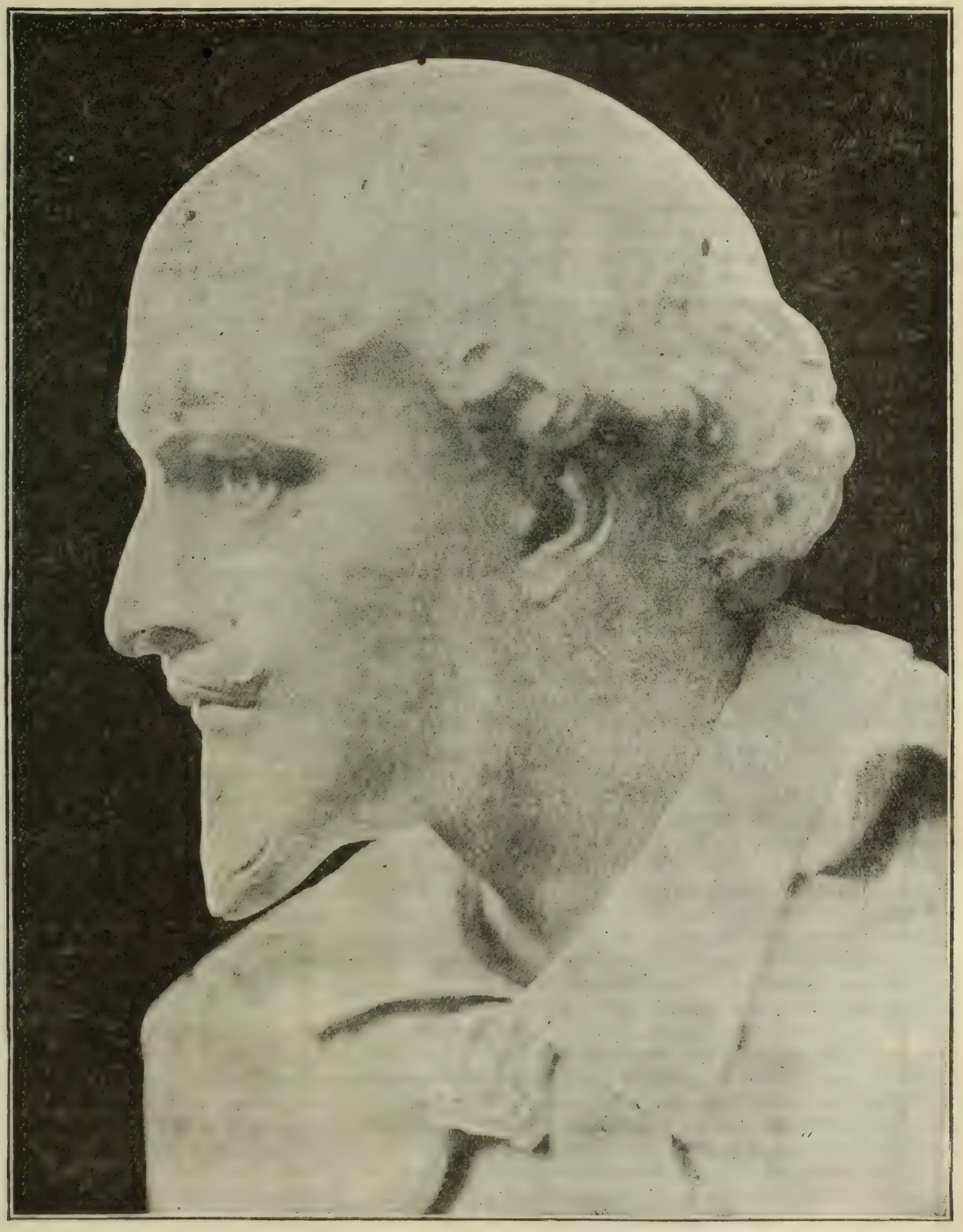


THE DEATH MASK OF SHAKESPEARE,

Kesselstadt collection, from which the bust at Stratford was modelled.

Mr. Page declared his firm belief in its *bona fides*, and thereupon made from it a very interesting set of models of the features of Shakespeare, which, at the time, attracted great attention."

So far Mr. Cargill. We are, however, able to supplement his paper by later information communicated to us by Lord Ronald Gower. Lord Ronald devoted



THE BEST LIKENESS OF SHAKESPEARE.

(From Lord Ronald Gower's original model for the Shakespeare monument at Stratford.)

ten years to the erection of the Shakespeare memorial which he presented to the town of Stratford-on-Avon, and in the course of those years he naturally devoted much time to the study of all the portraits and busts of Shakespeare that are extant. He paid careful attention to the Becker mask and had carefully compared it with the Shakespeare bust. He said that by the Bertillion system of measurement there could be no doubt whatever that the bust was practically modeled from the mask. The measurements were minutely exact and he had, therefore, without hesitation selected the bust and the mask for his Shakespeare, which in many respects is the finest which has yet been produced. Lord Ronald Gower has recently had communications with the owner of the mask in order to see whether he would part with it for a consideration, Lord Ronald's intention being, if possible, to secure it for the museum at Stratford. The owner, however, refused to part with it for a less sum than $50,000. The mask therefore remains in Germany, waiting the appearance of some millionaire to carry off this famous trophy.

HUGH PRICE HUGHES' FIRST SERMON.

THERE is a very characte istic paper in the *Young Man* from the pen of Mr. Price Hughes, in which the Welsh Methodist Boanerges of the West London Mission describes his first sermon. He preached it when he was a boy of fourteen at boarding school at the Mumbles near Swansea. It is characteristic of the man that as soon as he was converted he was impressed with a deep conviction that he was called to the Christian ministry. Mr. Hughes says that while in the early years of his Christian life he had many doubts and misgivings with regard to the reality of his own conversion he never had the least uncertainty with respect to his call to the ministry: "When that call came I wrote to my father a letter as brief and direct as schoolboy letters often are, stating that I was convinced it was the will of God that I should become a Methodist preacher. To this my father replied in terms equally laconic, that he would rather that I should be a Methodist preacher than Lord Chancellor of England. That reference arose from the fact that I was then intended for the legal profession."

Mr. Hughes' first sermon was preached on the ground floor of a small cottage on a hill side on a Wednesday evening. He not only preached the sermon, but paid for the hire of this room from his own scanty pocket money. The congregation, he thinks, consisted of six or seven persons, some of whom were extremely dilapidated old sailors, who accompanied their movements with audible groans indicative of p inful rheumatism. He selected as his first text, "It is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." He wrote the sermon out, committed it to memory, and recited it. It lasted twenty minutes, and contained the sum and substance of everything which he has preached since.

THE "CENTURY'S" NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Opinions of a Scientific Biographer.

THE November *Century*, as might have been expected, gives first place to the initial chapter of its long heralded "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by Professor William M. Sloane, and the most attractive portrait of the Emperor, one taken while he was a lieutenant of artillery, forms the frontispiece of the magazine. In Professor Sloane's short preface to the biography, he clears away the ground in his reminder that there has been no satisfactory life of Napoleon hitherto printed, with the partial exception of the short popular biography by Fournier, the Austrian scholar. The present author avows his intention of making the biography a history of the man and his times rather than a more personally emphasized "life," which would depend more on the picturesque and salient characteristics of Napoleon's career and character. The biographer prefers this scientific task to "an attempt at mere psychological dissection of an enigmatical nature about which little is known, in spite of the fullness of our information." As to the original sources of this information, Professor Sloane assures us that the work before him is founded on the investigations of an earnest band of historical students, who have been ransacking the European archives and family papers during twenty-five years. Needless to say, the *Century* has provided illustrations whose workmanship could not be excelled in magazine methods. These fine engravings and drawings will add much to the readable interest of Professor Sloane's work.

PROF. SLOANE'S ATTITUDE.

We have been long accustomed to expect an attitude toward Napoleon either decidedly friendly or the reverse in any writing of which he is the subject—an attitude determined by the author's temperament, or ethics, or religion, or nationality, or all of them. Professor Sloane is naturally but little tempted to assume any attitude except that of the scientific historian, and yet so universally interesting is the personal character of Napoleon that it is perhaps worth while to quote a paragraph from this first chapter, in which the writer's point of view as to this phase of the subject is suggested. Concerning a letter written when Napoleon was fourteen years old, Professor Sloane says: "The tone of Napoleon is extraordinary. Opening with a little sketch of Lucien such as any elder brother might draw of a younger, he proceeds to an analysis of Joseph both searching and thorough, explaining with a fullness of reasoning and illustration how much more advantageous from the worldly point of view both for Joseph and the family would be a career in the Church: 'the bishop of Autun would bestow a fat living on him and he was sure of becoming a bishop.' As an *obiter dictum* it contains a curious expression of contempt for infantry as an arm, the origin of which feeling is by no means clear. There is an utter absence of loose talk, or enthusiasm, or even allusion to principle and sentiment. It is the work of a cold, calculating and

dictatorial nature. There is a poetical quotation in it, very apt, but very badly spelled, and while the expression throughout is fair it is by no means such as might be expected from a person capable of such thought, who had been studying French for three years and using it exclusively in daily life."

PRINCE BISMARCK AT HOME.

MR. W. H. DAWSON, in the *Young Man*, describes a visit which he recently paid to Friedrichsruhe. How long ago it was is not stated, but he seems to have had a good time, although it is to be hoped that he took fuller notes of the Prince's conversation than those which he gives to the readers of the *Young Man*. All the members of the Prince's family were present. Bismarck sat at the table in a long black cloak, closed at the neck with a white tie fastened in a bow in the old style. The official stiffness of his bearing was unbent, and he seems to have been genial and communicative as he sat between his two great hounds, which sat one on his right and the other on his left. He was the autocrat of his own breakfast table, for everyone present seemed anxious to listen and to learn. Mr. Dawson thinks that they were repaid, for his conversation is simply a succession of sententious utterances. Mr. Dawson had often wondered whether or not Bismarck had gone to the school of Oliver Cromwell, especially as an orator, for Bismarck's speeches have a great similarity to the pointed, abrupt speeches of Cromwell. Bismarck, however, told him that he had never read any of Cromwell's speeches, or any of Carlyle's books except those relating to Prussia. Talking of English literature, Bismarck said that in his youth he had spent his fancy upon Byron and then had sobered down to Thomas Moore. The conversation lasted for several hours.

AN AFTER BREAKFAST TALK.

After breakfast the family withdrew, and Bismarck and Mr. Dawson talked freely upon many subjects, from the position of England in Egypt to old age pension schemes: "While expressing himself as dissatisfied with the principle of universal suffrage, upon which the German Imperial Parliament is elected, he admitted that the constitutional arrangements in vogue in the various German states are transitional. 'Doubtless,' he said, 'we shall have to go through the same stages which you in England have passed through—though with variations and modifications incidental to time and place. But in any case it will be a slow process, and no one can foresee the direction which developments will take.'

"So the conversation went on, and time sped more quickly than the visitor liked. But as Bismarck sat there, talking affably in his hospitable room, large pipe in hand, with the mild afternoon sunshine coming through the windows, he looked the very *beau ideal* of the veteran thinker and fighter, who, having done a life's hard work, has earned rest and is enjoying it."

THE GERMAN EMPRESS AT HOME.

The Patron Saint of the Three K's.

"MY dear one may not be the loveliest woman in the world, but she certainly has the most beautiful arms," so wrote the present German Emperor to his mother when he was in the first bliss of courting his "briar rose" as he called Augusta Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, whom he afterward made his wife. The Kaiser was only twenty years of age when he wooed and won his wife with scant regard for the wishes of his grandfather. She is a woman—according to Mr. Arthur Warren, the author of the sketch in the *Woman at Home* from which these quotations are made—who entirely fulfills the Kaiser's ideal of what a woman should be. William II has no patience with the new woman or any of the emancipated of her sex. He has declared more than once that he prefers a wife who can make jam to one who can discuss a constitution. The Empress fills that bill exactly; she can make jam, and cares nothing whatever about political constitutions. Another saying of the Emperor's is, that he could wish nothing better for the welfare of his nation than that the girls of Germany should follow the example of the Empress and devote their lives, as she does, to the cultivation of the three K's—Kirche, Kinder and Küche.

A MODEL HAUSFRAU.

A very pretty story is told by Mr. Warren as to the first meeting of the Imperial pair. The Duke, then a young man of twenty, was shooting at Prinkenau, her father's shooting box. One day he lost his way in the park, and came upon a rustic rose-covered summer-house, where a pretty girl of his own age was sleeping in a hammock. He did not disturb her, but went on his way, thinking of a little German poem known as the "Briar Rose." Later in the day he met the girl in the castle, and saying, "Here is my briar rose again," he introduced himself, and fell in love off-hand. They were married on his twenty-first birthday. Since that time she has set herself to realize the German ideal of a devoted *hausfrau*. She goes to bed at half-past ten, and rises at six. She begins the day by making her husband's coffee. They dine at one, and take a simple supper at eight. The Empress is now the mother of six boys and one girl, and looks after them assiduously both at work and at play. The boys are passionately fond of pony racing. They ride ponies given them by the Sultan, and their mother officiates as judge, decorating the winner with a blue ribbon. The boys learned to fish when they were at Felixstowe, and pursue the sport of angling with great eagerness. They also like cycling, but their great delight at present is in a miniature fort which has been erected in the palace gardens for their amusement. They have many pets, the favorites, after the ponies, being small dogs, some of whom on one occasion entered the Emperor's study and tore to pieces the best part of a treaty, and rent a rescript which was waiting the Imperial sig-

nature. The eldest boy, the Crown Prince, is a little bit of an *enfant terrible:* "One day the little Crown Prince was being laboriously catechised by the chaplain, who continually impressed upon him the doctrine that all men are sinners. 'Well!' exclaimed the boy impatiently, being wearied of these admonitions, 'father may be a sinner, but I know mother isn't!' It was the same lad who said to the Emperor on the day after Bismarck's dismissal: 'Father, they say that you will now tell the people what to do all by yourself. You'll enjoy that, won't you?' The conversation was not prolonged." The little princes are dressed English fashion, and taught English games and sports. They speak English exceedingly well.

GOWNS, HATS, AND ALL THAT.

The Empress is said to prefer English gowns to German ones. Although she wears very modest low-cut gowns, some priests recently made a commotion in Berlin by commanding the members of their congregations to remove from their dwellings all portraits of the Empress in low-necked dress, conduct on their part which greatly roused the ire of the Kaiser. Mr. Warren gives a pleasant picture of life in the royal palace: "When the Emperor is away from home he makes a point of sending daily messages and gifts to his wife and children. Whenever he attends a banquet he will select a plateful of bon-bons to send home to the boys, and a box of flowers for the Empress. If he goes on a yachting or a naval cruise he sends a messenger ashore in the launch at the first practical point each day, with a telegram or a letter for the home circle.

"The Empress Augusta Victoria, being a model housewife, can mend and sew, and knit and darn, and bake and brew as well as any woman in the empire. Of course she has done very little of that sort of thing since her marriage, but before that these things were part of her systematic training. Often in her maiden days she made her gowns and trimmed her hats, and they say at Court that even now she takes the whole charge of the Emperor's linen, replaces his lost buttons and mends his socks. They say that English socks are most in favor with the family, and the story has long been current that Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, being reproved by his wife with an unpatriotic partiality for English-made hosiery, exclaimed: 'Patriotism is all very well, my dear, but it must not be allowed to dye one's legs.' The British haberdashers may glean from this tribute some consolation for depressed trade."

HER PHILANTHROPY.

Every Monday night the Empress gathers round her a group of young ladies belonging to the Court families, and they do needlework for the poor. Her servants are devoted to her, and one of the few articulate utterances of Her Majesty which are on record relates to the servant girl question: "'To my mind, the unsatisfactory condition of our servants is due to the fact that their mistresses fail to take sufficient interest in their welfare. The chief complaints of domestic servants are that they have too many hours of work and too little personal freedom. But if we were to allow them more freedom, we might expose them to serious temptation. We should, therefore, do all in our power to make our servants' leisure hours as attractive as possible within doors, particularly by giving them nice cheerful bedrooms, which, I fear, is often far from being the case. I sincerely hope that architects will bear this in mind when designing houses. Besides, we ought in various parts of the town to establish Homes for Servants where they can meet of an evening, and more particularly on Sunday afternoons, in order to discuss subjects of common interest, and, if possible, receive instruction in their domestic duties. But the chief question with regard to our female servants is their moral character, for who can exercise greater influence on our young children than servants who are daily in their company?'"

Mr. Warren concludes his paper by telling us that every night an hour before going to bed the Empress enters up her diary. No one is allowed to read it except the Emperor, and it is always kept in a safe. That book ought to supply much information for future historians. The last word in the article is a statement that as Queen Victoria always gives away Indian shawls, the German Empress gives clocks, sublimely indifferent to the ill-natured jokes which the French are sure to crack over the national penchant for these useful timekeepers.

DOLLS OF FAMOUS WOMEN.

ENCOURAGED by the success with which they drew the Queen out on the subject of her dolls, the *Strand Magazine* publishes another paper on the same subject by Frances H. Low. Her article, which is entitled "Distinguished Women and Their Dolls," is illustrated with many portraits and autographs. The first place is given to the Empress Frederick, who when a child is said to have been exceedingly fond of dolls and of making their clothes, especially for small ones.

After the Empress comes Lady Martin, Mrs. Ritchie, and Mrs. Mona Caird. It is curious to note that in Mona's doll house family the two elder daughters were always receiving proposals of marriage which they discussed in the most businesslike spirit. But although proposals were frequent, she never married her dolls, the girl having apparently decided that marriage was too great a risk for her to peril the happiness of her manikin family. Miss Jean Ingelow is of opinion that a wooden doll, even one with joints, is not capable of attracting real love, but that is because Miss Ingelow was spoiled by having wax dolls from infancy. Mrs. Fawcett declared that she adored dolls, so also did her daughter the eminent mathematician. Mrs. Stanley tells a long story about her dolls, whom she used to manufacture out of paper. Madame Albani never possessed a real doll all her life. Miss Braddon says that dolls and doll houses were her dream of bliss, and that until she was in her teens her amusements alternated between literary composition and doll dressmaking.

PROFESSOR VON HELMHOLTZ AND BRUGSCH PASHA.

IN September Germany lost two of her famous sons. Professor von Helmholtz was a well-known figure in the domain of science, and Brugsch Pasha was a distinguished Egyptologist. The *Magazin für Litteratur* of September 15, and the *Revue Scientifique* of September 22 print obituary notices of Helmholtz; but though only a day elapsed between the deaths of the two men, there is curiously enough very little about Brugsch.

THE SCIENTIST.

Three years ago, when Helmholtz attained his seventieth birthday, the German Emperor sent him a long telegram of congratulation and compliment, and at the same time conferred upon him the titles of Privy Councillor and Excellency. A sketch of his career has already been given in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS (December, 1891), so that there is no need to repeat it here. Scientists and others are under a deep obligation to him for his researches in anatomy, physiology, and physics, but perhaps he will be best known by his "Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music." He was, in fact, devoted to music and to Wagner, and though he soon put an end to his music lessons by throwing the music-book or piano-stool at his teacher, he retained his love for the art to the end of his life. When a student he stumbled upon Glück's works and was so fascinated with "Armide" that he was induced to return to the piano. A good concert or opera gave him the greatest pleasure, but it was in the theatre he found the most perfect release from his studies.

THE EGYPTOLOGIST.

Professor Brugsch was born at Berlin, 1827. It was at Berlin, too, that he received his early education, and before he left the gymnasium he had published several treatises on the language and hieroglyphical characters used by the ancient Egyptians. These publications were regarded as such valuable contributions to the subject of Egyptology that Humboldt and King Frederick William IV liberally supported the boy in his future studies. His first scientific journey to Egypt was made in 1853 at the expense of the king, and there he met M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin in 1854, he was made keeper of the Egyptian Museum, and he wrote accounts of his sojourn among the monuments of Egypt. Other visits to the Nile were made in 1857 and 1858, and also fully described.

He made a tour through Persia in 1860, and returned home to publish an account of it in the following year. He was Prussian Consul at Cairo from 1864 to 1868, when he was appointed to the post of Professor of Egyptology at Göttingen. In 1870, the Khedive offered him the direction of the School of Egyptology at Cairo. His later travels have been in Syria, Persia and Egypt, and in 1886 he settled in Berlin. His last book was "My Life and My Wanderings."

MENDELSSOHN AND SCHUMANN.

An Artistic Parallel.

THE music article of the month is a sort of artistic parallel, with personal reminiscences, of Mendelssohn and Shumann, by W. J. von Wasielewski. It is published in the *Deutsche Revue*, and will do much to dispel the foolish but rather prevalent idea that enmity and jealousy existed between these two composers.

A highly productive mind in any department of knowledge, says the writer, rarely stands alone in his age. Michelangelo and Raphael, Bach and Handel, Mozart and Beethoven, Goethe and Schiller, are conspicuous examples. What one seems to lack the other may often be said to supply. Similarly with Schumann and Mendelssohn. Schumann created from the inmost depths of his soul, whereas Mendelssohn, inclining to Goethe's idea of art, made his music a reflex of a beautiful and fascinating reality.

A HINT TO PADEREWSKI.

Their music bore a certain resemblance to their outward appearance. Mendelssohn was a finely-built, graceful figure. His bodily movements, as well as the expression on his face, were full of life. Everything tended to make him personally engaging and attractive. He was dearly loved and greatly honored, especially by ladies, and he could say to them what would certainly be taken amiss from the ordinary conductor. Once, when rehearsing for a concert, he told a soprano near him how wrong she was singing, and the lady in question made it her boast that she had been personally addressed by Mendelssohn. Another lady pursued him for an autograph, till he at last gave way, and wrote in her album some words from Haydn's "Creation": "And God created great whales," without giving the slightest offense.

A GREAT SILENT MAN.

There was something decidedly distinguished about the bearing of Schumann, but his outward disposition was of a very different nature from that of Mendelssohn. He had generally very little to say. Only with very intimate friends was he ever talkative, and then he was rarely happy in his manner of saying things. He expressed himself in rhapsodical sort of sentences, and thus disclosed something of the great soul-life which is so beautifully and so powerfully revealed in his music. But even in intimate circles he was often silent, yet conscious of all that transpired. He was evidently aware of this passive interest in what took place around him, for he wrote to a friend, "I scarcely ever speak, but more in the evening, and most to the piano."

But when Schumann did chance to come out of himself his face assumed an animated air, and his smile was most winning. Still, he spoke in a monotonous manner and in broken sentences, rather aloud to himself, but what he did say showed that he was following all that was going on. He looked good-natured, for his soul-life was not perceptible on his face, except for brief moments only, and people would have doubts as to the impression things were

making on his mind. There seemed, so to speak, a veil over his eyes. He walked slowly, and in the house he would sometimes walk to and fro on tiptoe, as though he must not disturb the silence which held sway in himself.

THE COMPOSERS AS TEACHERS.

It was at the Leipzig Conservatorium in 1843 to 1845, that Herr Wasielewski had so many opportunities of observing the two musicians in their capacity of teacher. Even at the lessons, Schumann was silent, only now and then volunteering a remark. Under these circumstances, it will be understood how almost impossible it was for him to communicate his great knowledge of his art to others. Mendelssohn, on the other hand, had the rare gift of leading young artists in the right way. He knew the right moment to correct and admonish, and never referred to anything but the matter in hand. Every word of his thus had a golden value.

Mendelssohn gave composition lessons twice a week, and always appeared so punctually that the pupils would be in the class room awaiting him before the sound of the bell. Then they looked out of the window to discover from his walk what humor he might be in. He corrected the exercises in the class, and showed each one how this or that might be done better, and when he found a mistake similar to one he had seen before, he would go to the piano and reproduce the old mistake. As a conductor Mendelssohn was equally successful. He seemed to inspire as well as control the forces under his bâton. Schumann was less fortunate in this respect, but Mendelssohn had had experience in conducting from the age of twenty-four, whereas Schumann was thirty-seven before he could be said to have taken the bâton into his hand. He had, however, conducted his "Paradise and the Peri" some years before at Leipzig.

AS COMPOSERS.

In the matter of composition Schumann was vastly superior to Mendelssohn in many respects. He shows greater depth of feeling, a richer imagination, and a more poetic element, but he seems to have been slower to put his musical thoughts on paper. When Mendelssohn was called to Leipzig in 1835, he had already composed several important works. Schumann at that time was still in his storm and stress period. His mind was full of ideas, but he had not begun to utter them. It was about then that he wrote to a friend that he had learnt more counterpoint from Jean Paul than from his music teachers. He also wrote to his sister-in-law: "Mendelssohn is the man I look up to as to a high mountain. He is a real god, and no day passes without his giving utterance to some thoughts which one could wrap up in gold." And to a musical contemporary he wrote: "Mendelssohn is the best musician the world has at this moment."

AS FRIENDS.

Later as Schumann became more intimate with Mendelssohn, and had opportunities to exchange ideas on art questions with him, he writes to Clara Wieck, under date April 13, 1838: "I have not gone much to Mendelssohn; rather he has come to me. He is still the most eminent man I have met." There was no rivalry or jealousy between the two composers. Each recognized fully the other's high musical genius, but the objective clearness, the freshness, the grace of Mendelssohn's work procured him speedy and universal recognition, whereas Schumann's deeper and more poetic music required much longer time to make its way.

BAYREUTH.

BAYREUTH and the Wagner Festival have many articles devoted to them in the *Gesellschaft*, the *Freie Bühne*, the *Gartenlaube*, and other German magazines. Mr. William Ashton Ellis writes on the same subject in the *Meister*, and the Countess of Galloway records her impressions in the *Nineteenth Century*.

In *Music*, Mr. William Morton Payne gives an account of how Bayreuth came to be the center of the Wagnerian world, and describes the plan of construction of the famous temple of art in that old Bavarian town.

ITS HISTORICAL SETTING.

"Twenty years ago," says Mr. Payne, "The name of Bayreuth would have brought with it few and unimportant associations. The student of literature would have remembered it as the place near which Jean Paul was born, and in which he passed the closing years of his life. To the student of history, it might have recalled the line of margraves who lived there until their extinction as an independent court in 1769. To the traveler who might have wandered through Franconia and paused for a day to examine the monuments of Bayreuth the name would have brought to mind the statute of Jean Paul, of the margrave Christian Ernst, and of King Maximilian II, and perhaps the old castle dating, in portions, from the fifteenth century. Not very much, altogether, to awaken the interest or excite the imagination. When we hear the name to-day we forget all of these things and think only of the building upon the hillside where the great art of Germany and of the modern world has its home, and finds the ideal conditions of its existence at hand. Of the musical world, at least, Bayreuth is, upon its festival occasion, the central point, as Jerusalem is the central point of Dante's world; it is the Mecca to which lovers of music make their pilgrimage with Moslem devotion during the season of the great representatations of the music-dramas of Richard Wagner.

"Setting aside the wider analogies of political and religious life, there is hardly to be found in the modern world any parallel to this concourse of people from all the points of the compass, assembled for the contemplation of works of ideal art, and finding in this common interest a common bond of sympathy. It is of nothing so suggestive as of an Athenian tragic festival, when, from all parts of Greece, men came together to behold, in rapturous awe

'How Klutaimnestra hated, what the pride
Of Iokasté, why Medeia clove
Nature asunder.'

We must not be too literal. To-day the place of festival is not Attica but Bavaria, the men and women are not ancients youthful with the youth of the world, but the true ancients of modern thought-wearied centuries; yet the hills are there, and the fields of grain, and there, in a language which even the Barbarian may comprehend, the passions and the aspirations of humanity find again their supreme expression.

THE ROYAL PATRON.

"Whatever the follies of the young King of Bavaria, whose life, darkened by the shadows of imminent insanity, came to an unnatural end a few years ago, he was, at least, as a patron of the arts, a worthy continuator of his line. Louis II was faithful to the tradition established by his two predecessors, and there is little reason to think that, unaided by his munificence, the composer whose genius he fostered would have been able to carry out his ambitious design of creating a national art and providing it with a permanent home. From an early period of his career, Wagner chafed under the limitations imposed by the conditions of the operatic stage as then existing in Europe, and there slowly grew up in his mind the ideal which was eventually to be realized at Bayreuth. The realization of this ideal seemed for a long time to be exceedingly remote, although some encouragement was offered by the spontaneous formation at various points of 'Richard Wagner Unions,' having as their object the advancement of the views of the master as to the fitting presentation of the music-drama and as to the course which the music of the future ought to take. But a rapidly growing interest on the part of lovers of music all over the world, aided by the royal patronage of the music-loving King, gave substance nearly a quarter of a century ago to the long cherished dream, and the members of 'Wagner Unions' and others interested in the enterprise were invited to come to Bayreuth for the twenty-second of May, 1872, to assist in laying the cornerstone of the new theatre. Bayreuth had been selected the year before as a suitable place in which to erect the temple of the new art, the site had been given by the town authorities, the money had been provided for the building, and the plans had, not without much difficulty and expenditure of anxious thought, been prepared. To compensate visitors for their journey to this remote place and to provide something more than a ceremony for their delectation, Wagner had arranged for a performance of the ninth symphony of Beethoven—the cornerstone of the German music—conducted by himself and executed by the best orchestra and chorus that the Fatherland could offer.

"Upon the occasion of this ceremony an address was made by Wagner, setting forth the objects toward which all the aims of his life had been directed, stating the architectural problems which had been involved in making the plans for the new theatre, and defining the significance of the movement whose first fruits were thus tangibly presented to the world. From this memorable occasion in the history of art is to be dated the material realization of one of the most ambitious undertakings of modern times. To the 'airy nothings' of the great composer's imagination had been at last given a 'local habitation and a name.' From this time onward the name of 'Bayreuth' bore an added significance as the symbol of a new renaissance, of the regeneration of an ideal lost to the actual world since the age of Pericles. Of this festival occasion Wagner writes with pardonable exultation in such words as these: 'Who might escape a sense of wonder and admiration upon taking his place, on this twenty-second of May, 1872, in the very building (the old Opera House of Bayreuth) where once the margrave and his guests, Frederick the Great himself at their head, assembled to witness the representation of ballet, Italian opera or French comedy, and upon hearing produced upon this very stage, by German musicians come together to the festival from all parts of the Fatherland, the mighty harmonies of the Ninth Symphony? When from the station where once the laced court trumpeters stood, and blew their blasts of servile greeting to the princely guests of a dependent court, a chorus of inspired German singers now greeted the assembled audience with the "*seib umschlungen Millionen*"—for whom were not the tones then fraught with some vision of the near triumph of the German intellect?'

THE TEMPLE OF ART.

"At this point we may fittingly consider the architectural peculiarities of the edifice whose cornerstone was laid under such auspicious circumstances. The entire structure of the building may be said to be determined by a single necessity—that of concealing the orchestra from the view of the audience. Previous to the actual preparation of plans for the building, Wagner had recognized the necessity and so often written about it that it was one of the best known Wagnerian ideas. To eliminate this disturbing element was the task to which the architect set himself, and a little thought will show what modification of conventional arrangements was thus entailed. The only possible way of entirely concealing the orchestra from the audience while leaving it, or the leader, at least, in view of the singers, was obviously to place it in a pit sunk below the level of stage and auditorium. But this arrangement as obviously precluded the entire system of balconies and ranked boxes universal in European theatres, for it was impossible that any of the spectators should occupy very elevated positions without seeing into the orchestral pit. There was thus necessitated the substitution, for the conventional arrangement, of the arrangement of seats in amphitheatrical rows, each of which should be sufficiently elevated above those in front to enable its occupants to have an unobstructed view of the stage, while the number of these rows would be limited only by the distance beyond which distinct vision was impossible. The auditorium is

not large, having a total seating capacity of only 1,344, but it may safely be said that it is the best in the world for the purpose for which it was built. In the front of the auditorium, in addition to the proscenium proper, a second proscenium was designed by the architect for the purpose of more effectually concealing the orchestra and more completely separating the real from the ideal. Between these two proscenia, of course, the orchestral performers are hidden, but to an occupant of one of the seats there is only visible what Wagner called the mystical gulf which produced the illusion of an increased distance between actors and spectators, and in consequence of which the figures upon the stage seem to have more than the stature of mortals. Wagner had in these words eloquently described the effect of the arrangement thus indicated: 'The spectator finds himself, as soon as he has taken his seat, in what may be called a theatre in the true sense of the word—that is, in a place designed solely for observation, the very position of his seat turning his gaze in the right direction.'

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AUDITORIUM.

"One other problem of importance in the construction of the auditorium—that presented by the lateral walls—had to find a fitting solution. Owing to their forward convergence, the effect of flat walls would have been very disagreeable to the eye, and it was necessary to devise some effective, and, at the same time, some comparatively inexpensive substitute. This difficulty was very happily met by the introduction of ranked columns, terminating the rows of seats upon either side, and concealing the flat walls behind. These columns are so disposed that, together with the seats which are flanked by them, they continue the system of perspective which begins with the proscenia, and produce an admirably harmonious effect.

"Wagner himself describes the theatre as 'a conglomerate formed by attaching two buildings, of the greatest possible dissimilarity of form and size, one to the other,' and frankly admits that it is, externally, without artistic harmony or beauty. The edifice was always regarded by him as merely provisional; as a sort of standing object lesson for the presentation of the essential problems involved in theatre building. The utmost care was devoted to its internal arrangements, and outward shape was left to accommodate itself to internal conditions as best it might. He believed that, the problem once given this visible shape it would, in a way, work itself out; that music would gradually evolve, by pressure of the conditions thus presented, a suitable architectural style for itself and thus give a new meaning to the myth of Amphion."

Gesellschaft gives a sketch of E. Humperdinck, whose children's opera, "Hänsel und Gretel," has made his name famous. There is also a study of the opera, which seems to be founded on a Grimm fairy tale, has leading motives, witch scenes, and other things to attract.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE OVER ENGLAND.

IN the November *Atlantic*, Mr. J. M. Ludlow makes a sensible and striking article on the large subject of "The Growth of American Influence over England." He is an Englishman, and avowedly writes from the Briton's point of view. While it is difficult to quote from even so brief a *résumé* as his of this important historical growth, he is especially worth reading, from very different reasons, at two or three particular points. For instance, in his implied estimate of Longfellow's work, it is worth while to know that a fairminded and discerning Englishman thinks as follows:

"Longfellow's influence, on the other hand, was very great, chiefly indeed over the young and the imperfectly educated, whose bad taste especially gloated over the two most absurd of his pieces, that "Psalm of Life" which finds sublimity in leaving footsteps on sand, like a gull or a crab, to be washed out by the next tide, and that "Excelsior" which calls upon us to admire an idiot climbing the Alps at night with a banner in his hand. Later on, indeed, "Hiawatha" convinced the more educated that Longfellow really had added something to the permanent literature of the world."

Of the 100,000 copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that were sold in England, Mr. Ludlow says: "It was everywhere. No single English novel had ever had such a success. It reached every unossified human heart." He gives Hawthorne the credit, in spite of Cooper's popularity, of having first "raised the American novel into the category of works of art."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.

Most good Americans are aware that the English read our illustrated magazines and generally acknowledge their superiority. But it is surprising to hear Mr. Ludlow's testimony of the far reaching influence exerted by American newspapers, which would not be credited, at first thought, with such far-carrying powers. He traces the growth of the English habit of subscribing to the new world newspapers to the custom of emigrants of sending over copies of the same to their friends and relatives in the old country.

"In the autumn of 1851 I traveled, mostly on foot, through a large portion of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, mixing chiefly with workingmen, and in many cases being received at their homes. I was amazed at the large diffusion of American newspapers. I was told that in the factory districts there were nearly as many American papers as English sold to workingmen; that there was scarcely an operative's home where at least a copy of one was not to be found. And as these came almost solely from the North, the foundation was laid of that marvelous sympathy of our manufacturing population with the North in the American war for the Union—a steadfast sympathy, based upon knowledge and combined with true insight—which held in check not only the Southern proclivities of our aristocratic and moneyed classes, but the indifference and self

interest of that portion of our working population which was not so directly connected with America."

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMOUS AMERICANS.

Among personalities, very naturally Lowell is given the most important share. Franklin's is well known. Of Lowell, Mr. Ludlow says, "I do not remember half a dozen of our public men who were so absolutely welcome wherever they might go. . . . . The American minister among us holds henceforth—unless he chooses to repudiate it—a very different position from that of any other representative." Phillips Brooks is the name of power among our religious leaders, that of Henry Ward Beecher representing, in Mr. Ludlow's opinion, "merely transient popularity," and a separate paragraph is given to Henry George, whose "teaching represents now an element in popular English thought which has to be seriously reckoned with."

THE IDOL OF LIBERTY SOMEWHAT SHATTERED.

"But England does not look up to America. The period of corruption in politics which followed the triumph of the North was a terrible cause of disillusion to many. The feeling is now more one of equality, of brotherhood. No Englishman, I think, would hesitate or feel pained to admit that this or that is better done in America than in England. But I doubt if there be any one who does not feel convinced that many things are better done still in the old country than in the new. No one now rejoices when misfortune overtakes America. But the passionate admiration for her as the great champion of democracy, which once existed in a portion of our working class, subsists, I think, no longer; nay, what remains of it is outside of that class."

THERE IS BUT ONE ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"The best literature of the two countries is henceforth one. Every American work of merit is sure of republication in England; some are republished which scarcely deserve it. Marion Crawford, W. D. Howells and Henry James, Frank Stockton and Mark Twain, Elizabeth Phelps and Kate Wiggin, are as widely read among us as any English authors of fiction. Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson (the order of names is that of their popularity, not of their merit), are to be found in the library of almost every English home."

THE GROWTH OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Ludlow intimates that the old country has had a little too much "influence" from the new in the matter of business methods and that Albion might have dispensed with the importation of trusts. He concludes:

"In the mean while both countries have much to do, England as well as America, in raising the standard of political life, of commercial morality; America more than England in making the law strong and respected. She must depose Judge Lynch for good."

NAVAL NEEDS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE *Overland Monthly* has an article by Mr. Irving M. Scott, the shipbuilder, which sets forth the necessity, from an American point of view, of guarding more carefully the great ocean to the westward. Mr. Scott calls attention to the fact that the leading naval powers of the world—England, France, Germany and Russia—have already secured strategic points on the Pacific for permanent occupancy, while Japan must in future be reckoned with as an effective sea power, China is not destitute of modern ideas in naval warfare, and Chile has shown skill and courage on the sea.

Alluding to the great distances between coaling stations on the Pacific, Mr. Scott reasons as follows: "There can be no difference in opinion that in case of serious trouble requiring active effort, the distances on the Pacific require not only a ship with speed and coal capacity, but one which can fight at its arrival, and of such battery power as to be a fair match for any possible antagonist. The varied points to guard would require at least one of these ships in Japan, one in China, one at Australia, one in Central America, one on the sea-coast or at San Francisco, one at Puget Sound, and one south, at Chile. These would make a formidable squadron used collectively, or efficient ships in detail. They should be in size, power and armament, as nearly of one type as possible, to insure a common and uniform knowledge of the power in the ships when used in fleets."

STRONG POINTS IN OUR NEW NAVY.

Mr. Scott then proceeds to show in some detail the fitness of each class of ships now owned by our government for Pacific service. "To convoy the battle ships and inform them what friends or foes are to be expected, armored cruisers of the *Brooklyn* type represent the combined opinion of naval architects, and are able to meet all possible requirements,—their size being one of the factors most liable to change, according to the opinion of the bureaus constructing them.

"As to swift destroyers of commerce, America is in the lead with the *Columbia* or *Minneapolis* type, which have a theoretical radius of action of 24,000 miles at moderate speed, with the heretofore unattained speed of twenty-three knots, which at present is in advance of any demands.

"For unarmored cruisers, there is the *Olympia* type, with a large battery of 5-inch rapid firing guns, a speed of twenty-two knots, and high free board, combining large radius of action, great speed, a formidable battery, and a length of hull and draught of water that enable her to enter the small and shallow harbors prevalent on the Pacific.

"For harbor defense purposes, the *Monterey*, a double-turreted monitor, seems to fill the requirements; while for the shallow rivers, sounds, and bays, gun-boats of light draught, medium speed, and fair battery, are required to enable the successful patrolling of the shallow waters of our coasts.

"The shallow, crooked, and narrow rivers of China require a special cruiser to maintain the position that

the United States has always held in that country. The Navy Department has recognized the importance of this, and two boats, designed especially to meet that want, are now under course of construction.

"While there are other special services that will have to be met by special designs, the above is a general outline of what the emergencies of to-day require. While it is very desirable, from the point of discipline, to have the various classes described of uniform design, continual improvements and changes in the devices used require modifications in every ship, in adopting the latest and best attainable, and this prevents entire uniformity."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SALOON.

THE Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, who for thirty years has led the movement for temperance within the Catholic Church of the United States, discusses, in the *North American Review*, the recent decision of Monsignor Satolli sustaining the edict of the Bishop of Columbus against liquor dealers. Coming from one who stands very close to the Apostolic Delegate, the article has especial value, and the Archbishop does not hesitate to say that Monsignor Satolli did not sustain the decision of a lower court merely on the grounds of giving to a Bishop comfort and support. "In upholding Bishop Watterson's decree," says Archbishop Ireland, "Monsignor Satolli necessarily judges, with him, that the saloon in America is a nuisance so baneful and malodorous that the Church, for her own honor and in pursuance of her mission to propagate good morals and to save souls, must make plain her disapproval of it."

Archbishop Ireland goes on to say that "the Bishop of Columbus does not refuse to saloon-keepers or liquor dealers, as such, the sacraments of the Church. The refusal of sacraments is one of the last penalties inflicted by the Church upon her members. The threat of this penalty is seldom made to classes of men; it is reserved, rather, for the individual, in retribution of his own personal acts. In the tribunal of penance the saloon-keeper is held responsible for what he personally does, and not for what his class do. Outside this tribunal, in *foro externo*, he may more easily be made to suffer from the shame which belongs to his fellows.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOT IN LEAGUE WITH LIQUOR DEALERS.

"The Catholic Church does not assert that the moderate and legitimate use of intoxicating drinks is a moral evil, or sin. Neither does she assert that the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors are of themselves moral evils, or sins. All this is clear and undoubted. But there are other and important aspects of her teaching and practice which the Catholic Church will not, and cannot, have us overlook. In her eyes intemperance is a sin, heinous and soul-wrecking, whose victims shall not possess the kingdom of Heaven. For intemperance she has a particular hatred, accounting it a capital sin, the prolific parent of innumerable sins. Intemperance is a malignant form of the sensual indulgence against which the Church, as the religion of the Crucified One, the religion of evangelical counsels and evangelical self-denial, is obliged to declare relentless war. The subjugation of sense, the triumph of soul over body, which come through abstinence and disciplinary self-sacrifice, are throughout her whole history the predominant features in the holiness of her saints and heroes, whom she holds up to us as models. Intemperance is, on the contrary, the triumph of sense over soul. In its strong moods it completely annuls the action of the soul; in its weaker ones it stirs passion and arms it for victory. The Catholic Church renounces her own life and principles when she ceases to combat with all her might intemperance, its causes and alliances. The American saloon is her foe: between her and the saloon there can be no truce.

A POOR MAN'S CHURCH.

"The peculiar circumstances into which the Catholic Church in America has been thrown create a special obligation for her to make the country understand that she is opposed to the saloon. . . . A large proportion of the intemperate and of the liquor dealers and saloon-keepers of the country profess membership in the Catholic Church. The lamentable fact has its explanation. The Catholic Church has a numerous membership among the poorer classes of population. The servant and the laborer, the occupants of the tenement house and the cheap hotel, are very often Catholics. They are immigrants from foreign countries where poverty was their portion, and they do not accumulate wealth immediately on reaching our shores. The Church is not ashamed to own them; it is a divine mark of Christ's Church to preach the Gospel to the poor, yet, it is plain, their lot subjects them to strong temptations to intemperance. . . . When the poor man, who has his own dreams of independence, seeks to go 'into business,' one sort of business is within his reach, the saloon. But little capital is needed for the enterprise, and that is willingly loaned to him by the brewer, the distiller, or the ward politician, each of whom will gain in money, or votes, a hundred-fold for the investment. Some consideration is due, also, to the previous conditions and social habits of immigrants, and we must judge them somewhat from the standpoint of their own history and ideas. Catholic immigrants came from Ireland, or from countries of southern and central Europe. Irishmen bring with them a natural temperament and customs begotten of ages of political thralldom, which incline them to the use of strong drinks and saloon-keeping; but for all this the Church, assuredly, can be made to bear no responsibility.

THE SALOON-KEEPER AND THE CHURCH.

"Immigrants from the continent of Europe had been drinking beer and wine as Americans drink tea and coffee; they had lived amid beer gardens and cafés, which, to say the least, are very different from our saloon. Arriving in America they demand beer and

wine, alongside of which they find in our saloons the more baneful alcoholic potions. Some among them will minister to the tastes of the others, and a substitute for the beer garden and the café is opened, which from the influence of environment rapidly puts on all the aspects of the full-fledged American saloon. Immigrants and their immediate descendants grow slowly into our American ideas, and with difficulty understand the trend of public opinion, or perceive the evil workings of our American saloon.

"We shall not deny that, as the natural result of these facts and conditions, the Church suffered. Saloon-keepers made themselves the centres of groups of their countrymen, whom they guided in the novel road of American politics, and whom they sought to guide, also, in religious affairs. They were officials in church societies, marshals in church processions, chairmen in church meetings. They contributed liberally—as a matter of business—to church works, and paid rent for prominent pews. The public opinion of Catholics toward intemperance and the saloon was to a degree perverted, and things were done and allowed which appear at first sight inexplicable to persons more conversant with American ideas and practices. At times clergymen feared to offend the potent saloon-keeper; they softened the tone of denunciation when treating of intemperance; if total abstinence was mentioned, emphasis was laid on the peril of running into the Manichean heresy—that liquor in itself is morally bad. At church fairs and picnics liquor was sold; religious societies at their annual outings kept their own bar and paid high tribute to it; at certain church fairs punch bowls were voted to the most popular saloon-keepers; Catholic papers admitted into their advertising columns paid notices of saloons and liquor stores, and, in one instance, a brewery invaded the grounds of a monastery. What was all this but an encouragement to patronize the saloon? And the saloon was patronized with a vengeance, and intemperance among Catholics was growing apace.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH A FOE TO THE SALOON.

"The Catholic Church in America was compelled, for her own honor and in loyalty to her mission, to set herself right before the country on the saloon question. She did so energetically in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore; she has done so no less energetically this present year, through the Bishop of Columbus and the Apostolic Delegate. The mind of the Church is manifest. Individual Catholics, Catholic societies, may follow the Church, or they may adhere to their own counsels and oppose her. But from the doings of such as these the Church will fear no reproach; she stands on record as the determined foe of the American saloon."

According to Archbishop Ireland, therefore, the action of Bishop Watterson and of Monsignor Satolli makes no general law for the Catholic Church in America; but it forms Catholic public opinion for the whole country, and public opinion, as every one knows, is often more powerful than law.

GIVE THE INDIAN A CHANCE.

IN the *North American Review*, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, furnishes some very practical suggestions for the improvement of the condition of our Indians. What they need most of all, he contends, is an opportunity to do for themselves: "We purchased last year as rations for all tribes about 30,000,000 pounds of beef. These cattle are largely furnished under contract by white people. The Indians take naturally to stock raising, and there is no reason why they should not provide all the cattle used at the agencies. Our reservations are covered with luxuriant grass, and millions of acres go to waste annually. Let the government buy good marketable cattle—not scrub grades—and furnish them to the Indians; and in a few years every man of them will feel a pride as he looks at his herd and will contribute the beef now purchased from the whites. Thousands of cattle are now raised successfully by the Indians on the reservations, and there is no reason why this business cannot be made a great success.

"The Indians are furnished a great many articles, such as hardware, medical supplies, household utensils, medicines, glassware, groceries, etc., which must necessarily be supplied from abroad; but they should be encouraged to manufacture, though in crude form and perhaps at greater expense, all articles used upon the farm. The training-schools have given the Indians tailors, wagon makers, shoemakers, harness makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, millers, painters, etc. These young men are nearly all idle, except as they do odd jobs around the agencies. During the past year the government bought and supplied to the Indians 51,188 pounds of leather, 1,271 ploughs, 941 sets of harness, 7,965 dozen pairs of socks, 16,000 shawls, 6,728,900 pounds of flour, 29,777,100 pounds of beef, and 646,370 pounds of bacon.

ENCOURAGE THE INDIAN TO DO FOR HIMSELF.

"All these necessaries can be produced by the Indians upon the reservations. On some reservations underneath the ground is stored the finest artesian water power in the world. On the east side of the Missouri River, in the Dakotas, artesian wells are running factories and flouring-mills. A good well will furnish power for sewing-machines, knitting-factories, turning lathes, wagon factories, and flouring-mills. With a good superintendent I think the Indian young men and women will prove excellent workmen. Cattle hides now bring the Indians 60 cents apiece. They are natural tanners. Why not establish tanneries and consume the hides of the millions of beeves slaughtered annually on the reservations? Utilize the leather thus made in the manufacture of shoes and harness. The material for wagons is furnished all small dealers to-day partly finished; hubs, spokes, felloes, and axle being sawed in the rough. Why not furnish such material to Indians and employ all wheelwrights and blacksmiths? An Indian is not particular as to the style of his clothing. Why not furnish substantial kinds of cloth

to the agencies, and employ all the young men and women who have learned the tailor's trade? The same should be done in the manufacture of flour, socks, stockings, hats and caps, and many agricultural implements. So far as the trades have been prosecuted by the Indians they have shown themselves apt learners and willing workers. In fact they take to manufacturing naturally. The moccasins, beadwork, worked baskets, buckskin clothing, ornamented bridles, bows and arrows made by them all show natural taste and skill and fine workmanship. From the training-schools are shown samples of shoes, clothing, and harness equal to similar articles produced by white workmen. Indian agents also testify as to the ability shown in the trades.

"These matters are of great importance to the development of this badly treated and uncivilized race of people. Industrial education must go hand in hand with the school, establishing the habits of labor and stimulating an ambition for accumulating property. One generation of vigorous humane policy on the part of the government will bring the Indians not only to self-support, but to citizenship. The factors in the solution are: 1, A belief that the Indian can be civilized; 2, a well-defined policy; and, 3, the divorcement of the entire Indian question from politics. We have dealt with them cruelly and with no well-settled purpose to civilize them; but there is yet time to make amends, and save to the country the credit of having conquered yet preserved and civilized a most interesting race of people."

MAKING THIEVES IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. JACOB A. RIIS, who has made such careful studies of the sociological conditions of the great cities, has a very interesting paper in the November *Century* with the title "The Making of Thieves in New York." Mr. Riis has that rare and invaluable qualification of the student in the lower social conditions of being able to look on the people before him with human sympathy and understanding. He has very strong words of objection and criticism concerning the two principal institutions in New York City to which the lighter offenders among the town boys are sent—the Juvenile Asylum and the Protectory. Both, he says, are prisons. "I have my own ideas about boys who never wished to go fishing—school or no school—on a sunshiny day, when the birds were singing and the fish were jumping in the stream: I think they can't amount to much. I know I wished to when I was a boy, and I see to it that my little lads get a day off once in a while, in remembrance of it, as an insurance against that sort of thing. Of course I don't encourage truancy. I say 'wished to go' purposely. All the more credit to them if they didn't go. What I protest against is the notion that a boy who plays hookey should be put in jail with thieves, and kept there as if he were a dangerous criminal. That is what we do in New York, so far as we do anything with him beyond exercising a very weak sort of moral suasion. A worse outrage was never perpetrated upon defenseless childhood."

TWO REMEDIES IN THIEF TRAINING.

Mr. Riis wants, first of all, to stop the custom of sending truant boys to corrupting prisons. He suggests that boys who won't go to school should be put in the hands of the Children's Aid Society. He also thinks well of the proposed plan to set aside two or three special schools for children who are prone to play hookey. "There is another plan that is worth trying while we are about it. The long summer vacation makes idlers of too many city boys. The street has nothing to fill up their time except loafing. The Fresh Air Fund holiday reaches only a small proportion of them. The rest have to stay where they are. Nothing would fill up that gap so well as drill of some sort. Nothing would so cut the ground from under the feet of the tough. The gang is nothing but the genius for organization in our boys run wild. A scheme for organizing the public school children into a great military body has been broached. Why not extend it to the long vacation, and make a real vacation of this for the boys who need it most by drilling them in camp? The public schools of Paris send their pupils to the sea shore for a week or a fortnight. We turn ours loose in the street for two months at a time. The man who first organizes them into an army, and marches them off to the mountains to camp under military rule in July or August, will come near to solving the problem, I think, by making truant schools superfluous and by clearing our police courts of child thieves."

AN INCREASE IN CHILD CRIMINALS.

"There has surely been of late a very great and significant increase in the number of child criminals that are brought to our police courts. There are more of them, and they are much younger than they used to be, and they are vastly 'tougher.' Their manner shows plainly that the street has been their teacher, and that they have been apt pupils. Its method is simple, and varies in Hell's Kitchen and in Jewtown only in the opportunities offered. To begin with, the boy idler in the street during school hours is there in defiance of law, whether the fault is his own or not, and he knows it. He is in the attitude of opposition, the normal attitude of the street. The policeman is his enemy, and the policeman stands for the established order of things. Thus the groundwork is laid for whatever mischief comes along. It is not long in coming, rarely longer than the dinner-hour of the first day. The boy is hungry. He wants something to eat. A boy's hunger is not like a man's, which can be appeased with promises. He wants something at once. If he is playing hookey, he does not want to go home to get it. Anyway, there is no need to do so. The street can show him an easier way. A grocer's stand is handy, or a pie wagon. Better still, a soda-water wagon; the bottle is worth so much cash at the junk shop. The driver's back is turned; the boy 'swipes' one. It is not a very great crime, but it is the stepping stone to many greater."

THE MUNICIPALITY AND URBAN TRANSIT.

IN the November *Cosmopolitan* Mr. Sylvester Baxter goes to certain English and Continental cities to look for examples which shall be of value to us in the consideration of the worth of city railway franchises and the management of the lines. He has a very sufficient text, of course, in the scandal of the New York elevated railways, in which franchises worth, according to the admission of the favored parties, $50,000,000 were actually given away.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF ENGLISH TRAMWAYS.

The management of the tramways in Great Britain is largely dictated by the General Tramways act of 1870. In accordance with the provisions of this and subsequent enactments "the public authorities are given full power to enforce certain conditions as to construction of tracks, fixing the rates of fare, specifying the number of trips to be made, etc. Under the general act, tramways may be constructed either by the local authorities, or by individuals or private corporations with the consent of the local authorities. In case, however, a municipality builds a tramway, or takes it over as provided for by the law, it cannot operate it, but must lease it to some person or corporation for a period of not more than twenty-one years. A tramway built by private enterprise may be purchased by the municipality after it has been in operation twenty-one years. Notwithstanding the provision of the general act, requiring the leasing of a publicly owned tramway to private parties, the principle of public operation is recognized in Great Britain, and in one instance has been successfully carried into practice.

"The tramways in nearly all European cities, owing to the strict regulations imposed, never offer the slightest obstruction to the passage of vehicles. Passers-by are, therefore, deprived of the entertaining spectacle of the wrenching off of carriage wheels in the perilous passage across the car tracks, which they so frequently enjoy in American cities.

"In many cities and towns of Great Britain the local authorities have the free use of the tramways between midnight and six o'clock in the morning, for transporting garbage, road material, etc. This often saves the trouble and expense of much heavy trucking through the streets."

In Glasgow the city has a privilege of operating its lines, and only last July it assumed their management. The lines in that city have a length of 31 miles, and were built by the city at a cost of about $1,750,000. It is probable that under municipal control the employees will be granted shorter hours, and at the same time there will be lower fares. In all, out of 155 tramways in Great Britain, 27 are owned by the local authorities.

URBAN TRANSIT ON THE CONTINENT.

In Paris there is a yearly revenue from the Omnibus and Tramway Company, which supplies most of the transit of the city, amounting to $550,000, and of the two other street railway companies, the city receives from one $300 a year for each car, and from the other $150.

The tremendous street railway system in Berlin is operated by a stock company, and serves admirably a city of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants. Its tracks will revert to the city in 1911, on the expiration of its concession. Owing to the careful control that the urban authorities maintain over the details of the management of Die Grosse Berliner Pferde-Eisenbahn-Actien-Gessellschaft, Mr. Baxter tells us, in 1890 the city derived a revenue of nearly $250,000 from its percentage of the company's gross receipts.

"In addition, the company has to pay taxes, like any other industrial enterprise. The city has the right to regulate the fares and the number and frequency of trips. The president of the company told Mr. Osborne Howes, Jr., of the Boston Rapid Transit Commission, that the municipal authorities could make him run his cars every three minutes throughout the night, by simply ordering him to do so, and a failure to comply would lead to the imposition of large fines. The rates of fare, as in most European cities, are according to distance traveled, and range from 2½ to 7½ cents, so that persons traveling a mile or so can do it very cheaply. Seventy-five per cent. of the fares are for the lowest rate. The American system of a uniform fare of 5 cents, whatever the distance, has the advantage, however, of inducing the diffusion of population over the suburban districts. The Berlin company, notwithstanding its heavy obligations to the municipality, pays annual dividends of 12½ per cent., besides accumulating a sinking-fund, which, when the concession expires, will result in paying the shareholders double the par value of their shares."

THE BERLIN STADT-BAHN.

This horse railway system is supplemented by the steam rapid transit railway, the Stadt-Bahn; its track line is nearly nine miles long, and is described as the finest street railway in the world. This was begun by private enterprise, but was finished by the government, and is now its property. It cost nearly $2,000,000 a mile, and is now, in direct returns, paying a profit. It will save a day in mobilizing the army, and by its use express trains from the most distant points of Germany or Europe are brought into the heart of Berlin. It is compared in one way with our New York elevated: The New Yorker traveling over the elevated railways once a day, each way, to and from his business, pays the company over $30 a year; but there are many who are obliged to pass several times a day, back and forth, and their expenses for fares amount easily to $60 and $100 a year, while the Berliner who travels the average distance on a season ticket may go back and forth to an unlimited extent for $4.50 a year, paid to the state government.

IN THE ANTIPODES.

In Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, the tramway system was built by the state government. It is the custom in Australia for the state to find the money for cities and towns to establish such local serv-

ices as tramways, water works, etc. Victoria, Melbourne and eleven other municipalities decided to build their own tramways. They exercise a system of strict public control over the private corporations, and at the end of a given term will become owners of the lines without payment of a cent.

THE OUTLOOK IN AMERICA.

Mr. Baxter's analysis of the several foreign experiments which we have suggested, together with the entirely successful American experience in the case of the railway line between New York and Brooklyn over the big bridge, leads him to advocate enthusiastically the public ownership and operation of city railways in the United States. He regards the Brooklyn Bridge railway as a final answer to the objection of growing corruption with growing responsibilities; for he says, could there be a worse field in which to make any such tentative change than on Manhattan Island?

THE UNITY OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

THE *Educational Review* for October contains President Eliot's address before the American Institute of Instruction in July last. The chief principles and objects of educational reform, President Eliot enumerates as follows: Promotion of individual instruction, disciplinary training, election of studies, cultivation of self-control, specialization of teaching, and right principles of educational organization. These principles, he says, have a common interest for all teachers, whether connected with colleges, academies, or elementary schools.

"If I were asked to mention the best part of the contribution which the Committee of Ten have made to the progress of American education, I should say that their general method of work was the best part—the method of investigation and discussion by subject of instruction—teachers and experts from all sorts of colleges and universities and from all sorts of schools, public, private, and endowed, taking part in both investigation and discussion. The committee's method of work emphasizes the community of interest at all grades, and the fact that experience at every grade is valuable for suggestion and counsel at all other grades. To my thinking, the present artificial and arbitrary distinctions between elementary schools and secondary schools, or between grammar schools and high schools, have no philosophical foundation, and are likely to be profoundly modified, if they do not altogether pass away. In the same sense, I believe that the formal distinction between college work and university work is likely to disappear, although the distinction between liberal education and technical or professional education is sure to endure. I have never yet seen in any college or university a method of instruction which was too good for an elementary or a secondary school. When it is a question how best to teach a given subject, the chances are that college or scientific school teachers of that subject can help school teachers, and that school teachers can help college teachers. Moreover, it is important that each should know what the other does. I have observed, too, that, even when neither party is ready to venture on affirmative counsel, each is pretty well prepared to tell the other what not to do. Such negative counsel is often very useful.

"On the whole, the greatest promise of usefulness which I see in the Report of the Committee of Ten lies in its obvious tendency to promote co-operation among school and college teachers and all other persons intelligently interested in education, for the advancement of well-marked and comprehensive educational reforms."

REASONS WHY THE REPUBLIC MAY ENDURE.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S article in the October *Forum* on "Some Reasons Why the American Republic May Endure," comes as if in direct response to the alarm sounded by Professor Von Holst in the *Journal of Political Economy* for September. Professor Von Holst demonstrated at great length the instability of our social organization, concluding that if his reasoning were true, there was little hope for us as a republic. President Eliot, in the face of the fact that the republics of Greece, Rome, Italy and two French republics have failed, and Mexico and the republics of Central and South America are insecure and ineffective governments, finds very good reasons for believing that the American republic will endure. After reviewing the lives of these other republics, and pointing out that they teach us that great public powers, splendid arts, noble literature, widespread commerce and exalted religious sentiment, cannot of themselves avail to secure the continuance of states, and furthermore, that we can place but little reliance on diffused physical well being as a source of public security, he then tells us why the American republic may live, though the evidence drawn from history is not favorable to the real permanence of any republic.

TOLERATION IN RELIGION.

He finds reason for his belief in the intellectual and moral causes which are comparatively new in the world, or at least which have much fuller play in recent than in older times. The first moral cause of permanence of which the American republic has the advantage, he declares to be the principle of toleration in religion, which has very recently been put in practice in a few favored regions, and notably in the United States. "On one of the tablets of the Water-gate at Chicago was written this sentence: 'Toleration in religion the best fruit of the last four centuries.' This statement is no exaggeration, but the literal truth. Toleration in religion is absolutely the best fruit of all the struggles, labors, and sorrows of the civilized nations during the last four centuries. The real acceptance of this principle cannot be carried back more than fifty years. Even now it is not accepted everywhere,—far from it; but it is accepted in the United States more widely and completely than in any other country, and here lies one of the chief hopes for the permanence of our institutions.

We are delivered from one of the worst terrors and horrors of the past. What suffering our race has endured from religious wars, persecutions, and exterminations! From these woes, and from all apprehension of them, the people of the American Republic are delivered. We owe to this principle, however, much more than deliverance from evils; for it is a positive promoter of good-will and mutual respect among men and of friendly intercourse unembarrassed by religious distinctions. That this beneficent principle has freer play here than it has ever had elsewhere gives one firm ground for believing that our republic may attain a permanence never before attained."

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

"A second moral force which makes for the permanence of our institutions, is universal education. This is a new force in the world, not in action in any land before this century. None of the republics which have died have had anything more than a small educated class. The masses of their people grew up and lived in crassest ignorance. The great change in regard to the education of the people which the present century has witnessed is not confined to mere primary instruction. That primary instruction is of course the most widely diffused and imparts to the masses the art of reading, which is the principal vehicle for the subsequent cultivation of the intelligence. Beyond this primary instruction about 5 per cent. of all the children in the United States receive the more elaborate training of secondary schools and normal schools. Of this 5 per cent. a fair proportion attend colleges and universities. This attainment of secondary, or higher, instruction by one child in twenty in the United States is quite as novel a social fact as the attainment of primary instruction by the other nineteen. Universal suffrage prolongs in the United States the effect of universal education; for it stimulates all citizens throughout their lives to reflect on problems outside the narrow circle of their private interests and occupations, to read about public questions, to discuss public characters and to hold themselves ready in some degree to give a rational account of their political faith. The duties of republican citizenship, rightly discharged, constitute in themselves a prolonged education, which effectively supplements the work of schools and colleges."

BETTER DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

A third reason for believing that our institution will endure he finds in the fact that a better family life prevails among our people than was known to any of the republics which have perished, or, indeed, to any earlier century. The family, not the individual, is the tap root of the state, and whatever tends to secure the family tends to secure the state.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Pursuing the idea that the promotion of diffused happiness promotes governmental stability, President Eliot next observes that certain means of public happiness have recently been liberally provided at public expense, with great intelligence and deliberate design. Public parks and play grounds have been constructed and maintained, and opportunities thereby have been given to the multitude for the enjoyment of fresh air and natural beauty. By the combination of private endowments with public appropriations, free libraries and museums of natural history and fine arts have also been provided. All this good work is an evidence of the disposition of the democracy to provide means of public cultivation and enjoyment and thus to effect security.

PUBLICITY.

Another new and effective bulwark of the state is to be found in the extreme publicity with which all American activities are carried on. "Many people are in the habit of complaining bitterly of the intrusion of the newspaper reporter into every nook and corner of the state, and even into the privacy of home; but in this extreme publicity is really to be found a new means of social, industrial and governmental reform and progress. As Emerson said, 'Light is the best policeman.' There are many exaggerations, perversions and inaccuracies in this publicity; but on the whole it is a beneficent and a new agency for the promotion of the public welfare. Such publicity has become possible partly through man's new power over nature, as seen in the innumerable applications of heat and electricity, and partly through the universal capacity to read. For almost all social, industrial and political evils publicity gives the best hope of reasonable remedy. Publicity exposes not only wickedness, but also folly and bad judgment. It makes crime and political corruption more difficult and far less attractive. The forger, burglar and corruptionist need secrecy for two reasons: 1, That they may succeed in their crimes; and, 2, that they may enjoy the fruits of their wickedness. The most callous sinner finds it hard to enjoy the product of his sin if he knows that everybody knows how he came by it. No good cause ever suffered from publicity; no bad cause but instinctively avoids it. So new is this force in the world that many people do not yet trust it, or perceive its immense utility.

CORPORATION SERVICE.

President Eliot then sets forth at length the advantages of the "corporation" to the stability of the state. "Although a few charitable, trading and manufacturing corporations were of earlier origin,—some of which have become famous,—the great development of corporate powers and functions has all taken place within fifty years, since the application of the principle of limited liability. Thousands upon thousands of corporations are now organized in the United States and are actively carrying on a great variety of industrial and social operations. Millions of Americans get their livings and pass their lives in the service of these corporations. As a rule, the employes of corporations receive wages or salaries, and have no further interest in the business. We are so familiar with this state of things that we do not

realize its absolute novelty. It has practically been created within the lifetimes of persons who are not yet old. In the service of corporations there is seldom any element of personal devotion, such as existed in other times between subject and sovereign, or between retainer and feudal chief; but there is a large element of fidelity and loyalty, which is becoming of greater and greater importance in the formation of the national character. A considerable portion of all the business, charity and education carried on in the United States is well conducted by the faithful and loyal servants of corporations, as every one will plainly see, so soon as he takes account of his own contacts in daily life with the work of corporations, and compares them with his contacts with the work of individuals or partnerships. This corporation service affords a new discipline for masses of people, and it is a discipline of the highest value toward inducing stability and durability in governmental institutions."

GREATER HOPEFULNESS OF MANKIND.

In recent times serious changes have taken place in regard to the highest hopes, aspirations and ideals of mankind. The ideal conceptions have been slowly wrought out in the minds of students, philosophers and poets, and have been cherished by the few; but suddenly, within the past two generations, they have found acceptance with multitudes of men. This sudden acceptance is the combined result of the rapid progress of scientific knowledge during the last fifty years, and of the general ability of the people to read. These changes of expectation, aspiration and faith are, of course, only moral forces; but they are forces which, President Eliot declares, greatly affect the sum of human happiness, and therefore the stability of the republic. "As has already been repeatedly intimated the stability of governments depends largely on the just answer to the question—Do they provide the necessary conditions of happy human life? The first change of expectation which claims attention is the changed sentiment of the people toward what is new and therefore untried. The American people as a rule approach a new object, a new theory, or a new practice, with a degree of hope and confidence which no other people exhibits. The unknown is to the savage terrible; the dark has been dreadful, and evil has always been imagined of it; many highly civilized people have an aversion to things novel; but for us Americans so many new things have proved to be good things, that we no longer look on what is novel with suspicion and distrust. Our continent is new, and has proved to be rich; our machinery is new, and has proved to be useful; our laws are many of them new, but they have proved helpful. The people have traversed many wilds and wastes, but have passed them with safety, and found good in the unexplored and unknown. The untried is therefore for us no longer terrible, or, at least, to be suspected. Hope and expectation of good spring in our hearts, as never before in the hearts of former generations or in earlier ages."

A BROADER RELIGION.

"Finally," says President Eliot, "the object of religion and the aim of its ministers have become wonderfully different, since the American republic was established, from what they were in ancient or mediæval times, or even down to the opening of this century. The religions of the ancient world had very little to do with morality. They were propitiatory and protective. The Christian religion and its ministers for the last 1,500 years were chiefly concerned with the conciliation of an offended God, the provision of securities for individual happiness in a future life; these securities being attainable by persons whose mode of life in this world had been of questionable or even vicious quality, and the offering of joys in another world as consolation or compensation for sufferings or evils in this. Since the beginning of this century a revolution has occurred, which has been felt in almost every branch of the Christian church and in almost every Christian nation, but has had a broad sweep in the United States. The primary objects of religion and its ministers in our day and country are more and more to soften and elevate the characters and lives of men in this world, and to ameliorate the common lot. The improvement of character and conduct in the individual, in society, and in the state during this present life is now becoming the principal aim of many churches and their ministers. The progressive churches are all of this mind; and even the most conservative — like the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian—plainly exhibit this tendency. By the multitude of the unchurched also it is generally understood that there is no angry God to propitiate, and that the only way to take securities for the morrow, whether in life or in death, is to do well the duties of to-day. Religion, by devoting itself to the elevation of human character, becomes a prop and stay of free institutions, because these rest ultimately on the character of the citizen."

To sum up: "These are some of the new principles and forces which make for the permanence of the republic: Toleration in religion; general education; better domestic relations; attention to the means of public health and pleasure; publicity; corporation service; increased mutual dependence of man on man, and therewith a growing sense of brotherhood and unity; the greater hopefulness and cheerfulness of men's outlook on man, the earth, the universe and God; and finally, the changing objects and methods of religion and its institutions. It is the working of these principles and forces, often unrecognized, which has carried the republic safely through many moral difficulties and dangers during the past thirty years. These things, and not its size and wealth, make us love our country. These things we believe, will give the American republic long life. These bulwarks of the commonwealth will prove all the stronger and more lasting, because women as well as men can work on them, and help to transmit them, ever broader and firmer, from generation to generation."

CONTENTMENT IN AMERICAN LIFE.

"THOSE who think that it would be easy for our industrial discontent to ripen into social revolution have not taken account of the largest element in our national polity, the people outside of the great cities." This is the proposition laid down at the beginning of a suggestive article by "Octave Thanet" (Miss Alice French) in the October *Forum*.

Miss French describes particularly "The Contented Masses" as she knows them in Iowa; but much of her account applies equally well to other parts of the country. The provinces, she says, are not yet prepared to upset the present industrial scheme on the chance that a few agitators may instantly provide a better.

"There is one distinct advantage that the provincial workingman enjoys; he counts for more as an individual. Besides the physical helps of better air and cheaper living, he has the indefinite but steady working help of respect from the other classes. The workingman in the city is flattered by the politicians and the newspapers; but he is not respected. In the country, John Smithers, the best foreman in the shop, is consulted by the head of the firm, has his wages paid when he is ill, knows every one on his street, and is asked to run for alderman, not as a labor candidate, but as the best man of his party. In the provinces, the workingman is a man and a citizen before he is a workingman; in the cities he is fast growing to be a workingman, not only first, but last. . . .

"The workingman's best opportunity in the provinces is this fluidity of conditions. Not only does it make an Arabian Nights' elevation possible to the poorest; it has a farther-reaching, more subtly-pervasive power; it mingles all classes together, and creates that indescribable atmosphere of human friendliness which is the deepest spiritual charm of the West. An intimate acquaintance with less-favored lives is the surest cement of society; perhaps that is why its structure stands firmest in the quiet Western provinces. For this open-handed willingness to touch other lots and "help those who cannot help again," this feeling that nothing human is foreign to any man or woman, and the divine hopefulness that accompanies it, are as Western as our prairies and our sky.

"And that is why we of the West, in spite of all her crude and violent faults (so patiently and perspicuously explained to us by our true friends of the East), love her and believe in her. The little segment of the West that I have tried to describe is not in Altruria; it is in Iowa, and it is quite content with its geography. It is founded on the rights of the individual rather than those of the community; it has no sympathy with socialistic dreams; it is just a Western town of honest, hard-working, kindly, decently selfish men and women who are not working for the golden age of brotherhood, but to provide for their families; yet nowhere do I know of any place where there is less friction between the classes, or where all classes help each other more along our rough and checkered road."

DR. ELY AND SOCIALISM.

ONE finds it difficult to understand, on reading Professor Richard T. Ely's article in the October *Forum*, how it was possible for a Superintendent of Public Instruction in one of our most enlightened States to have so misinterpreted Dr. Ely's teachings as to proclaim them "socialistic" and "anarchistic," and, what is more surprising, to have aroused by these charges a sentiment against the good Professor, resulting in his trial for economic heresy. In view of the great publicity given to Superintendent Wells' indictment of Professor Ely, we present, first, the report of the Committee of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, appointed to investigate the charges:

THE REPORT OF THE REGENTS' COMMITTEE.

"We find that Dr. Ely did not at his own house or elsewhere either entertain or consult with a walking delegate who came from Kansas City somewhat more than a year ago to counsel and assist the Democrat Printing Company strikers, and he neither directly nor indirectly advised, aided nor abetted this strike. The other strike referred to in the letter of Superintendent Wells is one which occurred in the printing office of Tracy, Gibbs & Co., of this city. Dr. Ely neither directly nor indirectly advised, aided nor abetted this strike; he did not 'demand of the proprietors of the establishment that their office should be made a union office,' nor did he 'threaten to take his printing away from this office if it were not made a union office.' This company continued to do his printing as long as he was the secretary of the association for which it was done. Dr. Ely did not assert in conversation with one of the proprietors of this office that 'where a skilled workman was needed a dirty, dissipated, unmarried, unreliable and unskilled tramp, if a union man, should be employed in preference to an industrious, skillful, trustworthy, non-union man who is the head of a family;' neither did he state that 'the latter would have no ground of complaint, as he could easily remove the objection to him by joining the union;' nor that 'conscientious scruples against joining the union would prove the individual to be a crank.'

"We further find that there is no foundation in fact for the charge that 'Professor Ely, director of the school of economics, believes in strikes and boycotts, justifying and encouraging the one while practicing the other;' or the charge that 'he is an individual who can say to citizens and taxpayers "stand and deliver or down goes your business," or to laboring men "join the union or starve with your families;"' or the charge that 'Professor Ely, director of the school of economics, differs from Ely, the socialist, only in the adroit and covert method of his advocacy,' or the charge that 'a careful reading of his books will discover essentially the same principles, but masked by glittering generalities and mystical and metaphysical statements, susceptible of various interpretations according as a too literal interpretation might seem for the time likely to work

discomfort or loss to the writer,' or the charge that 'his books are studiously indefinite or ambiguous,' or that 'they abound in sanctimonious or pious cant, or 'pander to the prohibitionist,' or 'ostentatiously sympathize with all who are in distress,' or that 'the careful student will discover their utopian or pernicious doctrines,' or that 'their general acceptance would furnish a seeming moral justification or any justification for attacks upon life or property.'

"And, finally, we find that the charge that 'a sort of moral justification for attacks upon life and property is supported by the teaching or the practice of the University of Wisconsin' is absolutely false. The university is supported by the law; it teaches and practices submission to the law. All of its teachings and all of its practices are hostile to anarchy, disorder and violation of the law. The spirit of its teaching and practice is well illustrated in the baccalaureate address delivered by President Charles Kendall Adams at its last commencement.

"In his sweeping charges against the teachings and practices of the university Superintendent Wells may have had reference only to the teachings and practices of Dr. Ely, but his language in the letter published certainly appears to give them a much wider significance. We have been unable to find any teachings or practice of Dr. Ely justifying attacks upon life or property, but we do find that he has repeatedly and in the strongest language admonished against both."

HIS OWN STATEMENT OF HIS VIEWS.

To what extent Dr. Ely's teachings may be regarded as "socialistic" or "anarchistic," the reader himself may determine from the following paragraphs we select from the Professor's article in the *Forum:*

"A still more fundamental question is that suggested by the word 'socialism,' which is something so radically different from my general thought, that the competitive field of industry—that is, in the main, agriculture, manufactures and commerce—is suitable for private effort, and the field of monopoly for public activity, that only shallow thinkers can confound the two. Socialism, however, is not so much a single question as a series of questions, vast and intricate. Socialism is indeed a philosophy of society supported by many very able men. I have held and still hold that the study of socialism is most useful, and that on several accounts. First of all, it gives us a standpoint from which to survey existing institutions, and enables us to understand them and weigh in the balance their merits and demerits. It is a general principle that indirect methods, both in science and industry, are speedier and more effective than direct methods. A critical study of socialism not only interests a student in the study of present society, but gives an aid in this study which it is difficult to find elsewhere. This is a position which was taken long ago by John Stuart Mill, and subsequent experience has only confirmed what he stated when he expressed the opinion 'that the intellectual and moral grounds of socialism deserve the most attentive study, as affording in many cases the guiding principles of the improvements necessary to give the present economic system of society its best chance.'

"Socialism has also been a force which has stimulated the consciences of many and transformed beneficially the lives of not a few. Again, socialism has furnished a needed corrective to certain anarchistic tendencies in our life.

OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM.

"On the other hand, the agitation of socialism as it has been too frequently conducted has tended to an undue exaltation of manual toil, a depreciation of the brain work which alone can render mere physical exertion fruitful, and to class separation and hatred, and has at times turned away the attention of the masses from true remedies for evils which afflict them. The difficulties in the way of socialism seem to me to be insuperable. First of all there is the difficulty in the way of the organization of agriculture, which has never yet been squarely faced by socialists. Then, socialism once organized, there remains difficulty in securing that distribution of annual income which would give general satisfaction and at the same time promote progress. There is reason to apprehend that under socialism those pursuits upon which the progress of civilization depends would not be amply supported, and that the result of socialism would thus be a non-progressive society. If this is true, then the masses would ultimately suffer, even if we admit that their condition at first would be improved.

"Finally, it is my opinion that the concentration of dissatisfaction under socialism would be revolutionary in character. As I have stated in my recent work on 'Socialism and Social Reform,' 'the outcome of socialism then, it is to be apprehended, would be such an amount of dissatisfaction that one of two things would happen: either socialism would result in a series of revolutions, reducing countries like England and the United States to the condition of the South American republics and rendering progress impossible; or the dissatisfaction would cause a complete overthrow of socialism and a return to the discredited social order.'

ANARCHISM CONDEMNED.

"I have stated my views in regard to anarchy so often and so emphatically that it is difficult for me to do more than to repeat what I have said elsewhere. Anarchy comprises the sum and substance of all evils of a social nature. Every step in the direction of anarchy is a calamity. The propaganda of anarchy is a terrible evil, leading to disturbance and insurrection. The evils which flow from anarchy or even the propaganda of anarchy are not incidental, but proceed from the very nature of the doctrine. Progress depends upon obedience to law and constituted authorities and anarchy in its very nature is rebellion. Anarchy is lawlessness elaborated into a social philosophy and anything more diametrically opposed to my own social philosophy is to me scarcely conceivable."

THE FAMILY OF THE FUTURE.

MARY S. GILLILAND, writing in the *International Journal of Ethics* upon "Women in the Community and the Family," discusses the question as to whether or not it is possible for a woman to combine public ambition with the responsibilities of maternity. She thinks that with a reorganized and simplified family life all mothers might devote a larger amount of time and infinitely more care to their babies, while at the same time they took their fair share of public and social work. At present family life, she maintains, is not organized on rational principles. Twenty years of the best years of a married woman's life are absorbed in the minutiæ of family life. The care of many children exhausts her. It would be well, therefore, she thinks, that the man should take a greater share in the rearing and training of the child. It would surely be a more manly and suitable thing for a man to amuse his own children, or even to put them to bed, while his wife went out to work or amusement, than that the man should always take the outside work and amusement and the woman always see to the children.

A REARRANGEMENT OF THE HOME LIFE.

This, however, is not all that Mrs. Gilliland proposes. She says: "Besides, we want to arrange the home life so that it shall not debar women from public life. And just at present her husband is about the only person who can co-operate with a married woman toward this end. This will not be always so. Things will be easier for both men and women when family life is less isolated, when it is more simple, and arranged on a more co-operative basis.

"The family of the future will not, I trust, set itself down within four narrow walls and seek to be sufficient unto itself within them. We shall try, I hope, what co-operative dwellings can do. In such dwellings there might be suites of rooms, larger and smaller, to suit the needs of single men and women, or of married people and their children. These suites would provide their inmates with the privacy of the present home, but would avoid the exclusiveness of the present-day flat. There would be a common drawing-room, a common dining-room, managed as such rooms are managed in a good hotel to-day. The service of the whole would be managed from a common centre, cutting off at one blow the greatest domestic worry of a modern woman's life, and encouraging the organizing of the work by skilled experts, which it needs. There might be a large, airy, sunny, common nursery, presided over by trained kindergarten nurses. The skilled education of the children might go on from the earliest years. Think of the superiority of such nurseries and such care over the nurseries and the care possible to the children of the vast majority, even, of the middle classes. Think of the fine common library there might be; think of the fine solid building of good design; think of how a few commonly held works of art, of the first order, might replace the trumpery decorations of the present-day individualistically arrayed establishment; think of the good and wholesome and well-cooked and varied food which might, at less cost, replace the burnt mutton-chops and muddy coffee of the suburban villa.

"When the boys and girls of a family grow up, each having been educated to the best possible advantage, and each having been fitted to earn his or her own livelihood, each might move out to a private set of rooms in the same building (if their work admitted of their living there), thus securing that independence and privacy which young women need as much as young men, and which both need to ask from their families as much as from the public. Think of the bigger, wholesomer family feeling that would grow up in such a community. How men and women would grow up knowing each other with an intimacy and freedom unknown to us. Think of the immense benefit to old people and to those who have the care of the aged."

IS A GREAT WAR IN PROSPECT?

IN the October number of the *Deutsche Revue* "Germanicus" has an alarmist article entitled "Is a Great War in Prospect?"

A FRENCH ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

"Germanicus" writes as one having knowledge of the political affairs of England and the other European powers. After a general notice of France in her relations to her neighbors on the Continent, he turns his attention to England, and deals at some length with the possibility of a French attack on that country, for, he says, France hates the English more than she hates the Germans or the Italians, and the reasons of this growing hatred toward England are stated as her occupation of Egypt in particular and her opposition to French colonial expansion generally. He adds: "We will not go so far as to say that the men now in power in Paris are bent on war with England, but the step from offensive public utterances and resolute action, regardless of the interests of others, to actual conflict is often far from long, and no war would be so popular in France as one with England, especially as there are good reasons for entertaining a hope of victory."

ENGLAND WITHOUT AN ALLY.

Then follows a vivid description of England's position in the event of an enemy succeeding in intercepting her food imports and it is for this very end that the swift cruisers of both France and Russia are intended! In the case of a war with France "Germanicus" further decides that England will have no ally, for, he continues: "When I was in London recently I was repeatedly asked, with some anxiety, what attitude the Triple Alliance would be likely to take up in such a case. I answered, 'Probably one of absolute neutrality. Germany undoubtedly would not lift her little finger to defend the interests of England.'

"My questioners then invariably expressed regret at the shortsightedness of such a policy, since the

Triple Alliance would be defenseless against a victorious France allied with Russia. I replied that this prospect had no terrors for us, as we believed that we should be perfectly able to defend ourselves against both our neighbors. It is, on the other hand, by no means certain that France would stand alone in a war with England. Russia may rest assured that neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary would draw the sword against her, provided she did not offer violence to Roumania or Bulgaria, or stretched out her hand to seize Constantinople. For this reason she will do neither the one nor the other."

RUSSIA UNREADY.

Referring to Russia, "Germanicus" considers there is no immediate danger there, for the following reasons: Only one-third of her army is as yet equipped with the small-bore rifle and the other two-thirds will not have the weapon till 1896. The Russian soldier is extremely brave, but the officers are poor and the administration corrupt. The finances, too, are in a bad way and therefore the Czar desires peace for a twofold reason—his natural aversion to war and the true state of the revenue. At the same time "Germanicus" treats the Czar as a nonentity in the present situation, only telling him that his Bulgarian policy was a failure.

ENGLAND'S CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

But Russia might join France against England, and threaten England in Asia. Italy, however, would be prevented from allying herself to England by the Triple Alliance. "Germanicus" thus sums up his reflections: "A great war of the Continental powers among themselves appears very improbable, and possible only as a result of incidents that cannot now be foreseen. But a war between France and Russia on the one hand and England on the other seems to us, not indeed imminent, or, at present, even probable, but, nevertheless, possible, since a conflict of interests really exists between them, and France and Russia would have the greater chances of victory. Disraeli, it is true, declared, in November, 1875, before the Russo-Turkish war, that England's resources, should she be forced into war, were practically inexhaustible; but the real question is whether she would have time to make use of them.

"The economic prosperity of France since 1871 has shown what resources she has at her disposal, and yet, after six months of war, Thiers had to admit to the National Assembly at Bordeaux that '*la France reconnait qu'elle n'a plus d'Armée.*' At sea the conditions will be the same. The decisive battles will be fought by the great fleets in European waters. Two defeats in the Mediterranean would break the power of England in that quarter, and even if they were all, would overthrow her dominion in Egypt, and annihilate her trade with the Mediterranean ports and through the Suez Canal.

"It is impossible to foresee whether the present war between Japan and China will lead to consequences so far reaching. The war is certain to be protracted, and it is likely that the European powers will intervene when the antagonists are exhausted. Then, however, the interests of England, which once, for the sake of peace, gave up Port Hamilton, but which can hardly tolerate the acquisition by Russia of a footing in Corea, will be called in question."

THE OUTLOOK IN MADAGASCAR.

AN anonymous writer signing himself Vazaha, who has resided in the Madagascar capital, discusses in the *Fortnightly Review* the probable outcome of the present quarrel between the French and the Hovas. He thinks that as Madagascar has no money, it will be impossible for them to resist the French demands, unjustifiable though they be. The Hova chiefs have got to fight or be massacred by their own people, but no one knows better than themselves that they have no chance of successfully resisting the French advance. The earliest time at which a French expedition could be landed at Madagascar is in March, but even then the hurricane season would render it wiser to postpone any attempt at landing until the beginning of April. From Tamatave to the capital is 220 miles, from Mojunga it is about 300. On the whole, he thinks the Hovas will reject the French ultimatum, and he thus forecasts the probable course of events: "The combined ambition, greed, and *amour propre* of the French will then render a campaign necessary, in the prosecution of which, and whatever season is selected, I expect that at least a hundred men will be slain by malarial fever for every one laid low by a Malagasy bullet. If the affair is not exactly a military promenade, the total defeat of the Hova power is inevitable. In fact, unless extraordinary blundering takes place, three months after the landing should suffice to plant the tricolor on the turrets of the Silver Palace. It may be that the Queen and Court will retreat toward the south, the capital being indefensible from an attacking army. This would facilitate the placing of a puppet prince upon the throne. And as pecuniary and dynastic reasons will probably prevail to prevent a force being dispatched from the Imerina plateau to oppose the invaders *en route*, it is not unlikely that the constant news of their advance will cause panic and lead to political troubles, probably revolution, at the capital. It is even 'quite on the cards' that the campaign will result in a bloodless 'walk-over.'

"The question which most concerns ourselves is what the victors will do with the island when they have got it. Its dimensions are greater than those of France itself; but the population of about 5,000,000 is scattered and split up into numerous tribes, with marked racial and other characteristics. One of them, the most powerful and most intelligent, will certainly remain sullen, if not hostile, for some time to come; few of them are industrious, most of them are predatory, and all are miserably poor. The climate is atrocious in the lowlands, and the soil generally unfruitful on the uplands. The reported discoveries of gold, about which we heard so much a

year or two ago, have not attained the importance that was claimed for them."

On the whole, it is hard to say whether the disadvantages do not outweigh the benefits to be enjoyed by the conquerors of this curious and interesting country.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

IN the *Pall Mall Magazine* there is an interesting article by Mr. Legh, M.P., describing his recent visit to Montenegro. The report which he gives of his conversation with the redoubtable warrior-prince of the Black Mountain is very amusing. Mr. Legh says: "In common with some other persons who occupy despotic positions, Prince Nicholas professes that he is animated by strong Liberal principles, and he entertains an especial admiration for Mr. Gladstone. Once, when expatiating to me upon the subject of his orthodox Liberalism, I ventured to ask the explanation of what appeared to me a slight inconsistency. How was it that many among the most heavily chained prisoners at Cettinge appeared to be in durance because they professed themselves to be Liberals? His Highness was quite prepared with his explanation.

"'I am a Liberal,' he replied, 'and there is no objection to personal rulers and potentates being Liberals; but all properly conducted subjects should be Conservatives, and I intend that mine shall, at all events.'

"Not altogether in vain, I thought, had he studied the idiosyncrasies of the object of his political admiration.

"AN AUTHORITY ON ENGLISH POLITICS."

"All great men have their failings, and Prince Nicholas' little weakness is that he imagines himself an authority upon British politics.

"'Why are you not in favor of Home Rule?' he inquired of me upon another occasion. 'I cannot understand any one objecting to it.'

"'You have, Sir,' I replied, 'in the Podgoritza district and elsewhere a large number of Mussulman-Albanian subjects. If these people agitated for separation, what would you do?'

"'If they agitated!' exclaimed his Highness, in a tone of stupefaction: 'if any subject of mine agitated for anything at all I would very soon show him who was master here!'

"One day, when various foreign representatives and high officials were present, Mr. Gladstone again formed the topic of conversation.

"'I have but one thing to reproach that illustrious man with,' remarked the prince in an oracular manner. Every one listened intently, for it was felt that an important declaration was coming. 'Yes,' he continued, 'Mr. Gladstone has now been a very long time in office, and has done nothing yet to discover Jack the Ripper.'

"Prince Nicholas was kind enough to invite me to accompany him on a sporting expedition into the interior of the country. The fear of the Whips was, however, before my eyes, and I was obliged to plead the necessity of a return to parliamentary duties, with a view to voting against the Home Rule bill.

"'Why should that prevent you?' was the hospitable reply; 'I will write to Mr. Gladstone, and obtain special permission for you to stay.'

"Nothing, in fact, could exceed the civility and friendliness of Prince Nicholas. Long may he reign and prosper—a model to autocrats all over the universe."

THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine*, Mr. W. B. Harris gives an account of what actually happened at the accession of the new Sultan of Morocco. Half the reports which have been published hitherto, he says, have been purely imaginary. Mr. Harris traveled to the late Sultan's camp from Morocco disguised, and was there ten days studying the situation. The march across the desert and over the Atlas seemed to have made the Sultan an old man. His army had dwindled to a horde of half-starved men and animals. No sooner had he arrived at his capital than the arrival of the Spanish embassy led him to undertake an expedition against the Raff tribes, but before he reached Rabat he was dead. Mr. Harris says there is no regular custom or law as to the succession. All that is necessary is that the new Sultan should be a relation of the old one, and the advisers and powerful shereefs choose the relative whom they think most suitable to fill the place. The late Sultan had indicated a strong desire to be succeeded by his favorite son.

THE NEW SULTAN'S MOTHER.

"Mulai Abdul Aziz is the son of a Circassian wife of Mulai el Hassen, a lady of great intelligence and remarkable ability, who, though no longer in her first youth, was able to maintain to the day of his death a most singular and no doubt beneficial influence over Mulai el Hassen. Her European extraction and her education abroad, her general knowledge of the world, and her opportunities for watching the Court intrigues, rendered her of more service to the late Sultan than any of his viziers. She accompanied him always upon his long and tedious marches, and there can be no doubt that even in his dealings with the European Powers her advice was always asked and generally taken by the Sultan. The affection Mulai el Hassen bestowed upon her was also shared by her son, Mulai Abdul Aziz, who, with the tender anxiety of both an affectionate father and mother, was brought up in a far more satisfactory manner than is general with the sons of Moorish potentates. While his elder brothers were left to run wild and to lead lives of cruelty and vice, Abdul Aziz was the constant companion of his parents, who, both intent that he should one day be Sultan of Morocco, lost no opportunity of educating him."

THE OLD SULTAN'S DEATH.

The old Sultan died on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 6. Only one of his followers was present,

and his son and heir was some eight days distant. If his death were known the army would probably break up, and the tribes would attack the camp. It was therefore decided to keep the death a strict secret, and carry the corpse on to Rabat as if it had been alive. "A hurried meeting of the viziers was called; an oath of secrecy taken; the drums were beaten for a start to be made; and, to every one's astonishment and surprise, orders were given for a move, the reason affirmed being that the Sultan had sufficiently recovered to travel. The palanquin which always accompanied his Majesty was taken into the inclosure; the Sultan's body was placed within, the doors closed, and, amidst the obeisances and acclamations of the camp, all that remained of Mulai el Hassen set out for Rabat. Not a soul knew of the Sultan's death except the viziers and a few of the slaves and tent-pitchers, whose mouths were sealed, knowing that death would ensue if they told.

"The Sultan was a boy, separated from his ministers and viziers by a long distance, in traversing which they ran a great danger of being plundered and murdered. Had such an event occured, and Mulai Abdul Aziz's supporters been killed, his reign must have terminated at once, for the treasury would have fallen into other hands, and another Sultan been proclaimed. With all possible speed the army marched toward the coast, bearing their now loathsome burden of the Sultan's body with them. There was a terrible mockery in the whole thing—the decomposing corpse borne in royal state with the Shereefian banners waving before it, with the spear-bearers on either side."

A ROYAL DECEPTION.

An early start was made. The Sultan was carried in the usual position. Tribespeople were allowed to kiss the palanquin, and a halt was made to enable his Majesty to take his breakfast. Food was taken into his tent and brought out again as if it had been tasted by the Sultan. A military band played outside his tent, and all the usual customs were observed as if he had been alive. But the sun was too hot for the deception to be kept for any time, and the following day it was announced that the Sultan was dead. The news fell like a thunderbolt on the camp, which was at once split up into a hundred different parties. Each tribe collected its forces and camped together, while the army proceeded by forced marches to Rabat. A time of terrible suspense followed. When Rabat was made, a hole was made in the town wall, and the Sultan's corpse, which was in such a condition as to render a public funeral impossible, was laid to rest in the mosque. The new Sultan was proclaimed, and there was no insurrection. This was chiefly due to the fact that the harvests had to be gathered in at the time, and the necessity for caring for the fruits of the earth prevented the otherwise inevitable outbreak of domestic feuds. Mr. Harris then describes in detail the events of the following days, prolonging his story until the entry of the new Sultan into Fez on July 21.

A PLEA FOR JOHN CHINAMAN.

MR. EDMUND MITCHELL publishes in the *Nineteenth Century* an article upon "The Chinaman Abroad." Mr. Mitchell is evidently of opinion that the Chinese are the salt of the earth. Seldom has the heathen Chinee found a more enthusiastic and uncompromising champion.

HATED NOT FOR VICES BUT FOR VIRTUES.

His paper, in fact, is little more than a demonstration that the Chinese are hated more for their virtues than their vices, and in their vices even they compare very favorably with the English-speaking populations in the midst of which they dwell. He says: "My plea for the Chinaman in new countries such as California or Queensland amounts to this—that for the development of these regions his presence in certain force cannot but prove one of the grandest factors conducing to success. His total exclusion is a most short-sighted and mistaken line of policy; his deportation is little less than a national crime, for it puts back the clock of progress and renders useless a large amount of necessary and arduous pioneer work. Furthermore, I say unhesitatingly that both the Australian colonies and the Western States of America could take thousands more Chinamen than they at present have, to the advantage of the whole community in each and every case."

CHINESE GAMBLING.

After minimizing the evils of the use of opium, and declaring that Chinese gambling does not approach in mischief to that of our racecourses, or the ordinary American gambling hell, he mentions a curious circumstance in extenuation of the Chinese addiction to games of chance: "Untiring industry, patience and perseverance, extreme thrift, the inborn habit and faculty of saving a little day by day, however scanty his earnings—these are the very qualities that have turned against him the hands of men belonging to a less industrious, less frugal, and less provident race. The Chinaman, although proverbially meek and mild, is a man of dauntless courage and unflinching fortitude. The Chinaman abroad invariably provides for his own poor, and his games are voluntarily and cheerfully taxed for the purposes of charity. Can his Caucasian detractors in America and Australia say the same thing of their gambling saloons and race meetings?"

He then draws a picture of a Chinaman creating an oasis in the great wilderness of Australia, and a companion picture of another Chinaman washing the tailing in a gold field: "Where the Caucasian has admitted himself to be played out, the Mongolian is saving gold! Here is an alchemist who can find the precious metal in the dirt-wash from the battery in which every appliance that money can purchase and man's ingenuity devise is in operation."

THE CHINESE AS COOKS.

The accusation that Chinese are blacklegs and undersell white labor is a favorite excuse for the attacks which are made upon him, but when Chinese

are employed as cooks in hotels they are paid the same wages as white cooks, but that circumstance in no way lessens the antipathy with which they are regarded. Mr. Mitchell says: "Their great disqualification in the eyes of their enemies lies in the fact that they make their employers' interests identical with their own. 'John' the cook is absolutely reliable He never goes on strike for an eight-hours' day, and never by any chance touches a drop of liquor. Yet many a hotel in the colonies has been burned to the ground for no other reason than that the owner employed a Chinese cook. The disabilities of the Jews in mediæval Europe sink into nothingness when compared with the disabilities of the Chinese in modern Australia.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN CHIVALRY.

"Occasionally we get a glimpse of what the race might achieve were these disabilities removed. Thus in Melbourne, two or three years ago, a Chinese boy in attendance at the premier high school in the city beat every one in the senior class, and came out first in Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, English literature and each and every subject in the curriculum. But he was the son of a christianized Chinese missionary and so had avenues opened to him that are barred to all other Chinese children in the land. The average working Chinaman, as I have shown, has to bear the burden of contumely and has to live the life of the leper outside the gates. Yet he braces himself to the cruel and unequal struggle and in the end achieves a quiet triumph in the face of every difficulty. Has chivalry died out among the Caucasian race that honor should be denied to such achievement?"

"THE YANKEES OF SOUTH AMERICA."

IN the course of the last few months we have reviewed in this department articles setting forth the resources of Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina and Columbia. To this list of South American Republics we can now add Chili, drawing our information from an article by Courtenay De Kalb, in the *Engineering Magazine*. Since the revolution of 1890–91 Chili has, we are told, entered upon a new era of industrial development. The newly constituted authorities, assuming the responsibilities of government with a national debt amounting to nearly $55,000,000, committed themselves to a policy of protection, and of subsidies to special enterprises; and it is to the adoption of this policy Mr. De Kalb attributes the new impulse to industrial enterprise.

THE RISE OF PROTECTION IN CHILI.

"There is no doubt that the principle of protective tariffs has taken a firm hold upon the minds of the Chilians. Protectionist clubs have been formed, the Society for the Promotion of Manufacturing has lent its powerful influence to the cause, the Union of Artisans, the Society for the Protection of Mechanic Arts of Valparaiso, and other similar organizations have taken the field, and the most important newspapers of the country have followed their lead. Fortunately there is already a fair nucleus around which to build up industries of importance. There are no less than one hundred soap factories in Chili; a native bottle factory has been in operation at Lota for several years; and now the manufacture of illuminated glass has been undertaken. Woolen mills are established near Santiago and at Tomé; a tobacco factory in Valparaiso is running with a force of 120 employes; and there are other plants for the manufacture of cardboard, paper, bricks, earthenware pipes, enameled iron ware, cement and chemicals. The only nail factory in South America is in operation at Chillan. There is a small sugar refinery at Viña del Mar, and sugar mills are found on several estates. Almost all the blasting powder used in Chili is produced in native factories employing the nitrate of soda of the country, and every important *hacienda* in the agricultural districts possesses a flour mill as part of its equipment. Many of the latter are of the modern roller type. Ice factories at Santiago and Valparaiso have proved successful, one in connection with the brewery and factory for carbonated beverages in Santiago having three machines of the Raydt and the R. Pictet systems, with a total capacity of two and a half tons an hour.

"In addition to these all the chief centers, such as Santiago, Valparaiso, Caldera and Carrizal, possess large workshops, foundries, machine shops and saw mills. In the workshops in Valparaiso locomotives, steam pumps, Root blowers and other machines have been made from iron and steel imported from the United States and Europe. In consequence of this the Society for the Protection of Mechanic Arts in that city has demanded that in future all locomotives and cars for the Chilian government railroads shall be of home construction.

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES.

"A noteworthy manifestation of the growing sentiment in favor of a high protective tariff was made at the session of the Commission of Industrial Instruction in 1893, when representatives of all the principal trades insisted that not only was competition with imported goods impossible under the existing tariff, but that, under the prevailing conditions, there was lacking that stimulus which was necessary to call into existence a sufficient number of skilled workmen to meet the local demand for repairs and occasional jobs. For example, workers in tin plate are entirely unfamiliar with the use of modern machinery and tools. The same is true of the cabinetmakers, and in all branches of industry it is almost impossible to find master workmen competent to serve as foremen. The establishment of night schools for manual training was strongly advocated by all, but it was pointed out that, while these would be certain to enroll large numbers of students, both young and old, if there should be some certainty of promotion of industry by protection, the opportunity would just as certainly be neglected if no such inducement of permanent employment were held out.

"Sixty per cent. of the coal used in gas making in Chili comes from Australia, the remainder being

from the native lignite mines, excepting a small quantity of cannel coal from England employed to augment the illuminating power of the gas.

"Chili is particularly rich in deposits of iron-ores, but no attempt has been made to utilize them for other purposes than fluxes. More than 4,000 tons of iron-ore are produced annually from the San Cristóbal mine and shipped from the port to Coquimbo to Antofagasta to be used in the smelting of silver ores.

"The Mining and Metallurgical Exhibition, opened in Santiago in September of this year, is another venture of the government, intended both to stimulate mineral production on the part of the Chilians by economical methods, and to elicit ideas for the fostering of such enterprises. The Pavilion of Chili at the Paris exposition of 1889 has been erected in the grounds of the Agricultural Institute at Santiago for the electrical department of this exhibition, and three other buildings have been provided for metallurgical appliances, motive-power plants, hoisting and ore-dressing machinery, and chemical processes. In addition to these a German firm has erected a complete sulphuric-acid plant, with a capacity of 2,000 pounds daily. Applications for space have been made by twenty-five firms in the United States, ten in England, and thirty-four in Germany.

"It is not improbable that this exhibition will encourage many new ventures in Chili. There is no little native capital, which has already accomplished important results, and it is natural to expect that the initiative in large expansions of the mining industry must be taken by the Chilians themselves. The difficulties of transportation and labor have been a great obstacle to investments by foreigners, and these difficulties are best overcome by those born in the country. The coal-mines are owned and operated by Chilians, and nearly all the lesser industries are controlled wholly or in part by them. They are also large owners of the stock of the Huanchaca of Bolivia Silver Mines Company, which in 1892 produced more than 6,000,000 ounces of silver.

NEED OF RAILWAYS.

"The Chilians are fully aware of the need of improvement in means of transportation if any growth of industry is to be accomplished. The State now owns and operates 686 miles of railroad, and private lines bring up the total to 1,847 miles. There are under construction an additional 448 miles, and a new railroad law has been passed rendering it as easy for future railroad companies to obtain charters, with full powers to acquire right of way, as for ordinary commercial companies to effect their organization. This plan is expected to stimulate the building of small lines to serve the interests of agricultural communities and smaller manufacturing and mining enterprises. Attention is also bestowed upon the common roads. The official records show 11,920 miles of public highways, and 24,800 miles of municipal roads, now open in the republic. These are mostly in an execrable condition, but in 1892 $50,000 were expended upon their improvement, and $150,000 were appropriated for this purpose in 1893. The seventy-eight navigable water courses, aggregating 2,852 miles in length, are being improved and added to. Fourteen bridges of various kinds were built by the State in 1892, and five more are being constructed or are under contract to be built.

"From this very imperfect review it will appear that Chili has already made substantial progress, earning a fair right to the title of the 'Yankees of South America,' which her people often claim for themselves. But the growth of her urban population has been utterly disproportionate to the development of her resources, and the present striking activity in all quarters tending to a development of technical industries is a hopeful and healthful sign, showing that the people realize their weakness and their danger, and at the same time perceive clearly what remedy to apply. If they cannot find work as producers of raw materials, they must find work as artisans."

THE FRENCH HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the Vicomte de Vogüé, under the title of "Parliamentary Explorations," describes, in a fashion which has provoked considerable comment, the French Chamber of to-day. He begins by pointing out that the great square building on the left bank of the Seine was once the home of Françoise de Bourbon, daughter of Louis XIV and Madame de la Vallière, and the Chamber of Deputies itself he compares aptly enough to a theatre. The most striking thing about the large hall, according to M. de Vogüé, is the fact that there are no visible windows, and therefore no communication with what goes on outside or with the fresh air, what light there is penetrating through a dim skylight placed in the roof.

As for the Right and Left, the words are now merely symbolical, the Deputies sitting much where they like; but strangely enough, when an orator gets up to speak, he still, when he wishes to address the Radicals, turns to the left, and when speaking to the Conservatives, to the right. According to this anything but reverent critic, when a French parliamentary orator addresses, say, the Socialists, he has to squint to produce the desired effect. If certain important days are excepted, the French Parliament is rarely more than half full, and low-toned conversation goes on quite freely while some special subject is under discussion.

The *couloirs*, as they are called, answer to the American "lobbies," and are in reality not corridors, but three large halls overlooking the inner court of the building. The continual tramping up and down reminds M. de Vogüé of the exercise hall of a prison. The Deputies do all their correspondence in the Salles de Conférences on a low, horse-shoe table, laden with paper and pens. In the same room is to be found the newspaper-table, where "members consult the press much as a woman consults her mirror." The *couloirs* are the true centre of French parliamentary

life; there the Deputy is really at ease, and adopts quite another manner to that which he adopts when he is in the House itself. The Salon de la Paix is, curiously enough, the hall where the journalists lie in wait for the members, and this *salon* is next to the kitchen. The library, which boasts of a fine ceiling, painted by Delacroix, is only frequented by those who wish to look up a reference or consult a file. But the apartment is generally a peaceful and deserted spot, for the average Frenchman prefers to do his intellectual work at home.

M. de Vogüé was much struck by the fashion in which the very same men who were attacking one another violently a few moments before, would afterward meet in the *couloirs* as friends and comrades. There are a few exceptions to this rule, but on the whole the French Député seems to be a forgiving animal. According to the writer, the French Chamber is in reality a theatre, where every actor plays his *rôle* to the gallery, and the *couloirs* represent the green-room. Once or twice an attempt was made to hold night sittings; but the government quickly put an end to the project, knowing well that no Cabinet would survive long under such exciting and fatiguing conditions.

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* for September, Mr. Edward Meek gives a very good description of the origin, growth and workings of the constitution of our neighbor on the North. By an act of the Parliament of Great Britain, which came into force on July 1, 1867, four of the British provinces in North America, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were, at their own request, united together under one parliamentary government. The united provinces were named the "Dominion of Canada." Subsequently the provisions of the British North American act of 1867, with certain unimportant changes, were made applicable to the other provinces of British North America, and now the whole of the British possessions in the northern part of the continent, with the exception of Newfoundland, have been confederated and consolidated under the legislative and administrative control of the parliamentary government located at Ottawa, composed of a House of Commons, a Senate, and a Governor-General, and styled the Parliament of Canada. The intention of the British North American act was to carry into effect the desire of the provinces to be federally united into one Dominion, with a constitution similar in principle to the constitution of the United Kingdom. It provides that "the executive government of and over Canada is vested in the Queen," and is to be carried on by the Governor-General in the name of the Queen, with the aid and advice of a Council, to be chosen by the Governor-General, and styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. There is, however, says Mr. Meek, this difference: "The powers, authorities and functions exercised by the Governor-General are limited by the various statutes, imperial and colonial, relating to that office, and by written instructions from the Imperial Government."

When the British North American act was passed, the sovereign in England exercised a real potential influence in the government of England, both legislative and executive. The Premier and the ministry obeyed the will and executed the commands of the sovereign. "To-day the conditions are reversed. The Premier and his Cabinet, supported by the House of Commons, are absolute and undisputed rulers." The parliamentary government, as it to-day exists in England, is, we are told by Mr. Meek, in reality the parliamentary government established in the Dominion of Canada under the British North American act. "Yet any one reading the British North American act, and unacquainted with the actual *modus operandi* of modern parliamentary government, would be misled, and would form a very erroneous idea of its working in Canada. He would imagine that the Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces had a great deal to do in governing the country. In fact, he would almost suppose that the governments are actually carried on by these officials in the name of the Queen. Practically these functionaries have very little power.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA COMPARED.

After discussing at length the Canadian constitution, showing wherein it agrees with and differs from that of the United Kingdom, Mr. Meek then draws a comparison between the constitutions of the United States and Canada, which comparison as well serves to suggest the workings of the Canadian constitution.

"In its Federal aspect, the Canadian constitution bears some resemblance to the constitution of the United States; it also resembles the American constitution in that it restricts the powers of legislation and government, both Federal and Provincial, within certain limits; and in the fact that notwithstanding the power of disallowance possessed by the Imperial Government over Dominion legislation, and by the Dominion Government over Provincial legislation, the courts of the provinces, the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and lastly, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, must decide on the constitutionality of all acts, both of the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, when their validity is questioned in actions, or a case is submitted."

SOME WIDE DIFFERENCES.

In other respects the differences are very wide.

"The Government of Canada is Cabinet Government, the same as in England. The Government of the United States is Presidential Government.

"In Canada the legislative and executive powers are combined, and are performed by the same officials, the same as in England. In the United

States, the legislative and executive powers are separated and performed by different sets of officials, the legislative by Congress, and the administrative by the President and his Cabinet.

"In Canada, the powers of parliament are supreme and unlimited, the same as in England. In the United States, the legislative and executive powers are circumscribed and limited by written constitutions.

"In Canada, all the legislation must be enacted by parliament, the same as in England. In the United States, constitutional legislation, and much other legislation, is enacted by plebiscitary vote; in other words, directly by the votes of the people.

"In Canada, the residuum of the legislative and executive powers is in the Federal Government. In the United States, the residuum of legislative and executive powers is in the State governments, or in the people.

"In Canada, the Queen's representative has no veto power. In the United States, a real veto power is lodged in the President.

"In Canada, the power of disallowance actively exercised by the Dominion Government over Provincial legislation has a tendency to preserve uniformity, to promote unity, and to prevent erratic laws. In the United States, no such power exists. Only unconstitutional legislation can be declared *ultra vires*.

"In Canada, the criminal law and procedure in criminal matters is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. In the United States it is divided between the Federal and State Governments and Courts, according as the offense may be a violation of Federal or State law.

"In Canada, the constitution can be amended either by the Imperial, Dominion or Provincial Parliaments. In the United States the Federal constitution can be amended only by the concurrence of three-fourths of the States, and the State constitution only by the votes of the people.

THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SENATES.

"The Canadian Senate is differently constituted from the American Senate. The Senate in Canada is not a House of Lords, nor is it an hereditary House; it was not created to represent, nor does it represent, the Provinces or Provincial rights. In the United States the happy idea was hit upon of constituting a second chamber, by empowering each of the State corporations to choose an equal number of persons to represent them.

"In the United States the political complexion of the Senate is continually undergoing change by the constantly recurring elections and deadlocks are overcome by elections or not at all. But in Canada, the Canadian Senators are appointed for life, their number being limited by the Confederation act. But deadlocks are as often blessings as otherwise and this defect in the Canadian system, if it can be called a defect, is not likely ever to be serious.

"There are some strong considerations in favor of the Canadian method of constituting an Upper House as contrasted with that of the American Senate.

"The American Senators are chosen for limited periods and they expect to be re-elected. They, therefore, retain their party connection and are influenced by it. The Canadian Senators being appointed for life, their party connection should cease with their appointment. They have nothing more to gain or expect from parties, hence they are more likely to become non-partisan and judicial in their treatment of legislation than American Senators, and they are not influenced by class feelings or prejudices, as the members of the House of Lords are liable to be. The Canadian Senate, thus constituted and possessing similar powers to those possessed by the British House of Lords, should exercise a salutary influence and check upon legislation.

"Upon the whole, I think the Canadian constitution, by introducing the Federal principle, thus giving local self-government to each of the provinces, is more suitable to a nation composed of different races and extending over a wide ar a, than a legislative union would be; and by adopting the Parliamentary system, combining the legislative and executive functions in a Cabinet, the Government escapes the paralysis caused by conflicting departments, and its action is more direct and vigorous than in systems where the legislative and executive powers are separated and jealously kept distinct from each other. For example, if a tariff bill had been amended by the Canadian Senate as the Wilson bill was by the United States Senate, the Premier, instead of accepting the amendments, could have dissolved the House and appealed to the country, thus submitting the questions in difference to the arbitrament of the electorate. Such a course cannot be resorted to under the American constitution; all parties remain in office for the stated periods for which they were elected; there is no fear of dissolution before their eyes. I mention this as a striking illustration of one of the principal differences between Cabinet Government and Presidential Government."

A Bit of Comment.

We are favored with the following bit of comment on Mr. Meek's article by Nicholas Flood Davin, Q.C.M.P., a prominent editor in the Northwest territory, who takes exception to Mr. Meek's implied statement that in Canada, as well as in England, "the government, both legislative and administrative, is really conducted and carried on by a council, or committee, of the Houses of Parliament, called the Cabinet or Ministry, and this committee is chosen by the House of Commons." "Of course," says Mr. Davin, "in England the Cabinet is not chosen by the House of Commons. The Leader of the prepondérant party has the task committed to him of forming a Government. As a rule he selects men according to their weight in the House. In Canada the Leader of the party having a majority in the House of Commons is entrusted by the Governor-General with the task of

forming a ministry. So far the analogy is complete. The principle, however, on which he chooses his colleagues is wholly different from that on which his English prototype acts. Weight in the House so far from being the sole consideration is not the first, and, as a rule, is strictly secondary. Certain geographical considerations come in. There must be a certain number from nearly every Province, and in the case of Quebec and Ontario, the claims of East and West and of districts have to be considered. Then there must be one or more Orangemen in the Cabinet, there must be one or more Catholics to balance this, or these, then there must be a leading Temperance man.

"Canada has no leisure class. Moreover, when the electors in a constituency have to choose a man to send to Parliament the first condition they insist on is that he shall belong to their locality. This must necessarily limit the number of fitly instructed men in the House of Commons.

"From the members of that House nine-tenths of the ministry must be taken. Thus we have a principle at work among the electors which combined with the caucus and the efforts of the ward politician gives a force tending ever more to a minimum of ability in the Representative. When the Prime Minister is confronted with the job of choosing colleagues he is hampered by the considerations set out above. As a consequence no ministry, whatever party is in, is a fair expression of the intellectual power of the party, or the thought and culture of the country, and since 1867, both under Reform and Conservative *régimes*, men have been in the ministry who would have suggested the use made by Mr. Disraeli of Pope's famous couplet, regarding "flies in amber." The effect, is, first, to inflame ambitions in cunning mediocrities or crass inferiorities, and secondly, to direct the mind of aspiring politicians not to those labors which fit men to wisely rule states but to becoming the heads or acknowledged representatives of organizations, or bodies, or interests.

"It is easier to see the evils of this system—evils which to my knowledge, my friend and Leader, the late Sir John Macdonald deplored or affected to deplore when they were brought up in conversation—than to point out a remedy. It is plain our system of evolving a ministry or recruiting it is not the English system. It is palpable it is a bad system, but how remedy it when the people all over the country desire not the most capable ministry but, according here to sentiment, there to nationality, elsewhere to locality, to have a representative in the Government. That the *personnel* of successive Governments has been as good as it has been and has embraced the number of able men which have stood out in our political life speaks well for Canadian ability. But the tendency to decline is evident. The country must lose greatly in every way and the effect morally and intellectually on the community is undoubtedly bad; nor have we yet had time to see all the depraved results which must inevitably follow from it."

THE GREAT CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

ONE of the most suggestive and entertaining articles in the November *Cosmopolitan* is on the vast domain which we call Canada, and which Mr. Lee Meriwether writes on under the title "The Great British Northwest Territory." Mr. Meriwether starts out by reminding us that, so far from being "a few acres of snow and ice," as Louis XV termed it, Canada could swallow up the United States, and have enough territory left over to make half a dozen kingdoms the size of Belgium. Some of us remember this from our geography days, but one thing that many of the geographies have not found out as yet is that a large portion of this spacious empire is extremely fertile, and that it is destined to become one of the great graneries of the world. North of Idaho and Montana, the "chinook," a warm wind, mysteriously appears, and so modifies the isothermal lines as to make a climate that grows forty bushels of wheat per acre and grass seven feet high. In the whole Northwest territory there are only about eighty thousand people, and as the Canadian Pacific trains sweep through the uninhabited prairies, it is a great event to see a house. Of the farming class a large portion are well-educated Englishmen, who, not having enough money to uphold the dignity of their station in England, come to this country, homestead three hundred and twenty acres of land and lead a life that is rough but independent.

THE REMITTANCE ENGLISHMAN.

"Another class of settler in the British Northwest Territory is composed of what are called 'Remittance' Englishmen—the scapegraces of families of social position. The 'Remittance' Englishman does not work; his family are content if he will only keep away from England—the further away the better, so that the expense of a return ticket will insure against his returning, and care is taken never to remit at one time money enough to enable the exile to purchase a ticket for London. These Remittance settlers are picturesque features of the Territory; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet no cowboy, in all his glory, is arrayed like unto them. In London they were dandies, and wore the highest collars, and carried the biggest canes; in Alberta they wear the broadest-brimmed hats, the highest boots, and carry the most formidable-looking pistols."

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The Hudson Bay Company no longer has its lucrative monopoly of supplies, and competition has brought down its storehouses into a system of small profits and large sales. The blockhouses, the old rusty cannon and the stacks of eighteenth-century rifles are still on hand to remind one of the times when the Hudson Bay employees held a lease of life on their bravery and caution. Mr. Meriwether gives some curious specimens of the fur currency of the country, and of the habits of barter with the Indians.

"In old times, when an Indian wanted a rifle, the rifle was stood on end, and the Indian laid furs flat on

the ground until they were heaped to the top of the gun barrel; then the Indian took the rifle, worth, possibly, $50, and the Hudson Bay Company took the furs, worth from $100 to $1,000—the large variation being due to the absence of discrimination on the part of the Indian, who was as likely to have in his lot the hide of a silver fox, worth $300, owing to its beauty, scarcity, and demand by a certain rank of the Russian nobility, as he was to have a musk-ox hide, not worth $10. The Indian is not now so unsophisticated; he knows the exact value of the different kinds of furs. At the Hudson's Bay Company posts, on the McKenzie river, actual money is unknown, all the trade being conducted by means of a curious imaginary currency, the unit of value of which is 'one skin.' What sort of a skin? No one knows; in fact, it is no sort of skin in particular. It is merely an imaginary skin, about equivalent in value to half a dollar. The hide of a beaver is worth ten skins; a musk-ox hide is worth thirty skins; a fine silver fox hide is worth 300 skins. These are the big bills of this unique currency.

"Small change is made by musk-rat hides, worth one-tenth of a skin; by mink hides, worth two skins; and by lynx hides, worth four skins. A wolverine hide is worth sixteen skins. There is a fluctuation in the value of this currency, just as there is a fluctuation in the value of silver, consequent upon the increase or decrease in its production."

THE WEALTH OF A ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATE.

IN these days of lugubrious prophecies concerning the business interests of certain of our Western States, it is refreshing to examine some of the elements of real prosperity which still exist in those new commonwealths and bid fair to be permanent. *Good Roads* for October devotes five articles to a description of the resources of Montana. In the introductory article Mr. F. H. Ray gives some statistics which are calculated to open the eyes of Easterners to the economic status of this promising four-year-old among the States.

"It is a significant fact that ranking third in area, 145,310 square miles, Montana is the most sparsely populated State (132,159—1890 census), and yet in *per capita* wealth, $3,429, she equals the States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois combined; distancing by $965 the second State, Idaho, and overtopping the richest State east of the Mississippi River, Rhode Island, ($1,454) by $1,975, or 235 per cent. Emphasis is added to this by the census office returns of *per capita* real estate mortgage indebtedness, which is $66 for Montana, against New York $268, Colorado $206, Massachusetts $144, Pennsylvania $117, Rhode Island $106, Connecticut $107. Viewed from a standpoint of ratio between the debt and the true value of all taxed real estate, Montana again makes the excellent showing of 4.78 per cent., while Massachusetts is 19.32 per cent., New York 30.62 per cent., Pennsylvania 18.91 per cent., and Connecticut 16.44 per cent."

While mining is the chief wealth-producing interest in the State, Mr. Ray shows that cattle and sheep raising are also important factors in Montana's prosperous development. The annual wool clip is estimated at 17,500,000 pounds. As regard possibilities for manufacturing, the remarkable water power at Great Falls (on the Missouri River) is described as already developed to 32,867 horse-power, making it second only to the developed power at Minneapolis and to the promised power at Niagara, while the Great Falls power remaining undeveloped is estimated at 235,235 horse-power, which would place it far in the lead of all other water powers, including Niagara.

MINING IN MONTANA.

Prof. F. W. Traphagen, of the Montana Agricultural College, describes the varied mineral resources of the State and the immense plants employed in the extraction and refining of ores.

We are familiar with the high rank of Montana among gold and silver producing States, but it is doubtful whether many are aware of the fact that she now leads in the production of copper. "Montana stands pre-eminent as a copper producer; her output in 1892 being over 50 per cent. of the amount mined in the entire United States, and nearly 35 per cent. more than the product of Michigan in the same period. All of this copper is mined in the city of Butte, and the producing mines are all in a circle of not more than a half-mile radius. It is very doubtful if there be any one who can name all the different copper mines in this small area. One cannot put his foot down in Butte except upon a mining location, and a glance at the county map gives the impression of a thoroughly pasted bill board, each poster a mine. Many veins forty feet in thickness are known and even one hundred feet is not unusual. Much of this ore is of the highest grade; some of it containing 60 per cent. of copper, and nearly all of it contains silver also. The smelter capacity for the treatment of these ores is upward of five thousand tons daily; the Anaconda works alone being able to treat more than three thousand tons a day. These works are probably the largest in the world and are located twenty-eight miles from Butte. At present one hundred and twenty cars of ore, carrying thirty tons each, are shipped to Anaconda daily, where the works were located, as an abundant supply of water could be obtained. Several of the companies have their smelters and refineries at Great Falls, one hundred and seventy-one miles from Butte, taking advantage of the tremendous water power of the Missouri River at that point. The copper of the Butte ores is combined with sulphur, iron and silica, and separated by smelting."

VALUE OF THE PRODUCT.

Professor Traphagen asserts that the immense beds of iron, coal and limestone in Montana make it certain that in time iron and steel will be produced there in large quantities. "The value of the gold

silver, copper, lead and coal produced in 1892 amounted to about $47,000,000. The amount of dividends paid by Montana mines to date is considerably above $28,000,000. This is exclusive of profits of close corporations and of placer mines, both of which are very great. The Anaconda Company gives to the Assessor of Silver Bow County as the last year's *net* proceeds from its mines the sum of $2,800,000. This is one of the close corporations. The value of the gold mined in the State up to the end of 1893 was $189,794,568, and of silver $198,844,187. Certainly *over four hundred million dollars* in the precious metals represents the total output of Montana to date. About 560,000 *tons* of copper have been produced, which at the low price of 10 cents a pound would amount to $112,000,000. Add to these values the value of the lead, of the coal, of the gems, and other mineral products and Montana thus far must have yielded over six hundred million dollars to her miners."

AGRICULTURE IN MONTANA.

Prof. S. M. Emery, Director of the Experiment Station, furnishes the following estimates of the crops of a Montana county in 1893 :

	Bushels per acre.
Oats	54 3-5
Wheat	32 1-2
Barley	44 1-3
Potatoes	263 8-9

" Reducing these yields to a percental comparison with the crops of the United States as shown by the reports of the Department of Agriculture, we note that the yield in excess of the United States is

	Per cent.
Oats	233
Wheat	284
Barley	141
Potatoes	375

or in other words the oat grower of Gallatin County, Montana, finds his single acre to be as productive as 2⅓ acres in the average of other States, the wheat acre equaling 2.8 acres, the barley the equivalent to 1.4 acres, while the potato planter notes that his acre yields an amount only to be produced on 3.75 acres in the average States."

Mr. R. W. Preston writes in *Good Words* upon Mudie's Library, describing the method in which that old London institution is managed. The following figures are interesting : " The number of volumes in circulation is, in round numbers, about three and a half millions. The monthly postage of the library comprises 8,000 letters, 3,000 English and foreign packets and papers, and about 25,000 English and foreign circulars ; and the written communications by letter, post card, etc., received daily number not far from 1,000. The staff required for carrying on the work of the various departments numbers altogether 254, of whom 76 (men and women) are employed in bookbinding (increased to 85 in winter), and 178 are absorbed by the library."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, in the November *Cosmopolitan*, records the sturdy growth of the " public library movement " which began with Sargon I, some 3,700 years before Christ. But Mr. Fletcher deals more largely with events 6,000 years later. At present, in the United States, Massachusetts has a most remarkable pre-eminence in free libraries—five times as many as any other State and eight times as many as New York, or any State except New Hampshire, Illinois and Michigan. Another curious fact in this not illogical test is that little Rhode Island actually exceeds New York in the number of libraries, while she has nine times the number of books, in proportion to the population. Following is a list of libraries wholly or mainly supported by taxation : " Massachusetts, 179 ; Illinois, 35 ; New Hampshire, 34 ; Michigan, 26 ; California, 18 ; Ohio, 15 ; Rhode Island, 13 ; Indiana, 13 ; Iowa, 11 ; New York, 11 ; Wisconsin, 9 ; Maine, 8 ; Kansas, 7 ; Minnesota, 7 ; Connecticut, 5 ; New Jersey, 4 ; Colorado, 2 ; Missouri, 1 ; Vermont, 1."

A glance at this list will show that the free public library is essentially a New England institution, and that even outside of New England, the system flourishes only in those States in which New England influences have been powerful.

IN THE VARIOUS CITIES.

No city in the country has a better outlook as to libraries than Chicago. Its public library already numbers nearly 200,000 volumes, all gathered since the fire of 1871, which swept away what had then been acquired. The nucleus of the present collection was a gift of books from England to replace those lost in the fire, Queen Victoria contributing her own works for the purpose. The library claims to have the largest use of any in the country, increased by a number of branch libraries, and will soon occupy the magnificent building, to cost $1,500,000, now being erected for it on the old Dearborn Park property. Besides the public library, Chicago has the Newberry, a free library of reference, lately installed in its permanent building, which has cost about $1,000,000, and is ultimately to be double its present size and capacity. At the head of the Newberry library was, until his recent death, Dr. W. F. Poole, " Nestor of American librarians," as he was often called, having been in this work ever since he entered it in 1848, while yet in college at Yale. He was for several years in charge of the Chicago Public library, leaving it to enter upon the work of building up the Newberry library, in which he displayed his singular ability. Dr. Poole is best known for his " Index to Periodical Literature."

" A third great library is in store for Chicago in the Crerar foundation of about $2,500,000, which has not yet been entered upon, and a fourth in the University of Chicago, where over 200,000 volumes have been collected.

" In St. Louis, the excellent public library which has grown up under the charge of the Board of Edu-

cation, but which has been subject to a membership fee, has recently been adopted by the city as a free library, the result of a vigorous campaign in its behalf, managed by Mr. F. M. Crunden, its efficient librarian.

"Other leading Western cities which have free libraries are Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and San Francisco. Minneapolis has a remarkably beautiful and satisfactory library building, and one is soon to be erected in Milwaukee.

"Boston is the only one of the larger Eastern cities which has established a public library. Thanks to the generosity of a wealthy citizen, Baltimore now has, in the Enoch Pratt Free library, with its numerous branches, one of the best and most useful institutions of the kind in the country. Similarly, New York was favored in the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden. Unfortunately, the will of this great lawyer proved incompetent, and its object was not accomplished. One of Mr. Tilden's heirs, however, Mrs. William A. Hazard, has generously given her share of the estate, some $2,000,000, for the establishment of the library, a sum quite inadequate to provide the metropolis with a free library worthy of it, but large enough to make a good beginning.

"Philadelphia is just moving to provide its citizens with a free library, the foundation being laid in a bequest of $300,000 for the purpose, made by the late William Pepper.

"In Washington, the one noteworthy library is that of Congress, the largest in the country, now consisting of nearly seven hundred thousand volumes, and soon to be housed in its new building, which will accommodate five million, and will be the largest building devoted purely to library purposes in the world."

THE FIRST GREAT NATIONAL LIBRARY IN THE WORLD.

"ASHURBANIPAL: His Books and Buildings" forms the subject of an interesting article, by Mr. Leonard W. King, in the *Illustrated Archæologist.*

Assyriology, we know, is not a very exact science (?), but Mr. King makes his hero rule from 669 to 625 B.C., while Professor Sayce gives the first date as 668 B.C., and is unable to determine when the king was succeeded by his son; and another writer fixes the time of his reign as 669 to 640 B.C. However, it is for his social qualities and mental culture that Assyria's greatest king, the Asnappes of the Hebrews, the Sardanapalus of the Greeks, claims our sympathy. It was he who first conceived the possibility of a universal collection of the scattered tablets of the Mesopotamian temples, and who instituted the first great national library in the world.

To carry out his brilliant idea he founded a school of scribes at Nineveh, and organized a body of scholars to read and copy the ancient literature of the nation. But of the library itself that Ashurbanipal erected in his palace we know but little. From internal evidence, however, we know that the tablets were classified according to their kinds. Tablets containing a continuous or connected text were numbered and set apart together, and lists were made of them.

The only remains of the fittings of this library that have come down to us are two of the labels the librarian used. They are preserved in the British Museum. They consist of little oblong pieces of clay, rounded at the corners. On each is inscribed the name of a series of texts—on the one the title of the Great Astrological Work, on the other that of a series of omens, and of both these works we possess many of the original tablets. The texts were probably piled on a wooden framework, and the little labels fixed in some way above or below them, so that the librarian, or one of his assistants, could tell at a glance the subject of the series.

THE FIRST IRONCLADS.

A SHORT and entertaining history of ironclads is given in a recent number of *Cassier's* by Mr. R. H. Thurston. It is surprising to learn from it both how recent and how ancient a thing this sort of fighting ship is. Colonel John Stevens is named as the originator of the idea in 1812, but the first (modern) ironclad actually laid down was the Stevens' battery designed by his son for the United States government in 1842. The first ironclads to see service were three French ones built in 1854, and employed in the Crimean War. The British ironclad *Warrior* was ordered in 1859. Since then ironclads have come to be the only formidable war vessels. But "according to some authorities the Dutch were the first in the modern period of history to build an ironclad, and it is said that, during the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1585, the people of that city built an enormous flat-bottomed vessel, armored it with heavy iron plates, and thus constructed what they regarded as an impregnable battery, which they named *Finis Belli.* Unfortunately the vessel got aground before fairly in action, and fell into the hands of the enemy. It was never employed by either side in any action." So even 300 years ago men thought that the invention of a new formidable fighting machine had brought them to the "End of War!"

A VIKING'S IRONCLAD.

But Mr. Thurston finds the idea of the ironclad realized in remote antiquity. In the Icelandic Sagas of Thorstein—the writer's supposed ancestor—composed 500 years ago and relating to events which happened 1,000 years ago, "The story goes that Viking, son of Vifil and Eimyrja, is poisoned by drinking from the magic drinking-horn of Dis, sister of Harek and daughter of Kol; the former of whom had been killed by Viking in a duel, receiving a thrust from the irresistible sword. Angervadil, the sea king, become the leprous victim of Dis, sails for home, and meets, on his way, another powerful Viking, Halfdan, who becomes his friend and endeavors to aid him in his effort to, in turn, secure vengeance upon Dis.

Of this great captain the tradition says: 'Halfdan had a great dragon (war-ship) called *Iron-Ram*, and all of this ship which stood out of water was ironclad; it rose high out of the sea, and was a very costly treasure.'

"Viking recovered and lived to fight many days, Halfdan remaining a faithful ally, and his eldest son, Thorstein, lived and fought after him. . . .

"Whether ironclads were built, or not, by the Scandinavian vikings, Thorstein's legend at least proves that the idea existed, and that the invention of the iron-plated ship is due to our forefathers of centuries, and possibly of more than 1,000 years ago."

THE SEVEN LORD ROSEBERYS.

MR. ST. LOE STRACHEY has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* bearing the title, "The Seven Lord Roseberys." Mr. Strachey professes to have discovered in the present Prime Minister no fewer than seven different personalities. They are as follows:

1. The Home Rule Lord Rosebery.
2. The Unionist Lord Rosebery.
3. The Democratic, Socialist, Labor-Radical Lord Rosebery.
4. Lord Rosebery the Political Boss.
5. Lord Rosebery the man above party.
6. Lord Rosebery the Sphinx.
7. The Newmarket Lord Rosebery.

Of course this method of dealing with a political opponent is very easy, and it would be just as easy to discover twenty Mr. Gladstones as it is to find seven Lord Roseberys. After Lord Rosebery has been a little longer in office Mr. Strachey's seven will probably have increased to seventeen. Lord Rosebery has many sides to his character, but that surely cannot be regarded as a charge against him. To be a many-sided man used to be regarded, not so long ago, as one of the highest compliments which could be paid to any one. But Mr. Strachey professes to doubt whether there is any Lord Rosebery at all. "Thackeray, in his *Georges*, describes a Royal Prince who wore a wilderness of waistcoats one over the other. These, in fact, made up his Royal Highness. You stripped one off and there was another below; but if you persisted until the very end, you found that beneath the last waistcoat there was nothing. The Prince was an affair of waistcoats. Possibly Lord Rosebery is an affair of aliases and atmospheres and no real Lord Rosebery exists. No doubt it is also possible that there is an irreducible element, an archetypal Lord Rosebery, though one not discoverable by the imperfect analytical apparatus at our command. In any case, I have no option but to treat Lord Rosebery as if he were nothing but a bundle of seven aliases, for that is all I can find in him."

Mr. Strachey assumes that Lord Rosebery has been inept, and that it is justifiable to write off as a failure a Prime Minister who has not been in office more than six months. "Lord Rosebery's want of definite objects, whether real or assumed, is the source of his ineptitude as a politician—the reason why he has been so brilliant a failure as Prime Minister." Another sample of Mr. Strachey's criticism is the statement that: "Lord Rosebery, indeed, should be described as a great political melodrama rather than as a statesman."

The meaning of this remark is suggested in the following paragraph, which we find further along in Mr. Strachey's article: "The man may have no enemies, but he has no hearty band of co-operators—men who feel the strengthening bond of a common cause. He has shrouded his purposes and stands alone. When the crisis of his fate comes Lord Rosebery will know what it is to have no true followers. Could a man have shown a greater want of nerve and fiber than Lord Rosebery did here? No wonder that all heart and hope has gone out of the agitation against the Lords, and that the Leeds Conference fell as flat and dead as a piece of putty."

THE RECREATIONS OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

The Lord Protector on Horse-racing.

IN the controversy which ensued about the English Prime Minister and the turf, Lord Rosebery referred to the precedent of the Lord Protector's racing stud, and that again has led to the publication in *Macmillan's Magazine* of an admirable paper by Mr. C. H. Firth upon "Cromwell's View of Sport." The attitude maintained by the Puritans and their great leader toward rational amusements has so persistently been misrepresented by the Royalists, who confounded liberty with license, and amusement with immorality, that Mr. Firth's article will come to many people as a surprise. For that reason it is all the more necessary that it should be written and the widest possible circulation secured for it. From this paper we learn that Cromwell—instead of being the narrow, pinched fanatic who looked askance at every form of recreation, and who did his best to suppress all manly sport—was in reality a country gentleman who was devoted to all kinds of outdoor sport. Mr. Firth says that although he suppressed cock-fighting and bear-baiting, he was a thoroughgoing sportsman, devoted to horses and hounds, passionately fond of hawking, delighting in a game of bowls, and was famous from his youth up as an athlete.

"LAUDABLE RECREATIONS."

Cromwell's attitude toward all kinds of amusements is indicated in a letter which he wrote to representations that his son Richard was unable to live within his allowance chiefly owing to his love of sport:

"I desire to be understood," was Cromwell's answer, "that I grudge him not laudable recreations, nor an honorable carriage of himself in them; nor is any matter of charge like to fall to my share a stick with me. Truly I can find in my heart to allow him not only a sufficiency, but more, for his good. But if pleasure and self-satisfaction be made the business of a man's life, and so much cost laid out upon it, so

much time spent on it, as rather answers appetite than the will of God, or is comely before his saints,—I scruple to feed this humor; and God forbid that his being my son should be his allowance to live not pleasingly to our Heavenly Father, who hath raised me out of the dust to be what I am."

That letter exactly expresses Cromwell's sentiments. His constant desire was to live pleasingly to his Heavenly Father, but he never grudged "laudable recreation."

THE RACE-HORSE CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Firth, however, is not satisfied with the evidence that the Lord Protector ever kept race-horses. He says: "A modern biographer, Mr. Waylen, boldly asserts that 'races continued in Hyde Park during the Protectorate; and Dick Pace, the owner of divers horses who live in racing chronicles, was the Protector's stud groom.' But he gives no authority for these statements, and neither of them is confirmed by contemporary evidence. Toward public amusements in general, Cromwell was (in theory, at all events) more liberal than is usually supposed. The policy of Cromwell and his government is perfectly clear. Certain amusements are suppressed, not as sinful or inherently unlawful, but because under existing conditions they are dangerous to the public peace or the public morals. This is the line taken by Cromwell in defending his policy to his Parliament. He complains of the 'folly' of the nation which could not endure to be deprived of its amusements even for a moment. 'A great deal of grudging in the nation that we cannot have our horse-racings, cock-fighting, and the like. I do not think these unlawful, but to make them recreations that they will not endure to be abridged of them.' The sentence is unfinished, and the words 'is folly' or 'is unlawful' must be supplied. In 1655 the Majors-General established by Cromwell to secure the peace of the nation were instructed 'to permit no horse-races, cock-fightings, bear-baitings, stage-plays, or any unlawful assemblies within their respective provinces; forasmuch as treason and rebellion is usually hatched and contrived against the State upon such occasions, and much evil and wickedness committed.' But while the ordinance against cock-fighting was confirmed and made a permanent act by the Parliament of 1656, the prohibition of horse-races was never more than a temporary police measure. They were again prohibited for six months on February 24, 1655, were suppressed by the Majors-General during 1656, and their prohibition was recommended by the council in April, 1658."

FOR BOWLS, BUT AGAINST BETTING.

There is no doubt, however, that if horse-racing had existed in England as it does to-day the Lord Protector would have made short work of that feature of the modern turf upon which its existence practically depends. That he would have permitted horse-racing as a sport while suppressing betting as a profession seems to be clear from the following extract from Mr. Firth's article: "After August 1, 1657, any person who 'by playing at cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls or shovel-board, cock-fighting or horse-races, or any game or games, or by bearing any part in the adventure or by betting on the hands or sides of such as do or shall play as aforesaid,' should win any sum of money or 'any other thing valuable whatsoever,' was to forfeit twice the value of his winnings. When this bill was under discussion, one member thought it forbade bowls altogether. 'Many honest men use the game,' he protested. 'My Lord Protector himself uses it. I would have some gentlemen added to the committee that are more favorers of lawful recreations.'"

HIS LOVE FOR EXERCISE.

From this it will be seen that Cromwell personally enjoyed sport. Mr. Firth says: "The real Cromwell was by no means afraid to enjoy himself or averse to amusements. 'Oliver,' as one of his officers observes, 'loved an innocent jest,' and especially a practical jest. Under the cuirass of the General or the royal robe of the Protector he was always an athletic country gentleman of sporting tastes. His Royalist biographers make his early taste for athletics one of their charges against him. 'He learnt little at Cambridge,' says 'Carrion' Heath, 'and was more famous for his exercises in the fields than the schools, being one of the chief match-makers and players of football, cudgels, or any other boisterous sport or game.' He 'was soon cloyed with studies,' adds Bates, 'delighting more in horses, and in pastimes abroad in the fields.' We hear occasionally of his hunting at Hampton Court or elsewhere, but nothing beyond the bare fact is recorded. Marvell has a brief allusion to the subject in his elegy on Cromwell's death, where he writes:

> All, all is gone of ours or his delight
> In horses fierce, wild deer, or armor bright.

"Queen Christina of Sweden collected a small herd of reindeer which she meant to present to Cromwell, but some were eaten by wolves, and the rest died before they could be transported to England."

HIS PASSION FOR HORSES.

But Cromwell's chief delight was in horses. Had he not loved his horses, it is doubtful whether he would have risen to be Lord Protector of England. His famous Ironsides owed their success, not merely to the God-fearing spirit which he infused into their ranks, but also to the sedulous care with which he looked after the horses. "Cromwell used them," says a contemporary chronicler, "daily to look after, feed and dress their horses, and when it was needful to lie together on the ground." Twice during the Civil War Cromwell protested against proposals to engage, not because he was slow to fight, but because the horses were so worn and spent that they were not capable of service. After the King lost his head, Cromwell appeared in public in more than regal state with six gallant Flanders mares of reddish-gray. Six years later, he drove with a coach of six white horses, of which, says the chronicler, it is certain none of

the English kings had ever any such. One function of English diplomatists during the Protectorate was to buy horses for Cromwell. They were acquired from Naples, Tripoli, Aleppo, and elsewhere. It was alleged against Cromwell by his enemies, that on one occasion when the parliamentary deputation waited on him to urge his acceptance of the crown, he kept them two hours waiting in order to inspect a Barbary steed in the garden at Whitehall.

HIS ACCIDENT IN HYDE PARK.

Cromwell loved not only to ride but to drive spirited horses. This on one occasion nearly cost him his life. In 1654 the Count of Oldenburg sent him a present of six horses, and it was while trying them in Hyde Park that he nearly lost his life: "On Friday, September 29, he went with Secretary Thurloe and some of his gentlemen to take the air in the park, ordered the six horses to be harnessed to his coach, put Thurloe inside it, and undertook to drive himself. 'His Highness,' says a letter from the Dutch ambassadors, 'drove pretty handsomely for some time; but at last provoking those horses too much with the whip, they grew unruly, and ran so fast that the postillion could not hold them in; whereby his Highness was flung out of the coach-box upon the pole, upon which he lay with his body, and afterward fell upon the ground. His foot getting hold in the tackling, he was carried away a good while in that posture, during which a pistol went off in his pocket; but at last he got his foot clear, and so came to escape, the coach passing away without hurting him.'"

WOMEN; ACCORDING TO HALL CAINE.

IN the *Young Woman* an interviewer writes an account of the author of "The Manxman," in the course of which that popular novelist delivers himself of certain oracular *obiter dicta* concerning what he is pleased to describe "the fundamental and natural inferiority of women as a sex." Mr. Caine says: "There *is* an absolute inequality, an inequality that began in the Garden of Eden, and will go on till the last woman is born. It is not an inequality of intellect, but of sex. How can we escape from the belief that woman is the subject creature? Once a woman marries she becomes conscious of this, willy nilly. There is no getting over the essential inequality of sex."

The new woman will find it somewhat difficult to argue with a dogmatist so decided as Mr. Hall Caine. She may, however, be permitted to remind him that if he will go back to the Garden of Eden, to the Garden of Eden he shall go, and that the domination of the male is not the most conspicuous element in that sacred narrative. The man was certainly not the party of the initiative, and almost his only articulate utterance in the Garden was to throw the blame upon his wife in a fashion which seemed to imply that he had not yet found out the fundamental and natural inferiority of her sex. Mr. Hall Caine, however, goes gaily on to make an assertion which is quite as extraordinary as the story from the Garden of Eden. "The male is of necessity the dominant creature. Nature tells us so in a thousand voices; we see with our own eyes that on the average the offspring partakes more of the character of the male than of the female. This great truth was recognized in the Garden of Eden, it has been recognized in all history, and must be recognized to the end. Can we think that a group of women at the end of the nineteenth century are going to alter all this, to reverse the order of all the ages and all the climes, and change the laws of nature?

THE NEW WOMANHOOD.

"Summing up, Mr. Hall Caine asserted that 'because the New Womanhood is not making its reckoning with the fundamental and natural inferiority of women as a sex, it can not permanently succeed. The woman movement is doing some good, and a great deal of harm. It is true that woman has been basely treated in all secondary matters and all that we are changing; but the primary inequality must remain so long as men are men and women are women. It is a pathetic tragedy based on natural law.'"

Notwithstanding this, there will be many who will be glad to read what Mr. Caine has to say as to the dominant note of the new woman movement. His interviewer reports his observations on this subject as follows:

"'I cannot resist the feeling that there is among the leaders of what is called the New Womanhood an erroneous idea of the lives that men live. I have traveled a good deal, lived much among men, and claim to know my own sex, and I say confidently that by far the larger proportion of men live clean and wholesome lives.' In another part of the conversation Mr. Caine told me that when in a smoking room chat he made the same remark to Dr. Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes fully indorsed it. 'At the same time,' my host added deliberatively, 'I am conscious that many men live impurely, and that there is danger that women be thrust in ignorance into purely conventional marriages, which if they knew more, they would shrink from in horror. My position'—decisively—'is this: that a woman should marry for love; that in order to marry for love she should be free to love only where her judgment approves, and that a judgment based on ignorance may be dangerously unsound. Therefore I am forced to the conclusion that all women should know certain facts about the world in which they live. To tell girls the kind of life that some men live might have the effect of rubbing the bloom off their modesty, but even that is better than that their happiness should be wrecked through ignorance. The first generation of the emancipated always have to pay for their emancipation, and so, maybe, girls of the present day will have to pay the price of knowledge. But all this will amend itself; men's lives will become purer when women demand that they shall be pure; so that in a generation or two we shall get back for woman that sweetness and bloom that is half her charm and that freedom in the choice of a life partner which is her inalienable right.'"

THREE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN LAWYERS.

MR. EUGENE MACS contributes to *Home and Country* an article on "Great Judges and Famous Lawyers of the New York Bench and Bar," from which we select sketches of three of the most widely known of our metropolitan lawyers—Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter and Frederick R. Coudert.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

"Joseph H. Choate may be justly regarded as a representative 'great lawyer' of the metropolitan bar. His varied gifts and talents are the wonder and admiration of all who know him. Although having lived about three score years, no one would consider him in the decline of life. On the contrary he is to all appearances in his very prime, and as full of vigor and energy as a man of thirty-five and an indefatigable worker. His power of eloquent pleading before a jury is truly great, while as a technical lawyer, in cases argued before a judge without a jury, he has no rival. His skill as a cross-examiner is well known the country over, and in this respect he probably has no equal.

"As far as his personal appearance is concerned, nothing is wanting. Mr. Choate is tall, of a commanding figure and bearing, with refined, clear-cut features, graceful in his gestures, courteous in the extreme, and possessing a rich and well modulated voice. His mental qualifications are truly extraordinary. His charming manners, pleasant smile, quick wit, cutting satire and his absolute fearlessness and constant readiness for any plan of attack his opponents may have in store for him are acknowledged. He is never surprised—to all outward showing—and never overawed, but always cool, suave and ready. The most ill-tempered judge fails to ruffle him in the least, and he gains his points, not by blustering, but by his cool, dignified persistence. A witness under cross-examination by Mr. Choate is truly an amusing spectacle. The unsuspecting victim is so completely disarmed by the winning smile, reassuring manner and well-modulated voice of this skillful advocate that he finds himself tangled up in a hopeless snarl of contradictions and unfortunate admissions. Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Choate's services are generally engaged for a year ahead.

JAMES C. CARTER.

"Mr. James C. Carter is another great lawyer, and in so far as a profound knowledge of the law is concerned and as a technical pleader he rivals Mr. Choate in the opinion of some able critics. While not so graceful and flowery a speaker, he is equally as convincing and clear, and perhaps more logical. That he is a genius in his chosen profession is clearly evinced in his manner of conducting the most difficult cases. When it comes to elucidating some point of law, Mr. Carter's genius asserts itself to the best advantage. His wit is subtle, yet keen, and he knows how to make use of it to the best possible advantage.

"Mr. Carter has not the commanding figure of Mr. Choate, and time has laid its hand somewhat heavier upon him; but that he is well able to hold his own was evidenced in cases in which Mr. Choate appeared for the other side. Mr. Carter was chosen to act as American counsel before the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration in the Bering Sea Seal-Fisheries dispute, and this is good evidence of his high standing. The great esteem which he commands from his *confrères*, as well as the public at large, is well known.

FREDERICK R. COUDERT.

"Mr. Frederick R. Coudert must be classed among the great lawyers of America, in spite of the fact that this is the country of his adoption; he being a Frenchman by birth. He retains some of the characteristics of his race, being a brilliant speaker, his words scintillating with wit and repartee. His knowledge of the law is thorough and extensive. Mr. Coudert was Mr. Carter's associate before the Paris Tribunal, and the eloquence of his speech caused the president of that body to exclaim: 'M. Coudert, you have reflected great honor on both your adopted and native country, and have shown to what excellence and height of eminence the French character can attain.'

"It would be an oversight, indeed, were the name of Mr. John E. Parsons omitted from even a partial list of the great lawyers of New York. While equaling Choate and Carter, as far as standing and popularity are concerned, his personality is not such as to attract the attention of the laity so much as either of these gentlemen. While he is unquestionably their inferior as an orator, yet from a standpoint of profound legal knowledge, indefatigable energy, and the ability of logically elucidating intricate and obscure points in a few forcible, well-framed words, which may have previously been in dispute for days, he stands well to the front. His is a logical mind, evenly balanced, and taken all in all, he is a man of great learning."

IN the current number of the *Humanitarian* Mrs. Tooley, who is rapidly attaining the first rank among British interviewers, has an admirable paper on the veteran sanitarian-humanitarian, Sir Benjamin Richardson, on "The Painless Extinction of Life in the Lower Animals." Sir Benjamin, as every one knows, was the original inventor and patentee of the wonderful lethal chamber by means of which, at the Dogs' Home at Battersea, 150,000 dogs in the last ten years have been painlessly put to death. Sir Benjamin's chief idea is to create a sleep which will be a sleep unto death. This he does by introducing a narcotic vapor into the lethal chamber. The animals are placed in a specially prepared cage of wooden framework with iron bars to the sides. It has sliding bars, and is arranged with tiers so as to prevent the discomfort of the animals by overcrowding, and runs upon iron rails. When the signal for execution is given, the cage is rapidly run into the lethal chamber and the vapor is pumped in. In two or three minutes every animal falls into a painless sleep from which it never wakes.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

SENATOR KYLE'S article on Indian education and Archbishop Ireland's discussion of "The Catholic Church and the Saloon" have been reviewed in another department.

TRANSATLANTIC POSTAL RATES.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton makes a plea for reduction of transatlantic postal rates. "In each generation three millions of British folk settle in the States, and labor to increase the wealth and power of the great republic. Cannot we find it in our hearts to take off the paltry taxation that weighs on the correspondence of these poor people, without appreciably augmenting the postal revenue? A half-dollar tax on pug-dogs or fast trotting horses would bring in double the amount. Whenever this simple reform—call it generosity or justice, which you will—is carried out, there will be joy in myriads of huts and shanties on both sides of the Atlantic, in poor back rooms of great cities, in the workshop, the mine and the field, wherever the poor toil and suffer. Let legislators and statesmen turn aside for a moment from the cares of *la haute politique* to scatter with generous hand among their humble fellow citizens that purest and sweetest of all human pleasures, 'a letter from home.'"

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS OF LONDON.

"The Municipal Problems of London" are set forth by the Lord Mayor for 1894, the Right Hon. George Robert Tyler. He takes the ground that so large a population as that of London can not be successfully governed from one centre. "Decentralization is an indispensable condition of the good local government of heterogeneous population like those included within the Metropolitan ambit, because without it two of the most necessary conditions of efficiency, namely, 'minute local knowledge and community of interests,' would be wanting."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Lady Henry Somerset argues that women should vote for the very reason that is so often advanced against their suffrage—difference in "spheres." "I believe that woman should vote because she is a different being and always will have a different work to do in life from that of man. She has a divine task to accomplish. You intrust her with the most sacred duty on earth; you ask her first to give the nation her children; you ask her to nurture and care for them: you ask her to instill into their minds the holiest aspirations that are to be their guide in after life; you ask her, with all her experience and her judgment, to look upon the world with its many social evils that her mother's eyes are swift to see while yours are blinded, and then you ask her to believe that it is 'justice' that her voice should be silent, her action powerless to guard the interests of her girls whom you declare that men, and men alone, must represent."

Sir Edwin Arnold, in an article on "Astronomy and Religion," advances the thought that "the divine significations of those of the old doctrines which have eternal truth in them ought by their expounders to be henceforward immeasurably expanded and advanced, in the light of astronomical announcements."

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, discusses the silver question under the caption, "The Peril of the Treasury." Mr. Boutwell's views on this subject are well known.

THE FORUM.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S "Reasons Why the Republic May Endure," Professor Ely's exposition of his social philosphy and Octave Thanet's article on "The Contented Masses" are reviewed in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

HAS ORATORY DECLINED.

The Hon. Henry L. Dawes, in reply to the question, "Has oratory declined?" asserts that Webster's famous statement of the order in which the essential elements of successful oratory must be grouped—"the man, the subject and the occasion"—should be reversed. "Given the subject and the occasion—the exigency and the opportunity—and the man has never yet failed the nation in all its history, while, for lack of these, great oratorical power has waited and slumbered. These are the trumpet-calls to which the brain-power and the soul of the orator will respond, and they will wait on no other summons. There is no occasion to lose faith in his future because we do not find him in his old haunts or hear him making vain efforts on old instruments long since out of tune. He is not a plaything for the entertainment of an hour, but a force capable of great achievements. Like the poet, he is born, not made; and the rare faculties with which he is endowed, given to the few, are withheld from the many, but they are still given in as large measure as ever. They wait for great exigencies and fitting opportunities. When these shall arise they will come forth with unimpaired power. That power will not be put forth in old-time methods and it may not be for old-time uses. But these faculties, like all others with which man is endowed, are destined for a higher state of development and perfection, and, whenever the need shall be upon them, will assert an advanced rank and a wider influence than ever yet attained."

STUDIES OF THE GREAT VICTORIAN WRITERS.

For the subject of the third of his "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," Mr. Frederic Harrison has chosen the Earl of Beaconsfield. "No English writer of such literary genius slips so often into vulgarisms, solecisms, archaisms and mere slip-shod gossip. But these are after all quite minor defects. His books, even his worst books, abound in epigrams, pictures, characters and scenes of rare wit. His painting of Parliamentary life in England has neither equal nor rival. And his reflections of English society and politics reveal the insight of vast experience and profound genius."

THE COREAN WAR.

Mr. Michitaro Hisa, a Japanese student in this country, explains the significance of the present war between his nation and China. He thus disposes of the idea sometimes entertained by Americans and Europeans, that Japan's civilization is unfitted to successfully withstand such a shock as it must receive from the war over Corea: "Though for hundreds of years Japan remained practically in seclusion, and her civilization naturally developed slowly and in her own way, yet she was all this time steadily improving in the conditions of her national life, her intellectual and social refinement—above all in the development of the artistic talent of the people and in preparing herself for the immediate adoption of any new

idea or system with which she might come in contact. There was not wanting even a political training. Though the people were subject to the fuedal sway for centuries, yet their political instinct was allowed to develop itself under a peculiar system of local government. It was this social culture and this political training which enabled the Japanese to perceive clearly the opportunity to accomplish the great task of national reconstruction in 1868. As to the solidity and sincerity of the changes wrought, history again bears testimony. There is no possibility of a 'reversion to barbarism,' however high the war fever may run. Although this war, if successful, may prolong for a short while the official life of the present clan government, it is utterly unwarrantable to say that 'it will check the republican development' of the country."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for October is a very valuable bundle of social and economic pamphlets.

WHAT THE BEER MONEY HAS DONE.

In the English budget of 1890 an extra sixpence a gallon was placed upon spirits and threepence a barrel on beer. A third of the proceeds was devoted to providing pensions for the police, and the remaining two-thirds were to be applied to technical education or the reduction of the rates at the discretion of the County Councils. Nearly a million a year was thus available for the reduction of the rates, but the County Councils with singular unanimity have applied it to technical instruction. Only one-fifth goes to reduce rates; the other four-fifths has been spent on education. Mr. Rae, from whose paper we quote these figures, says: "Eighty-seven local authorities in England and Wales have established technical instruction, including twenty counties and only eight county-boroughs; and there are now as many as one hundred and ninety organized technical schools already at work in Great Britain, and thirty more in course of construction. Thirty-five of the sixty-one county-boroughs of England have devoted at least three-fourths of their drink-money to the erection of a new municipal technical school, or to the extinction of the debt of such a school already erected or in course of erection, and to the maintenance of the lectures, classes and apparatus in it, if the building was free of debt; and they have given the residue to evening continuation schools, or to science and art classes, or to both." Mr. Rae's paper describes it as "the work of the beer money," although most of it comes from the spirit tax. It is one of those elaborate statistical compilations which fill the reader with admiration and the critic with despair.

THE TRUE VERSION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Mr. A. N. Jannaris criticises the received version of the Lord's Prayer. He says: "A faithful version into English of the Lord's Prayer would—leaving the choice of the appropriate diction to more competent authorities, run somewhat thus: "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name—thy dominion come—thy (fixed) purpose be done; as in heaven, so too on earth. Give us this day our mere (or simple) bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors theirs; and let us not fall into a tempter's snare, but deliver us from the evil one." And if we admit the spurious doxology—"For thine is the dominion, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen."

WHY PRINCE KROPOTKINE BECAME AN ANARCHIST.

Miss Edith Sellers, writing upon Prince Kropotkine under the title of "Our Most Distinguished Refugee," thus describes the genesis of Anarchism: "When, in 1871, his college course was over, Kropotkine undertook, at the request of the Geographical Society, to make a survey of Finland. While engaged in this work he was painfully impressed by the signs of poverty he met with. At every turn he came across sober industrious men and women, who, although they worked from early morning until late at night, and pinched and saved, hardly knew what it was to have enough to eat. And as he thought of these things—of the terrible injustice that prevails in the world; of the ceaseless self-sacrifice imposed on one section of humanity for the sake of the other; of the many who are condemned to starve that the few may revel in luxuries—he was seized with an intense hatred and loathing, blind and unreasoning, for the social system which tolerates such iniquities It must be torn up by the roots."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere the papers on the "Seven Lord Roseberys," and "A Plea for John Chinaman."

THE SULTAN AND CHOLERA.

Dr. Ernest Hart repeats once more the story of how cholera was combated in England, and then makes a strong appeal to the Sultan to save Europe from the danger of being cholera-smitten by the water of the well Zemzem at Mecca. He says: "Protection from cholera can be obtained by so organizing the habits and customs of communities that they shall not drink defiled water. This the Western nations ask the Sultan to do for Mecca and Jeddah: to make them resting places where, even if cholera be introduced, it shall be put down, and not taken up again. If, however, this sanitary reorganization of Mecca should be considered too great a task, then we ask him, at the least, so to arrange the pilgrimage within his own dominions that the sick shall be picked out and cared for, that cholera shall be dealt with as we are dealing with it at our Indian fairs, and that Mecca shall not remain the standing danger to Europe which it now is."

THE DANGER OF BANKRUPTCY IN INDIA.

Sir Auckland Colvin has a powerful paper in which he expresses the views of the financial department of the British Government as to the necessity of checking military expenditure in India. In the last ten years twenty-five million dollars have been added to the military expenditure in order to strengthen England against a possible Russian advance. This, he says, India cannot keep on paying: "Unless exchange materially rises without the rupee appreciating in India, either the growth of military and political expenditure must at least be put an end to, or fresh and fresh taxation in India must be resorted to, or the English taxpayer must contribute permanently toward the defense of India. The only remaining alternative is bankruptcy. . . . Without constant increase of taxation Indian resources will not admit of this excessive financial burden; and . . . domestic disloyalty and discontent, arising from a constant increase of taxation, are at least as formidable a danger to our rule in India as possibility of foreign invasion. If we enter on a course of successive measures of fresh taxation, Russia, without moving a man or a gun, needs only to bide her time. If slow and sure is her game, surely and slowly we shall be playing her hand for her."

THE COMING CRAZE IN ART COLLECTING.

Sir Charles Robertson, writing on "Art Collecting" predicts that the collectors would do well to look out for English water colors by the old masters of fifty years ago,

as they are likely to fetch fancy prices before long: "In the one branch of art which England initiated, and in which she was and is supreme—water-color painting—there is doubtless a great uprising of appreciation yet to come. This art, the essential and most perfect vehicle of expression of the great school of English landscape painting, has had a development as novel, various, and complete as that of the seventeenth century oil paintings in Holland. Fifty years from the beginning of the present century may be said to have seen the rise, fullest development and decline of this fascinating art."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* this month is a fair number, but does not contain any articles calling for special notice.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S WARNING.

Writing upon Ireland and the Government, the leader of the Home Rule party tells English Liberals that the confidence of the Irish people is beginning to be disturbed. He regrets that no certain sound was uttered by Ministers as to their determination to break down the resistance of the House of Lords. With many apologies and much regret, Mr. McCarthy feels compelled to "own that I am sorry that a louder and a stronger and a prompter note of reassurance has not been given to the Irish people with regard to this obstructive power of the House of Lords, and that I look to the autumn campaign with anxious hope for a clear and certain signal."

PARTY GOVERNMENT OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood, in a paper entitled "A Bird's-Eye View," describes in apocalyptic phrase the working of party government in England when the party in power is not one party but a conglomeration of groups. This is his vision: "And I saw a Great Beast running hither and thither, like a beast distraught; and the head of the Beast was called government; and I saw that ever as it ran its eyes were cast back in fear upon its tails, which were seven in number. And the seven tails of the Beast had heads likewise: one of a lion, another of a man, another of a woman bearded, another of an ape, another of a vulture, another of an ox, another of an owl. And some were sightless; yet all turned backward from the hinder part to the head called government, beating upon the sides of the Beast furiously, and rearing on high this way and that to roar and hiss and shriek upon the Beast, and thus it was that ever as it ran its eyes were cast back fearfully. Wherefore it drave against many posts, witting not that they were there." Mr. Greenwood's suggestion is the old one—namely, that there should be a Council of National Defense appointed jointly by the Government and by the leaders of the Opposition, but as independent of Parliament as the Judiciary, and only advisory of it.

A PLEA FOR PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

The Rev. Osborne Jay, writing on "The East-End and Crime," maintains that the only way in which to deal with the criminal classes is to settle them in a penal colony: "We shut up lunatics in asylums; why should we not deal with those who are naturally and morally insane in the same way? A penal settlement could be made happier and more comfortable than many homes. It is true that the idea of consigning even hopeless instinctive criminals to imprisonment for life, as it would be called, might raise a fierce chorus of opposition at first; every reform, however reasonable, always does that; but even the most ignorant and self-complacent of our ruling classes might in time be taught that it is less cruel to cure, even by using the knife, than it is to let disease eat on into the very heart of our social system. As regards the submerged instinctive criminal class, even those who were made the subject of such an experiment would be happier inside the penal settlement walls than in all their previous hunted lives, and might by careful and judicious treatment be raised actually to a higher level. All this would need care, labor, and money; in what way could these be better applied?"

WOMEN IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, in an interesting paper on women in the British colonies, says that natural culture and refinement are greater in the colonies than in England. In the newer British colonies women have shared in the civic and national progress. They have grown up with the country and have seen that expediency was behind every public movement. They have had the civic spirit without demanding the civic practice. They live freer and more open lives than the London women. Adaptability is the keynote of the domestic sociability of the colonies. There is a keen sincerity about the colonial women. They do not theorize, but act. They do not meander among social philosophies, but find their daily duty.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. S. Lilly preaches a Catholic sermon upon Christianity and Communism. Sir Edwin Grey writes pleasantly, as an angler should, upon dry fly fishing; Mr. Saintsbury and Mr. Arthur Waugh discuss forthcoming books in articles which are little better than a *résumé* of publishers' catalogues. The paper on "The Secrets of the Court of Spain" deals chiefly with O'Donnell, and is not so scandalous as its predecessors. Sarah Grand contributes the second part of her slight fantasia, entitled "The Undefinable."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE paper on Madagascar is reviewed in another department.

TRUTH ABOUT THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. William Graham continues his papers entitled "Sidelights on the Second Empire." He makes two statements concerning the war in Mexico which are, to say the least, not generally known. He says: "Lord Palmerston had, in the most definite way, and in a document still in existence, promised to assist France in a war with Mexico to instal Maximilian in that country. A friend of mine was sent over as special envoy from Napoleon to Lord Palmerston at the time the Emperor of the French had determined to dispatch the French troops, to request Lord Palmerston to redeem his promise, but he met with a refusal, or an excuse, which came to the same thing.

"The only gainer by the Mexican expedition was De Morny, who on this occasion was as usual on the winning side, and succeeded in adding thereby a colossal amount to his already colossal fortune. No sooner was the war between the Northern and Southern States over than Napoleon received a peremptory message from the President of the American Republic, that unless he evacuated Mexican territory immediately, abandoning his design to form a monarchy on American soil, the whole mighty force of the United States would be brought to the assistance of the Mexicans. And this is the real reason, though so far unpublished, for the sudden retirement of the French forces, and for the inscrutable attitude of Napoleon toward the unfortunate Empress Charlotte, which has been so often and so unjustly blamed."

WHY THE ORLEANISTS FAILED.

Mr. A. D. Vandam, writing upon the death of the Comte de Paris, under the title of "A Pretender and His Family," sets forth with some detail his reason for believing that the Orleanists lost their chance from love of money. Again and again when they had an opportunity of regaining their position on the throne, they shrank from enterprise, not because of cowardice, but their avarice—it would cost too much. They could not refuse the one and three-quarter millions compensation for their confiscated property, and they shrank from spending the money, like true children of Louis Philippe, who, having once been compelled to live on forty sous a day, were constantly haunted by the fear of poverty. The love of money may be the root of all evil, but it seems to have been, according to Mr. Vandam, on more than one occasion the salvation of the republic.

THE EXTINCTION OF GREAT GAME.

Mr. Bryden has a somewhat melancholy article, in which he describes the rapidity with which all the larger animals are being exterminated in South Africa. Plains which were once black with wild animals are now desolate; at one time the springboks were as numerous as buffaloes; as far as the eye could see the landscape was one wide red mass of living creatures; sometimes a mass of springboks on track would surround a lion and he would be utterly unable to escape. Now you may walk for days without seeing a single specimen. Notwithstanding proclamations and attempts at game laws, the great game is disappearing day by day and hour by hour, and it will soon be little more than a reminiscence. Despairing of preserving the wild animals, excepting in a kind of gigantic zoological gardens, Mr. Bryden says: "Quite recently a project has been set on foot among some prominent sportsmen and naturalists, which, if successfully carried out, may help in some degree to preserve many of the rarer species of the African mammalia—especially the larger antelopes—in some districts of the interior. The idea, which is at present inchoate, is to secure if possible a grant of a tract of land—some 100,000 acres—in Mashonaland or the adjacent territories, fence it in, and form a park in which small herds of game may be inclosed. It would not be difficult to procure the young of many kinds of African game and rear them in such a park, and drafts could be sold off from time to time, to supply the collections of European and other countries."

SUGAR AS A DIET.

Dr. Thomas Oliver, writing upon the "Diet of the Working Classes," says a good word in favor of the greater use of sugar as muscle food. Sugar, he says, "ought to be included, to a larger extent than it is, in the dietary of the working classes. There is always a small quantity of sugar present in human blood—viz.: 1 per cent. When muscle is in a state of activity there is a disappearance of sugar from the blood, four times greater than occurs in the blood issuing from muscle in a condition of rest, clearly indicating, therefore, that during activity sugar is used up.

"In his experiments to demonstrate whether sugar is a muscular nutriment, Harley abstained from all food, except 500 grammes of sugar daily, *i. e.*, a little over one pound by weight, and he found that there was not only an increase in the amount of work accomplished, compared with that done during fasting, by 50 per cent., but that muscular fatigue was decidedly retarded. It is recognized that when sugar is added to food, a man is capable of doing more muscular work with than without it, and that this occurs about two hours after it is taken. With Harley's experiments before us, it is interesting to observe that what physiology is now teaching has, apparently, long been known to the Northumberland coal miner and to the English navvy."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE Bailiff of the Isle of Man writes an article on the working of Home Rule in that little dependency. For nine hundred years the Manxmen have governed themselves, and that with much greater success, in his opinion, than their neighbors in the larger isle of Britain. Party government is regarded as an abomination in the House of Keys. No minister goes out of office because any measure is defeated. They had free compulsory education as far back as 1703. Several years ago they conceded female franchise, which has worked well. They have no deficit, no income tax, no arrears of cases to be decided by the courts, and in short the Isle of Man, according to this gentleman, seems to be next door to the kingdom of heaven. He contrasts with it the result of English party government, and strongly urges the larger isle should borrow the principles of government which have answered so well in the Isle of Man.

Mr. W. J. Corbett discusses the question, should private lunatic asylums be abolished? He thinks they should, and is so eager to bring about their abolition that he would be willing to give some compensation to the present owners when the asylums were taken over by Government. There are vested interests in all things, it would seem, even in lunatics.

Mr. W. T. Thompson, advocating a policy of Thorough, maintains that the State should be empowered to purchase any land in the interests of the community at prairie value. There is a review of Professor Drummond's "Ascent of Man," and Mr. T. D. Shaw describes Finland and its Parliament.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

ST. LOE STRACHEY, assuming the *rôle* of a prophet, describes in seven chapters what he thinks would happen if Ireland got Home Rule. The gist of it is that when England was threatened with war by France, aided by Ireland, she squared France and smashed Home Rule at the cost of $450,000,000 loss, and six thousand English and Irish killed in the battle of Wicklow. Material progress was put back twenty years in Ireland. That, he thinks, would follow the adoption of Irish Home Rule.

THE POOR MAN'S COW.

Mr. H. W. Wolff seems to be possessed by a most praiseworthy and all-devouring zeal on behalf of land banks. He suggests to the parish councils of England that if Hodge is to be benefited from his prospective allotment of three acres he ought to be helped by co-operative agricultural banks to obtain credit with which he could buy his cow. If this, however, could not be done he thinks the parish councils might take a hint from Switzerland and raise money by loan with which to advance cash on proper security for the purchase of cattle. The funds are raised on communal credit, and the entire commune is responsible for them. Losses are extremely rare. They borrow at 3½ or 3¼ and lend again at 4 or 4½ per cent.

OTHER ARTICLES

Mr. Escott, who is very busy in the English magazines this month, contributes some memories of Oxford before the æsthetic era, and Mr. Edward Porritt explains how

municipalities are mismanaged in America. Captain Maxse reviews Mr. Curzon's book, and Miss Barlow contributes a short story.

THE CENTURY.

WE have reviewed, among the "Leading Articles of the Month," the first chapter of Professor William M. Sloane's biography of Napoleon, and also the article called "The Making of Thieves in New York," by Jacob A. Riis, in the November *Century*.

In the "Editorial Topics of the Time" one of the *Century's* staff notes some encouraging tendencies in the legislative treatment of the forestry question. The first act in the good work was in placing lumber on the free list, which reduced the timber dealers' temptation toward indiscriminate cutting. Then the Adirondack Reserve has been protected from the ruinous plan of cutting the 12-inch timber, by an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the sale and exchange of lands now acquired or to be acquired by the State within the lines of the Reserve, and prohibiting the cutting or sale of timber on such lands. A third victory for the champions of our forests has come in the failure of the attempt to reduce the area of the Yosemite National Park, and in the general great interest which has come to life in the geographical societies, such as the Sierra Club, the National Geographical Society and others, seems to point toward a real agitation for reform. The *Century* indorses the suggestion of Professor Charles H. Sargent, of Harvard, that the management of our forest reserves should be under the care of the War Department, and that their supervision should be given to army officers, to be educated in the principles of scientific forestry at West Point.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford begins a new novel in this number called "Casa Braccio," which, as one would expect from the title, lays its scene in that Southern Italy which has furnished this novelist with such a charming local color.

There are descriptive articles on the City of Canton and the churches of Provence.

Noah Brooks has a very pleasant paper of reminiscences, which pictures "Washington in Lincoln's Time."

HARPER'S.

THE November *Harper's*, while on the whole an especially attractive and readable number, shows no article of serious and surprising importance. Poultney Bigelow describes "The Cossack as a Cowboy, Soldier and Citizen," between the always-welcome cavalry pictures of Frederic Remington. Mr. Bigelow tells us that the total war strength of the European Cossack armies foots up 150,000 men. He notes the curious persistence which has kept in the hands of the Cossack warrior the awkward knout, whereas a spur would be vastly better for a man who has to handle his sabre and a rifle in action. Mr. Bigelow significantly adds that the Russian police do have a particular use for the knout in flogging the unorthodox.

This number is especially remarkable for its beautiful and varied illustrations, and of these the chief are Mr. Howard Pyle's pictures accompanying Thos. A. Janvier's paper, "Sea Robbers of New York," in which the picturesque careers of Captain Kidd and his like are related with much force and wit.

Charles Dudley Warner makes a facetious remonstrance against one of the most remarkable tendencies of our social evolution in the Editor's Study. His text is Woman, with a capital W.

"Cannot Woman, she said, be taken for granted? Why should she assert herself or permit herself to be treated as a separate class! Why this clamor every time she does anything, as if it were extraordinary that a human being should have genius or exhibit capacity? Why make such a cackling, like a hen every time she lays an egg? A man does not ask consideration or immunity from criticism for anything he does because he is a man. Why should a woman? The whole attitude is undignified, and a confession of inferiority that enrages me. If I were to take a 'double-first,' or write a novel, I should be humiliated if I were praised for it like a freak. I am tired of reading about Woman in all the periodicals and newspapers as if she were a newly discovered species. Every journal must have its Woman's Column, its Woman's Doings, its Chat About Woman, its Woman's World, Woman in Society, Woman in the Ocean, Woman in the Pulpit, Woman in Literature, Woman riding down the newspaper columns on a bicycle. And it is announced that this is the Woman's Age, that Woman is in the Saddle, that Woman has come to Stay. She seems to want to draw the line, as she did rather effectively at Chicago in a Woman's Building, and to force an antagonism in every department of life. Even in her own periodicals I do not see any column devoted to Man. That might be refreshing reading. Woman! Why, she has borne the whole race for 6,000 years, and she has got to bear it along in all the ages; she is the great conservative and really controlling force. I wish they would let her alone. I am sick of all this petty talk about her."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from Julian Ralph's article on "Election Night in a Newspaper Office."

Mr. H. G. Prout contributes the second and final article on English railroad methods. He does not think that the employes of the English roads are worse paid than the American, when the lower cost of comfortable living in England is taken into account. He has something to say of the democratic spirit which governs promotion in the English railroad ranks, and tells us "any plough boy who takes service on an English railroad might reasonably hope to become a general manager, if he has the mental force to fill the duties of that very important place." Mr. Prout's figures of railroad statistics show that every inhabitant of the United States has five times as much railroad at hand as the average Englishman, and yet in the United States there were 843,000,000 passengers carried in 1892 and in the United Kingdom there were 1,344,000,000; but our railroads have cost only about one-half as much per mile as have the English.

Emily L. Aylward's paper on the "American Girls' Art Club in Paris" tells us that a girl, bent on economy, may live nicely in Paris and defray her expenses out of $8 per week. "It has been shown that, calculated by dollars and cents, a girl's weekly rent need be but $1.75, her weekly breakfasts but 70 cents, her luncheons about $1.40 and her dinners about $2, allowing a modest variety. Fire and light will add to this about 70 cents and laundry about 40 cents more. Two francs per dozen is the maximum for laundry, which will be called for there just as at home. Girls may pack with confidence, for Paris, all their daintiest lingerie and the beruffled gowns and peignoirs, which cost so much to launder at home, as they will find in the cheapness and perfection of Parisian laundry a genuine revelation. A delicate lace handkerchief will be washed for 1 cent, and the fluffiest Swiss and lace gown done up to look like new for a franc

or 20 cents. All thrown in by the dozen are taken for two francs or under. The total, therefore, for rent, board and laundry comes to $6.95 a week, which when necessary may even still further be, and frequently is, economized."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the November *Cosmopolitan* we have reviewed in another department the articles by Lee Meriwether on "The Great British Northwest," by Sylvester Baxter on the "Public Control of Urban Transit," and by William I. Fletcher on "The Growth of Public Libraries."

Mr. I. Zangwill in his monthly contribution to the literary department of the *Cosmopolitan*, discusses the interesting attitude of Count Tolstoi toward the copyrighting of his books. It will be remembered that the Count insisted on waiving the copyright of his publications, and was very much criticised therefor. His point was that he wished to give the widest possible circulation to the works which preached his peculiar gospel, and as for pecuniary emoluments, he cared nothing. He was forced to qualify somewhat this free trade policy when it brought upon him a flood of garbled editions, all over Europe, and now he has declared his intention of putting a special imprimatur upon the translations of which he approves, thus really favoring the particular publishers, from one point of view. Now Mr. Zangwill notes that Mr. Herbert Spencer comes forward with a declaration that he has done his work with absolute disregard of financial reward. The author of the Synthetic Philosophy has even had to pay the costs of mechanical production of his books! However, this does not seem so strange in the case of Mr. Spencer, no matter how great he is intrinsically, for his works have not, of course, that publishing value which the more sensational writings of Tolstoi possess.

This November number of the *Cosmopolitan* is an unusually good number. There are some beautiful and alluring "portraits of women" in an article by William A. Coffin. There is a well illustrated survey of the "Schools of America," by W. S. Harwood, and other readable contributions of fiction and description.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *McClure's* is an especially charming number. In another department we quote from the real conversation between Robert Barr and Conan Doyle, and from Rudyard Kipling's history of his first book. In this number appears the first installment of the seventy-five portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte which Mr. McClure has announced for his magazine, these pictures being made from the collection in the possession of Hon. Gardiner H. Hubbard. They are placed in a series of articles on Napoleon Bonaparte, written by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a bright young Western Pennsylvania girl who has been studying and writing in Paris.

Mr. Cleveland Moffett makes a very thrilling story in telling "How Allen Pinkerton Thwarted the First Plot to Assassinate Lincoln." Mr. Moffett has gained access to the archives of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and has made the most of his opportunities. The plot in question was formed by Southern sympathizers in Baltimore in the latter half of February, 1861, to capture or assassinate Lincoln on his way through Baltimore to Washington. Allen Pinkerton got wind of the conspiracy, and notified the President of it while he was speaking in Philadelphia, just before going to Washington, and then, with the aid of Lincoln's immediate friends, he stole a march on the plotters by bringing his charge through to Washington on an earlier train than was given out. The recital gives a striking idea of the caution, the admirable resources and the audacity of Mr. Pinkerton.

Another very readable article is that which Henry J. W. Dam writes, "The Search for the Absolute Zero." Of course, all heat measurements are purely relative to the arbitrary point assumed at the freezing point in water. Mr. Dam explains to us how the work of finding the absolute zero, at somewhere near 461° below the zero of the Fahrenheit thermometer, is being pushed. Long before it is reached all gases, even hydrogen, would become solids, and another curious fact is that at this point of cold, the electrical conductivity of all pure metals would be the same. "Beyond the temperature of the absolute zero, as now assumed, we have no ideas, out of all the universe, with which to conceive greater cold, since all the conditions in nature and in matter, caused by different degrees of heat, have disappeared."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *Munsey's* contains a number of very beautifully printed half-tone pictures of famous paintings and of such subjects as those in the article "Athletic Yale," which lend themselves especially to illustration.

Arthur Hornblow makes a sketch of our American dramatists, interspersed profusely with handsome portraits of the American playwrights of to-day, and Arthur W. Howard writes on Victorien Sardou.

Of Sardou's methods of working, Mr. Howard says: "He is very painstaking with everything he writes. After he has found a subject he thinks it over for months, sometimes for years, and collects in a docket all matter relating to it. When he judges that the time has come for action, he makes a labyrinth of unintelligible signs on sheets of paper; and these are rendered still more incomprehensible by innumerable corrections and erasures. A special copyist—a gifted creature who understands Sardou's writing better than the playwright himself—makes a clean copy, and sends it back to the author. In a few days it is returned to the copyist covered with new corrections—in fact, almost as illegible as the original. Another clean copy is made with the same result, and this operation is repeated four or five times. When entirely satisfied, Sardou reads the play to the company, or rather he acts it, for he is an accomplished comedian. He is also an excellent stage manager, forgetting nothing, foreseeing everything."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE November *Lippincott's* maintains its distinctive make-up, which shows a considerable novelette followed by short, crisp essays and sketches. Of the latter the most readable are Philip G. Hubert's "Ten Dollars a Day—No Canvassing;" Frederic M. Bird's, entitled, "Magazine Fiction;" Richard Malcolm Johnston's reminiscences of "My Schools," and Isabel F. Hapgood's sketch, "Bargaining in Russia."

E. J. Gibson, writing on "The Washington Correspondent," sums up the functions of that officer as follows: "He stands in relation to his newspaper and national politics in much the same light as does the art critic to art, or the dramatic critic to the drama, or the literary editor to literature. If he is a successful correspondent, he keeps himself well informed on all phases of national politics, and knows personally the chief actors in the drama of which Washington may be said to be the stage. If an important measure is pending before Con-

gress or the Executive, he will be able with reasonable accuracy to foretell its probable fate and to explain the oftentimes seemingly inexplicable course which certain members of Congress may pursue toward that measure. If all public men acted from disinterested and conscientious motives, the work of the correspondent would be greatly curtailed ; but, unhappily, such is not the case, though there has been an improvement in that respect in recent years. The lobbyist is no such familiar figure in Washington now as formerly, and the bills in behalf of which money or other valuable considerations are used to facilitate their passage are comparatively few. But still, personal, social, and other considerations besides those of the public good often govern the action of some members of Congress."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the *New England Magazine* for November there is an entertaining descriptive article by Stoughton Cooley on "The Mississippi Roustabout"—a labor institution very *sui generis*. "The atmosphere is so well tempered to his shiftless nature, that he requires no more protection from the elements than decency demands ; and when not working he can sleep on the bales of cotton or the sacks of cotton seed, thus suspending the wear and tear incident to physical exertion. When he tires of this inglorious ease, he can ship on a boat which will be absent from port anywhere from three days to two weeks. So long as he has health and strength, he can secure highly remunerative employment for the asking ; when he is sick, he can go to the marine hospital on the recommendation of his last employer,—where he will be well treated free of charge. Where he comes from or where he goes to, no one knows. He is neither young nor old, but always in the prime of life. As in the case of Dickens' post boy and dead mule, no one ever sees a young roustabout or an old one, or even a dead one. It is supposed that when the plantation negroes of a restless, roving disposition are old enough, they ship as roustabouts on a passing steamboat short of men, and when they have given their years of strength to this vehicle of commerce, such of them as have not been blown up or drowned, or who have not died in the hospital, retire to some quiet place with a brush and pail, and eke out a precarious existence whitewashing fences and chicken-houses."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the November *Atlantic* we have selected Mr. J. M. Ludlow's article, entitled "The Growth of American Influence over England" to review among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. Horace E. Scudder, the editor of the *Atlantic*, makes a strong plea for the extended use of the English classics in college, in his paper, "The Academic Treatment of English." He points out what the rapidly developing consciousness of the young man can gain from the reading of the noble literary works of arts, and what the student can learn in the examination into the structure of words, the content and scope of literature, and, later, into literary form. But Mr. Scudder is moderate, too, in his advocacy of the English masterpieces as textbooks, realizing that such study is different from, and cannot take the place of, Latin and Greek, any more than of physics and chemistry. Nor does he advise the critical study of the English classics for literary aspirants ; they would do better without. It is the men of culture who are not going to be creators of literature who should prepare themselves in this way to know the difference between cheap colloquialisms and good English.

Mr. H. C. Merwin heads an essay in this number, "Tammany Points the Way," and attempts to show that in righting our fearful wrongs of municipal government we should beware of the traditional reformer's spirit, and should look to the enemy's camp for suggestions. The two lessons to be learned there he finds to be the value of personal leadership, and the extraordinary psychological influence of a totem—"some bond, that is, however trivial or irrational in itself, which binds men together, which leads them to make common cause, which inspires them with a contagious enthusiasm," like the rivalry of a base ball game, or of two racing trains.

Mr. Merwin's suggestion is this :

"Why should there not be a big political club in every large city, taking in all ranks and conditions of men, holding out rewards and honors, and opportunities for friendship and society, with club houses in every part of the city ; a club in which the rich should help the poor, and in which rich and poor should be united by ties of self-interest, of fellowship, of loyalty to common leaders, of devotion to a common purpose ? Why should there not be two such clubs, rivals for the control of the city ? Why should not the two great political parties maintain organizations of this sort in every large city ? It matters not that State or national political issues have nothing to do with the policy of a city. It was said by a learned man, 'To elect a city magistrate because he is a Republican or a Democrat is about as sensible as to elect him because he believes in homœopathy or has a taste for chrysanthemums.' This statement, taken literally, is true ; and yet the implication which it contains is utterly untrue. If all the citizens in a city could be divided into two parties, each eager for success, and each prepared, in case of defeat, to keep the successful party up to the mark, why then good government would be insured (at least government as good as we get in State or national affairs), and it would make no difference what was the line of division —whether it were Republicanism, or homœopathy, or chrysanthemums."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE November *Chautauquan* shows marked improvement as compared with recent numbers. We have quoted in another department from the interview with General Howard.

An illustrated article of interest and value on the "Development of Steamships in the Nineteenth Century," is contributed by Lieutenant Commander Sebree, of the United States Navy, who is sanguine on the question of speed. "Twenty years ago it was thought by many that the limit as to size, speed and economy had been reached. At present it seems that the draft of water at the harbors, and the cost, are the limits that will prevent further development on present lines. With different material for construction, with liquid fuel, and other improvements or inventions, it is possible that twenty years from now, one may look back at the *Lucania* with her 21.6 knots as we now look on the *Germanic* and *Britannic* of 1874 with their 16 knots."

John Ashton has an entertaining article on "Social Life in England in the Eighteenth Century." Of woman's dress he says : "At the end of the century woman's dress was pretty and modest, the bosom being covered with a muslin handkerchief, and there being no particular eccentricities of costume. This age, however, is responsible for the abomination of high-heeled shoes."

"The Legislature of the German Empire," by Prof. John W. Burgess, of Columbia College, is a carefully prepared *résumé* of the law-making machinery of the Kaiser's realm. After comparison with our own institutions of like functions, Professor Burgess concludes:

"It will thus be seen that the legislative powers of the German imperial legislature are vastly greater than those of the Congress of the United States, while the legislative powers of the German states, as compared with those of the States of this Union, are reduced in the same proportion. The German statesmen and jurists had the constitution of the United States before them in the fashioning of their own, and deliberately chose to depart from it in this respect, and have one civil or private law and one criminal law for the whole empire. Evidently to them the federalism of the future is to be a federalism in administration rather than in legislation."

"The Value of Geological Science to Man," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, is a suggestive and stimulating article.

There are sketches of prominent members of the House of Representatives, by E. Jay Edwards, and numerous short articles of practical and timely interest.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE November number of the *Engineering Magazine* has a paper on "Great Forest Fires," by John Gifford, which we review in another deparment.

Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, writing on "The Land of the Mikado," gives this interesting little group of statistics: "The wealth and strength of Japan is now very considerable. There are 5,000,000 families who own land in small quanties and farm it to fair advantage. The exports which amounted to $3,600,000 in 1861 were valued at $91,178,000 in 1892, and the imports have risen from $2,240,000 to $75,900,000. The bulk of what the empire buys comes from England, the bulk of what it sells comes to the United States. Its public debt is $267,000,000 and the national credit has been exceedingly good since the country opened its ports to foreigners and sought to rival them in the freedom of its institutions and the advancement of its civilization. It spends nearly nine millions a year on the navy and twelve and a half millions on the army, one million on education and nearly four millions on police. It possesses five armored ships, seven protected cruisers, 12,000 seamen and 245,000 soldiers."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

NOTICED elsewhere will be found the Vicomte de Vogüé's account of the French Parliament House. The place of honor in the *Revue* for September 1 is given to the Duc de Broglie's "Studies in Diplomacy" These chapters deal with the Australian Alliance of 1756 and the American War. In the same number M. Michel concludes his account of Velasquez's life and work; while M. Mezières gives reminiscences of the part played by the École Normale during the revolution of 1848. Madame Bentzon continues her interesting account of the condition of women in the United States. Madame Bentzon was much struck by a boys' home, where she was taken by one of her friends, and she notes the splendid results achieved by the boys' brigades all over America. The French authoress also pays a tribute to American girlhood, declaring that "Le Flirt" does not play nearly so great a part in their lives as is generally supposed.

M. Emile Ollivier opens the second number of the *Revue* with a critical account of the great diplomatist, Talleyrand, and sums up the man in six words: "He made of politics his business." Extracts from the diary of Eugène Delacroix will be of interest to artists, for in them will be found the French painter's criticisms both on the Old Masters and on his own contemporaries.

M. Cucheval-Clarigny contributes a somewhat conservative account of the Continental trades unions, and of a number of industrial syndicates, in which latter form of practical socialism he has evidently no belief. He declares that the English trades unions are far more powerful than are French associations of the same kind, and he is strongly in favor of establishing what he calls mixed unions of men and masters, which he declares to have already been tried with excellent results in Belgium. M. Cucheval-Clarigny specially deprecates the attitude taken by the German socialists at the various labor congresses. M. de la Martinière gives an excellent and lucid account of the reign of Moulai-el-Hassen, the late Sultan of Morocco.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Max O'Rell's account of Cape personalities and politics. In the September 1 number Sully Prudhomme examines and analyzes the method of Pascal—that is to say, the sum-total of the tendencies and principles which guided Pascal in his researches after truth. As conclusion to the "Memoirs of the Baron d'Haussez," lately published by the *Revue de Paris*, appears an account of the Revolution of 1830, written at the time by the Marquis de Semonville, one of Charles the Tenth's most trusted friends and advisers From these pages, which should prove of unique interest to any student of the French monarchy, a curious light is thrown upon the attitude adopted by Louis the Sixteenth's younger brother. Charles the Tenth seems to have been, according to his latest historian, an ardent spiritualist and to have believed himself to be in perpetual communication with spirits and heavenly intelligences.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BURNE-JONES.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones is, according to French art-critics, the greatest English painter now living, and M. Lahor contributes an interesting account of the famous pre-Raphaelite. Sir Edward, it seems, was born in Birmingham, some sixty-one years ago. He was the son of a schoolmaster, and, as is indicated by his name, of Welsh origin. Early destined for the church, he entered, at the age of nineteen, Exeter College, Oxford, where he made the acquaintance of William Morris. M. Lahor describes in rapid succession Sir Edward's well-known works, and points out that he has created a new type of beauty, and that now a certain *genre* of female loveliness is known all over the English-speaking world as "a Burne-Jones."

DOSTOIEVSKY.

The life-like "Recollections of Childhood," by Sophie Kovalevsky, are continued in the same number, and contain an interesting description of the great Russian novel-

ist Dostoievsky. Sophie and her sister, Anuita, persuaded their mother to allow them to make the acquaintance of the writer, but their first impression was not favorable; he looked ill, old, and overcome with shyness, and did nothing during the first interview but pull nervously his thin red beard; and as soon as their hero had gone the two young girls threw themselves on their bed and cried bitterly. However, at the end of four or five days Dostoievsky returned, and, finding his two young admirers at home and alone, took a hand of each in his and talked to them like an old friend. "Is it possible," said Sophie to herself, "that he is already forty-three years of age—that is to say, double the age of my sister and three and a half times mine!" He became intimate with the family, and on one occasion told them of the beginning of his epilepsy, which was brought on in the first place, according to the novelist, by his anger on hearing a friend of his assert one Easter Eve that there was no God. Finally, Dostoievsky fell in love with Anuita and asked her to marry him; but, greatly to Sophie's surprise, she refused him, and six months after he wrote announcing his marriage to a stranger.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

In the second number of the *Revue de Paris* M. Hervé pays a well-merited tribute to the Comte de Paris. According to his friend, the Comte possessed every good quality, and was only wanting in certain useful defects. "He was modest, and modesty is a dangerous virtue in a public man; he was immensely charitable, but he never boasted of his good deeds, and so he was accused of avarice, sometimes by those who had the best reason to know of his generosity. He had a horror of every kind of theatrical ostentation, and so hid his merits instead of making the most of them, pushing so far this feeling that in the political documents written by himself he avoided using remarkable or striking words and expressions, much as others seek for them."

THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

The only topical article in either number, if we except that dealing with the Comte de Paris, is one by M. Ordinaire on "France at Madagascar." The writer calls his subject "A colonial trial which has lasted more than three centuries, and which is still awaiting judgment." After a long review of all the circumstances leading up to the present state of things, M. Ordinaire concludes by pointing out that the interior situation of Madagascar is getting worse from day to day. The country does not raise nearly enough to pay the interest on the national debt; the island is in a state of lawless revolution; bands of deserters and persons forming together to attack the villages and murder lonely travelers. Europeans are not spared, and in the course of last year two Frenchmen, of whom one was the well-known explorer Muller, were assassinated. M. Ordinaire has, however, no solution to offer, and ill-conceals his doubts as to whether M Le Myre de Vilier's diplomatic journey is likely to lead to any satisfactory result.

MAJORCA.

"Through Majorca" is a lively well-written account by M. Comte of the sunlit island where George Sand wrote "Spiridion" and buried herself for three months with the already consumptive Chopin. Palma, the little capital of Majorca, has many relics of the great French novelist and the composer, including her armchair and the piano on which he composed some of his best work. Those who wish to find an out-of-the-way corner of Europe, untouched by time, should evidently make their way to Majorca. In the deserted convent, where the French couple once took up their stay, nothing has been changed, and the deserted cells, once built and dwelt in by the Spanish Chartreux, have now become a favorite excursion of the Palmans. A great many famous men have taken refuge at various time in the island. The monks arrived from Spain in the thirteenth century, then came Raymond Lulle, who, giving up the world from a disappointment in love, here installed his College of Oriental Languages. Then, in 1413, Vincent Ferrier, now a canonized saint, besieged Heaven with his prayers in order to obtain a miraculous rainfall, which, according to tradition, duly fell. Another saint, Catalina Tomas, was born, lived and died in the valley of Vall de Mosa, and to this day every Majorcan girl is christened Catalina.

OTHER ARTICLES.

An extract from the forthcoming "Memoirs of General Baron Thiébault" describes as only a contemporary could do the Revolution of 18 Brumaire, and relates an amusing *mot* of the then young General Bonaparte, who said: "When you wish to have a good dinner you must dine with Cambaceres; when you want to have a bad dinner, you must dine with Le Brun; when you want to have a quick dinner, you must dine with me" When reading Thiébault's description of what then took place, one cannot but be struck by the fact that Napoleon III, some half a century later, must have greatly modeled his conduct of the *coup d'état* on his great uncle's action in much the same circumstances.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE September numbers of *La Nouvelle Revue* have no articles which call for special notice.

In "An English Fronde" M. Hamelle tells the story of Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the Premiership and the succession of Lord Rosebery to his office; but the French writer has nothing new to say on the subject. Hughes le Roux continues in both numbers his notes on Norway; he points out the extraordinary honesty and disinterestedness of the candinavian nation as a whole, and tells a little anecdote of the Prince of Wales, who, according to the French poet, took one day, incognito, a long journey on a Norwegian railroad, uniquely to assure himself whether the employes would refuse tips, and returned from his voyage of discovery much edified. M. le Roux was also much struck by the rapid increase in the Norwegian population. From statistics which he consulted it appears, while three hundred and eleven children are born to one thousand Norwegian married women, a same number of their French sisters only become the mothers of one hundred and four babies. "In France," he cries, "they have a proverb, 'Where there is room for two there is room for three.' Norway, less ironical, and more mystical in sentiment, declares that 'The more mouths there are to feed the more mouths there are for prayer.'

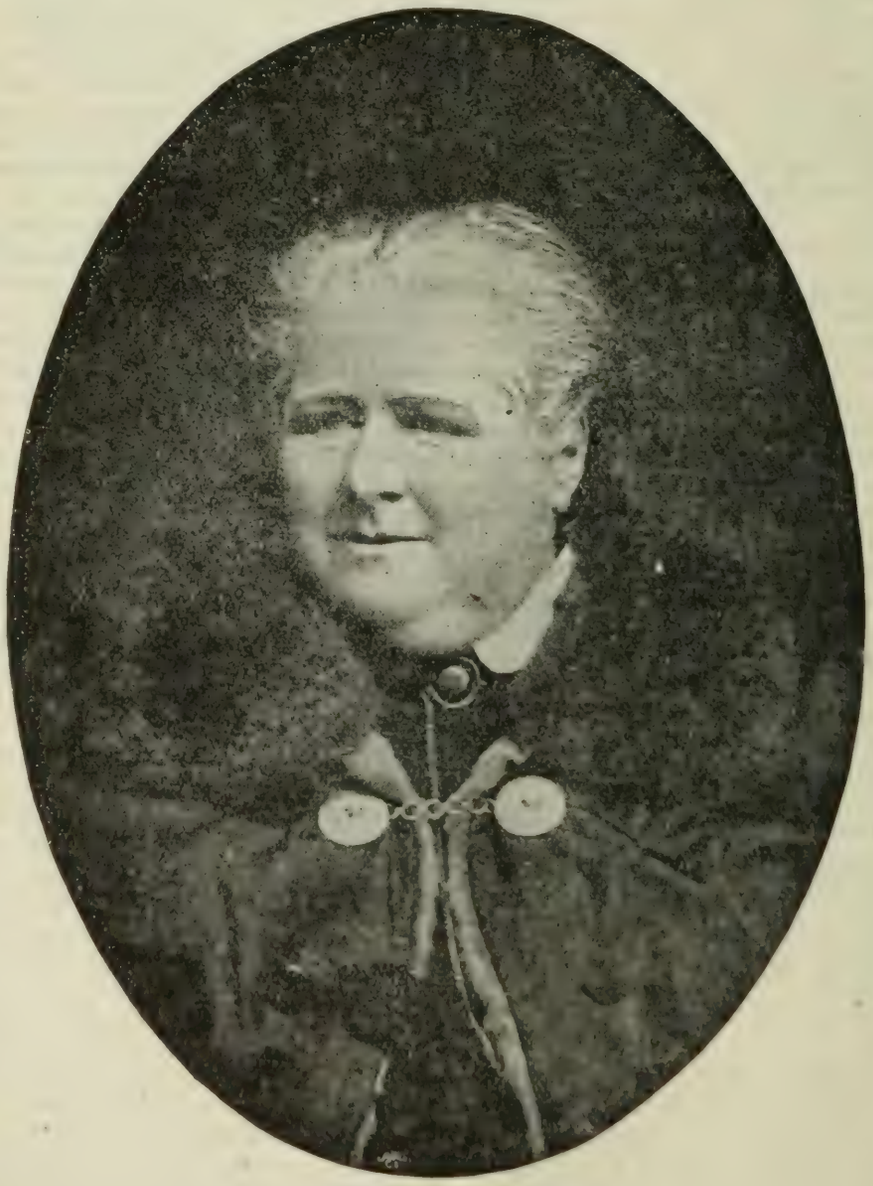
M. H. de la Ferrière gives a very charming account of a Duchesse d'Uzès, who flourished in the sixteenth century. She was one of Catherine de Medici's most trusted friends and ladies-in-waiting, and from her she received many curious and interesting letters, here quoted.

M. A. Deschamps contributes a lively account of the Feast of Venus held once a year in Cyprus, and Colonel Chaillé-Long, ex-consul of the United States in Corea, gives an historical review of Corea, and mentions incidentally that its native name of Tchoseu signifies "Calm of the Morning."

THE NEW BOOKS

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANCES POWER COBBE.*

TWO delightful volumes of autobiographical reminiscence, recently published, enable even those who do not know Frances Power Cobbe to form some fair outline of the character of one of the most remarkable women of the Victorian era. She may indeed be described as the oldest New Woman now living on this planet, and is in many ways a kind of progenitor of the New Woman of whom we hear so much nowadays. As such she deserves and will receive the most attentive study. But even without this it is impossible to turn over the pages in which she revives the memories of a long and useful life, without feeling how much this cheery old maid has done to make life brighter, richer, deeper and more human for her fellow-creatures. Whether we regard her as the grandmother of the New Woman or as the pioneer and prophet of the widest and most far-reaching manifestation of the divine thought in this our day and generation, Miss Cobbe has every claim to be regarded as one of the most notable among the notable of her sex. Throughout the lifetime of a generation hers has been the most eloquent voice, the most strenuously raised to plead the claims of our inarticulate brethren in fur and feather, and no one has done more to give force and volume to the movement in favor of dumb animals, which she truly declares to be a fresh Divine impulse of mercy stirring in thousands of human hearts. Her campaign against vivisection has extended over several decades.



FRANCES POWER COBBE.

But it is not only that Miss Cobbe was the paladin and knight-errant of dumb creation: she has been throughout her long and useful life one of the brightest and best champions of the claims of women to be treated as human beings and vested with the full rights and the full responsibilities of citizenship. Yet the very last impression which one would gain, either from the acquaintance of Miss Cobbe or from a perusal of her book, is that of an armored knight, a "steel-clad citadel on armored steed," through the bars of whose vizor it is in vain that we try to catch a glimpse of the human being within. Miss Cobbe, although a veritable Britomart of the nineteenth century, always rides into battle with her heart upon her sleeve and her cheery face beaming kindly sympathy, even when her eyes flash levin bolts against the torturer and the tyrant. She has never ceased to be a full-hearted, jolly Irishwoman, full of good humor and good temper, who, after seventy years of life, can look back and say it was good to have lived. Such a woman, mellowed with the maturity of ripe old age, is far more interesting now, when three score years and ten have showered upon her head the benediction of old age, than when she was in her girlish prime.

It is well just now that the public, which is somewhat bewildered with the strenuous self-consciousness of that latest development of time—the New Woman—should be afforded a glimpse as it were from within of this first product of new womanhood which was old before most of our new women were born. The picture has none of the somewhat rude glare and crude color which characterize many of the groups, but there is a fine, mellow, radiant, jolly humanness about Miss Cobbe which is restful to the eye and cheering to the heart. Having said this much by way of preamble, let us, with her Life in hand, proceed to examine the more important portions of this striking autobiography.

* Life of Frances Power Cobbe. By Herself. Two vols., pp. 662. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

I. FROM GIRLHOOD TO AUTHORSHIP.

"I have tried to make this Life," writes Miss Cobbe in her preface, "a true and complete history of a woman's existence as seen from within, a real life which he who reads may take as representing fairly the joys, sorrows and interests, the powers and limitations, of one of my sex and class, in the era which is now drawing to a close." It is the story of a life which began in 1822, and which, judging from the vigor and vitality which is displayed in every page of these two volumes, may well be prolonged into the next century. As such a life bridges a great chasm, and unites the past with the present, it is natural that it should suggest innumerable comparisons between the old and the new. Miss Cobbe, although somewhat saddened and subdued by contemplating the Nine Circles of the modern Inferno, finds it impossible even in her darkest moments to rid himself of the buoyant spirits and exuberant vigor which she inherited at her birth in the pleasant fields of Ireland, where her father was a good landlord of the English type.

A LIFE WORTH LIVING.

So far from repining at her lot, she distinctly affirms that her life has been so well worth living that she would gladly accept permission to run her earthly race once more from beginning to end, taking sunshine and shadow just as they have flickered over the long vista of her seventy years. There is much more of sunshine than of shadow in her long life, as is perhaps natural in one whose health has been so unformly good that mere existence has been a source of endless enjoyment. As is natural in a woman who is thus gifted with superb animal spirits and inexhaustible energy, she can hardly refrain from a passing sigh at the thought of what she might have done had providence decreed she should have been born a man. Nevertheless she is content with things as they are, and she is quite sure that her woman's lot, even although uncheered by a single love affair, has been the best and the happiest for her. Her book is a revelation of the joy which is possible to a woman who never married and never loved.

A CONTENTED OLD MAID.

On this point Miss Cobbe is quite clear. She says that the value of her book will largely consist in "the evidence it affords of how pleasant and interesting, and not altogether useless, life has been to a woman although no man has desired to share it;" nor has Miss Cobbe met the man whom she would wish to accept as a life-companion.

It would not have been surprising if Miss Cobbe had been dissatisfied with her sex, for when she was born the doctrine of the subjection of women reigned with undisputed sway in the households of Irish Protestant landlords. The power of the head of the house over his women folk was almost as supreme as that of an ancient Roman, and his women had no rights excepting to get a husband as best they could. Education in the modern sense was undreamed of, and it was believed that any attempt to earn a living would be fatal to one's position as a lady. Notwithstanding all this, Miss Cobbe's childhood seems to have been a singularly happy one. She was the youngest child, and had no fewer than four elder brothers to treat her as their pet and plaything. She asserts, like Mrs. Butler, that if she has become a woman's rights woman it is not because she has ever suffered in her own person woman's wrongs.

HER EARLY TRAINING.

The family seat in the county of Dublin at Newbridge seems to have been a spacious country residence which afforded an ideal home for children. The earlier chapters of the book abound with delightful pictures of a happy, healthy child tenderly loved and carefully reared in the midst of an evangelical well-to-do household. Newbridge seems to have been a kind of Liberty Hall for the children. Little Frances, when it was good weather, reveled in all the delights of a country life, and when it rained found an endless source of amusement in the library, where at an early age she devoured the poetry of Southey, Coleridge and Sir Walter Scott, and soon wrote verse with great facility. After exhausting the resources of four governesses she was sent to a high school in London.

A GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL IN 1836.

Of this establishment, which cost her father $2,500 a year with extras, she gives a most extraordinary and almost incredible account. She prints it in order to inspire young women of to-day with gratitude for their present privileges, and it is admirably calculated to serve its purpose. Everything, she says, was taught in the inverse ratio of its importance. At the bottom of the scale were morals and religion and at the top music and dancing. As to the relative importance of morals and music she tells an amusing story of one of the schoolmistresses who was admonishing a girl detected in a falsehood. "Don't you know, you naughty girl, don't you know we would rather you had a mark of 'pretty well' in your music than that you should tell such falsehoods!" Music came first, then deportment, and after them drawing and the modern languages, while English, writing and arithmetic brought up the rear. The religion which they were taught was a curious hotchpotch of catechism and formality. One Ash Wednesday the girls were provided with a first course of salt fish. After this was removed, roast mutton was brought in, but before commencing the girls were told that they might take meat if they liked, but that the mistresses hoped they would fast, as "it will be good for your souls and your figures."

HER REAL EDUCATION.

After two years of this finishing school the ordeal came to an end and Frances went back to Ireland to resume her studies in a more practical fashion. For a year or two she imagined that she had finished her education. Then she discovered she had everything to learn. She thereupon applied herself to study with characteristic energy. She studied history, Greek and geometry, and read the classical poems of all languages, either in the original or in translations. It was a varied and desultory education, but stood her in much better stead than the more scientific and elaborately arranged curriculum of the modern college through which she would have been thrust had she been born fifty years later.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING AND STRUGGLES.

The Cobbes of Newbridge were evangelicals of the Clapham sect, and Miss Cobbe's earliest memory was that of saying her prayers at her mother's knee. Sunday was kept very strictly. There were morning prayers every day, and no opportunity was lost of impressing the child with a sense of eternity and the omnipresent eye of God. In the nursery theology was a constant topic of conversation even among the children. To Miss Cobbe religious ideas were intensely interesting and exciting, from the first, but her childish faith met doubt when she was only twelve years old. At seventeen, when she had just passed through the change which she regarded as conversion, skeptical questionings of all sorts began to assail her with a new force, and while she struggled bravely for several years, she was finally forced to abandon her

earliest beliefs. In those days there was no parleying with doubts, no explaining away this difficulty or minimizing that. Every single word of the Bible was literally and exactly true, and to be adopted according to the interpretation of orthodox evangelicals, or one was a heathen and an infidel with no hope of heaven before him. Miss Cobbe felt she could not affirm or deny the existence of God, but she could not believe in human immortality and the inspiration of the Bible. She remained for a considerable time in this state of creedless agnosticism, which was to her a state of misery. In later years she was much influenced by Theodore Parker, and thinking and reading and experience finally brought her to a faith in Theism which has since remained her sure spiritual support.

THE INFLUENCE OF KANT.

When Miss Cobbe was thirty years old she nearly died from an attack of bronchitis. When she unexpectedly recovered, her reflections on the brink of the grave led her to endeavor to build up a stronghold and refuge for those who, like herself, had been driven from a belief in God. While casting about for materials on which to build this edifice, a friend recommended her to read Kant's "Metaphysics of Ethics," and its perusal was almost dazzingly enlightening to her mind. Kant, she declares, was and will be recognized to have been the Newton of the laws of the mind. No sooner had she grasped the Kantian philosphy than she set to work to write an essay upon the "Theory of Intuitive Morals," which occupied her from her thirtieth to her thirty-third year.

HER NEW SYSTEM OF MORALS.

It is a remarkable book, in which Miss Cobbe starts off with the assertion that "we want a new system of morals better than any of those which are current among us." She deliberately attempts to draw up such a system which would fulfill all the demands of the religious sentiment without being entangled with sectarian creeds, and would form a living part of all the theologies that have ever been or ever shall be. Her chief aim was to set forth as the foundation of ethics the neglected truth that the end of creation is not the happiness but the virtue of rational souls. She wrote the preface, from which these extracts are taken, one evening when her father was out at the theatre and she had so bad a cold that it was impossible for her to accompany him. Longmans published the book in 1835, and it remains to this day her chief work. It is a passionate and eloquent plea for the doctrine of intuitive morality. Do right for the right's own sake, love God and goodness because they are good. Upon that theme Miss Cobbe has written much and in many forms, but all that she has written vibrates in harmony with that keynote. Her many essays, however wide their range or multifarious their subjects, all have one point in common: through them all rings the clear, strong note of the philosophy of Kant.

II. THROUGH PHILANTHROPY TO WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Miss Cobbe is a Unionist and a Tory. This is not unnatural in the daughter of a Protestant Irish landlord who was one of the few of his race who endeavored to do his duty to his tenants. Whatever may have been the practice of most Irish landlords, Mr. Cobbe acted upon the English principle of building cottages and improving his estate with his own capital. It is not surprising to learn that Miss Cobbe was in favor of the Irish Church, but she is frank enough to admit that Disestablishment did it very little harm, and even awakened in the mind of the Irish squirearchy an interest in theology which was never manifested in their earlier days. The chapters in which Miss Cobbe describes life in Ireland, before and immediately after the famine, are among the brightest in this very bright book. A reference which she makes to Mr. Parnell is worth quoting. So far back as forty years ago, she says that Mrs. Sophia Parnell, the great-aunt of Mr. Parnell, more than once talked to her of the Avondale branch of her family. She said, "There is mischief brewing, I am troubled at what is going on at Avondale; my nephew's wife, the American lady, hates England, and is teaching her son, like a little Hannibal, to hate it too." In writing of these days Miss Cobbe is naturally led to contrast life as it was with life at the present day.

THE CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS.

She thinks that life in 1840 was characterized by a much greater simplicity than life in 1890. There was a singular absence in those days of all the subtleties of emotion. But side by side with this gain in the emotions there has come to be a woeful dying out of high animal spirits. Miss Cobbe thinks that the Crimean War brought a great seriousness into life. There is no longer that tendency to laugh heartily which there was in the days when every one was quite sure that life was extremely valuable, and a boon for which to be grateful to God. The cause of the mental and moral anæmia of the present generation Miss Cobbe does not venture to indicate. She suggests that it may possibly be due to the dying out of religious hope and faith or to the new bodily conditions tending to long life and working power, but not conducive to a sanguine and hilarious temperament. There was little immorality in those days, either in high or low life, but there was as little sympathy or compassion. Cruelties, wrongs, and oppressions of all kind were rife, compassion for the sufferings of animals was only comparatively recently awakened, and became by imperceptible degrees a new principle of ethics.

WITH MISS CARPENTER AT BRISTOL.

Miss Cobbe's father died when she was thirty-five. She was allowed a small independence of $1,000 a year. She determined to make the first use of her liberty by a long journey across Europe to the Holy Land. After her return from a year's pilgrimage she settled down at Bristol to help Miss Carpenter in her Reformatory and Ragged School work. This was her first practical experience in philanthropic work. The chapters relating to her work in Bristol give a singularly pleasant picture of one of the pioneers in the work of public service of our time. Mary Carpenter, she says, has saved four hundred souls. After spending some time with her, Miss Cobbe found a fresh field of activity in workhouse reform.

WOMEN AND WORKHOUSE REFORM.

She visited many of the English workhouses in 1859, and found that the sick lay on wretched beds, nursed mostly by pauper women of the lowest class, while the wards were frequently in the worst possible position. The pauper children were unmothered, without toys, and half blind. Matrons were appointed without training, and there were no women on the Boards to look to the interests of the women. Miss Carpenter once said, "There never was a man yet so clever but a matron of an institution could bamboozle him about every department of her business." Miss Elliot, Miss Cobbe and Mrs. Senior have done much to improve matters.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

The following record of what they did will serve as a useful hint to many of those who desire to help in workhouses to-day: "Among the few ways open to us of re-

lieving the miseries of these sick wards, and of the parallel ones on the other side occupied by male sufferers, were the following: The introduction of a few easy-chairs with cushions for those who could sit by the fire in winter, and whose thinly-clothed frames could not bear the benches. Also bed-rests, long knitted ones, fastened to the lower posts of the bed, and passed behind the patient's back, so as to form a kind of sitting hammock, very great comforts where there is only one small bolster or pillow, and the patient wants to sit up in bed. Occasionally we gave little packets of good tea; workhouse tea at that time being almost too nauseous to drink. We also brought pictures to hang on the walls. These we bought colored and cheaply framed or varnished. Their effect upon the old women, especially pictures of children, was startling. One poor soul, who had been lying opposite the same blank wall for twenty years, when I laid one of the colored engravings on her bed preparatory to hanging it before her, actually *kissed* the face of the little child in the picture, and burst into tears.

"Further, we brought a canary in a cage to hang in the window. This seems an odd gift, but it was so successful that I believe the good visitors who came after us have maintained a series of canaries ever since our time. The common interest excited by the bird brought friendliness and cheerfulness among the poor old souls, some of whom had kept up "a coolness" for years while living next to one another on their beds. The sleepless ones gloried in the summer morning song of Dicky, and every poor visitor, daughter or granddaughter, was sure to bring a handful of groundsel, to the general rejoicing of Dicky's friends. Of course, we also brought flowers whenever we could contrive it, or a little summer fruit or winter apples.

"Lastly, books, magazines and simple papers of various kinds; such as *Household Words*, *Chambers' Magazine*, etc. These were eagerly borrowed and exchanged, especially among the men. Nothing could be more dreary than the lives of those who were not actually suffering from any acute malady, but were paralyzed or otherwise disabled from work."

GOOD ADVICE FOR WORKHOUSE VISITORS.

The care of the incurable poor was a task into which Miss Cobbe threw herself with all the energy she possessed. She wrote articles in the magazines and canvassed every one whom she could reach. In this volume she publishes an appeal to charitable millionairies to build homes for incurables rather than for convalescents. She gives some interesting advice to those who visit the sick. "Do not imagine that it will best cheer the poor souls by your conversation, however well designed to entertain or instruct them. What will really brighten their dreary lives will be to make them talk themselves and to enjoy the privilege of a good listener. Draw them out about their old homes, ask them about their early lives, tell them any late news about the place where they lived, but before all things make them talk, and show yourself interested in what they say." It was never realized by the men who, in those days, exclusively managed workhouses that girls could not be trained *en masse* to be general servants, cooks or anything else, and much good work was done as the outgrowth of her paper on "Friendless Girls and How to Help Them."

WHY SHOULD I NOT VOTE?

This launched Miss Cobbe upon work for women, and she soon found out the necessity for advocating the enfranchisement of the female citizen. A Massachusetts clergyman, who was visiting her at Bristol, asked, "Why should you not have a vote? Why should not women be enabled to influence the making of laws in which they have as great an interest as men?" Miss Cobbe says that any woman worth her salt sooner or later takes an ardent interest in some question which involves legislation and, however much they may recoil from political duties, they begin to ask themselves, "Why should I, because I am a woman, be forbidden to help to achieve some public good or to redress some flagrant wrong?" Miss Cobbe confesses, for her part, that she is mostly moved by the reflections of wrongs suffered by women owing to the de-consideration which they have to endure because of the disabilities under which they are placed. Of this she gives a very striking illustration, in the refusal of Parliament year after year to pass a law, subsequently embodied in the Matrimonial Causes Act, giving a brutally-treated wife a right to a judicial separation from her husband. It would not have been passed even then had it not been that Miss Cobbe was roused to action in 1878 by reading in a newspaper a whole series of assaults upon wives. She got up out of her armchair, and said to herself, "I will not rest until I see what I can do to stop this." As the result of her efforts, about one hundred women a year are released from what is practically slavery *plus* torture and constant dread of murder, who would otherwise have still been living in that condition.

HER VIEW OF WOMAN.

Miss Cobbe refuses emphatically to be led astray into an argument as to whether or not women are equally as intellectual as men. She maintains that at present women are by no means the intellectual equal of men; that if the franchise were confined to people passing a certain standard, there would be at present 50 per cent. of men who would obtain votes and only 30 per cent. of women. At present women have not a fair chance, if only because they are not as well fed or as well educated as men. She says that men would lose half their superiority if they were to be fed as badly as women, few of whom have sufficient brain sustaining nourishing food. "Exercise in the open air, wholesome and sufficient food, plenty of sleep at night, are out of the reach of one woman out of every two, and yet we comment on the inferiority of their work." As for their education, that also leaves much to be desired, although it is to be hoped there are not many such cases like that which she mentions of a clever girl who was at school with her who could speak four languages and play two instruments, but could not read the clock. The feebleness and futility of women, the idiocy which they display in their fashions, and the way in which they allow themselves to be laid up as invalids when they have only to bestir themselves to be well, excite her indignation.

THEIR CLAIM FOR CITIZENSHIP.

But as she told the Woman's Conference at Birmingham, in 1890, there is no question that the female sex suffers more pain, more want, more grief than the male sex. To be weak is to be miserable, and women are weak; it is for women who are strong to support their sisters. Think, she said, "of all the weak, the helpless and the wronged women and children, and save and shelter them as well as you can, even as the mother bird will fight for her helpless fledglings. This is the natural field for feminine courage." The more women rouse themselves to recognize this duty, the more surely will the nation come to the opinion which Miss Cobbe expresees, when she says: "We women are the *equivalents*, though not the *equals*

of men. And to refuse a share in the law-making of a nation to the most law-abiding half of it ; to exclude on all largest questions the votes of the most conscientious, temperate, religious, and above all, most merciful and tender-hearted moiety, is a mistake which cannot fail, and has not failed to entail great evil and loss."

III. THE TRIBUNE OF THE ANIMAL WORLD.

Active as Miss Cobbe has been in the defense of her own sex, she is more conspicuously associated with the championship of the rights of animals. Her bias in this direction dates from her earliest childhood. Over her grandfather's seat as magistrate was inscribed the text, "Deliver him that is oppressed from the hand of the adversary." Whether this had the force of suggestion or not, Miss Cobbe has felt all her life an impulse to rush in wherever any one is oppressed, and try to deliver him, her, or it, as the case may be, from the adversary. It is not surprising, therefore, that as soon as she was converted, at seventeen, the first thing that her moral sense pointed out to her was that she must give up fishing, of which she was very fond. She would stand by the water, and as she watched the fish darting to and fro she would offer up a little prayer of thanksgiving on their behalf instead of trying to catch them.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION CRUSADE.

It was not until 1863 that her attention was drawn to the methods and extent of vivisection upon the Continent. Her first article was published by Mr. Froude in *Fraser* in 1863. It was entitled "The Rights of Man and the Claims of Brutes." The warfare was begun which she carries on to the present time. In the closing chapters of her "Life" she describes the struggles through which she passed, the difficulties with which she contended, and the despair which she felt when the act intended to prohibit vivisection was turned into a legalizing enactment by the pressure brought to bear upon Parliament by the medical profession. She quotes from many of the letters which she received from distinguished people at the time. There is no need to follow her in her narrative of her crusade against vivisection ; it is enough to state her conclusion, that nothing short of absolute prohibition will do any good. She says they began this crusade almost as our forefathers set out for the Holy Land—with hardly any knowledge of the power of the invaded. By slow degrees they came to discover that vivisection is not the occasional and regretfully adopted resource of a few, but the daily employment of hundreds of men and students devoted to it constantly and professionally.

THE PEN OF A READY WRITER.

Some idea may be formed of the activity with which Miss Cobbe has prosecuted this campaign from the fact that in the six years ended November, 1892, no fewer than 320 books, pamphlets and leaflets were issued by the Victoria Street society, of which 271,351 copies were printed. Miss Cobbe wrote 173 of these papers herself. She rejoices to believe that from the comparatively small and subordinate question of scientific cruelty to animals, the controversy has widened out until the whole department of ethics dealing with man's relations to the lower animals has gradually been included in it.

IV. JOURNALIST.

Miss Cobbe, for the first seven years of the existence of the *Echo*, when it was published by Cassell's, attended the office three days every week in order to write the social article. It was the best paid literary work which she ever did, and that which possibly gave her most pleasure. She worked for Mr. Arthur Arnold, and enjoyed her work extremely. During her residence in London she came in contact with a very great number of the foremost men and women of her time, and her campaign against vivisection made her fast friends with men as various as Dr. Martineau, Cardinal Manning, Dean Stanley, Canon Liddon and Lord Shaftesbury. She was an old friend of Darwin's, and was on friendly relations with many eminent scientific men before her anti-vivisectionism severed the friendships which she greatly prized.

SOME OF MISS COBBE'S STORIES.

The book abounds with stories capitally told in Miss Cobbe's racy and entertaining fashion. One of Sir Charles Lyell's stor es about an American boy is very charming. He had been directed to say his prayers night and morning ; he replied he had no objection to doing so at night, but thought a boy who was worth anything could take care of himself by day. This Miss Cobbe caps by a new version of an old story which loses nothing by being told again. Another American child, a girl this time, who had been naughty and punished, was sent up to her room by her mother to ask forgiveness. After returning downstairs her mother asked if she had done as she directed. "Oh, yes, mamma," answered the child, "and God said to me, pray don't mention it, Miss Perkins." Nor is it only with anecdotes that the book abounds ; it is a perfect gallery of vignettes in pen and ink of most of the famous men and women of our time. There are very few distinguished women with whom Miss Cobbe did not come in contact. She gives a charming account of Mrs. Somerville, Rosa Bonheur, Mrs. Browning, and a whole galaxy of literary and artistic celebrities. When she was in Rome she met Gibson and Harriet Hosmer, and she caps the familiar story of the American who won a bet by saying, "Before I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep," as the Lord's Prayer, by adding that when Gibson heard the story, he said, "Ah ! you see, he did know the Lord's Prayer after all."

THE BROWNINGS.

She met Mr. and Mrs. Browning at Florence. They used to disagree intensely over spirit-rapping. Miss Cobbe says she has seen Browning stamp the floor in a frenzy of rage at the way in which, in his opinion, some of the mediums and people were deceiving Mrs. Browning. Miss Cobbe never saw much of Mrs. Browning, but she looked into the splendid eyes which lived like coals in her pain-worn face, and revealed the soul which Robert Browning trusted to meet again on the threshold of eternity. For although they did differ about the spooks, their perfect marriage was a testimony to the possibility of the eternal union of genius and love. Mr. Browning, as it was well known, was strongly opposed to vivisection, and this was a strong point of union between him and Miss Cobbe. Here are two extracts from his letters :

"You have heard I take an equal interest with yourself in the effort to suppress vivisection. I dare not so honor my wishes and prayers as to put them for a moment beside your noble acts ; but this I know, I would rather submit to the worst of deaths, so far as pain goes, than have a single dog or cat tortured on the pretense of sparing me a twinge or two.

"For the rest, I shall indeed rejoice if that abominable and stupid cruelty of pigeon-shooting is put a stop to. The other detestable practice, vivisection, strikes deeper root, I fear ; but God bless whoever tugs at it."

WOMEN ACQUAINTANCES.

Mrs. Stowe was another of the acquaintances Miss Cobbe made in Italy, and she quotes how the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" flashed up at her when she was lamenting the end of Theodore Parker's work. "Do you think that Theodore Parker has no work to do for God, now?" she said. One of Mrs. Stowe's stories is that of a boy, who, after being told that anger was very sinful, asked his mother how it was that the Bible said God was so often angry. She told him he would find that out when he got older. The boy thought for a while, and then said, "Mother, I have found it out: God is angry because He is not a Christian." Of Rosa Bonheur she says, "Her face was charming; such fine, clear eyes, looking straight into one's, and frank bearing; an English woman's honesty with a Frenchwoman's courtesy."

IN PRAISE OF JOURNALISM.

Miss Cobbe delights and exults in the memory of her journalistic work. Journalism, she says, is a delightful profession, full of interest and promise of increasing usefulness. So convinced of this was she, that when she was a professional journalist she never could go into a bank or lawyer's office without pitying the clerks for their dull, monotonous, ugly work. The calling, she thinks, is pre-eminently healthy, being so full of variety and demanding so many different qualities. As a journalist for seven years, she never once missed an engagement, and was delighted to think that she proved, once for all, that a woman may be relied on as a journalist no less than a man. Although she wrote more than a thousand leading articles and an immense number of notes during her seven years on the *Echo*, she never wrote a line not in fullest accordance with her own opinions and convictions on any subject, small or great. This was the more remarkable as she was a Tory, and Arthur Arnold was a Liberal. Diligent worker as she was she could not be said to have made much money by her writing. Altogether, she thinks she made about $25,000—a little more than her whole patrimony. At the same time she carried out of the editorial sanctum a complaisant sense of having done a useful work in a kindly fashion. It is well when any one can look back upon so varied and active a life, and write as follows:

"I have done very little in any other way than to try to put forward, either at large in a book or in a magazine article, or, lastly, in a newspaper leader, which was always a miniature essay, an appeal for some object, an argument for some truth, a vindication of some principle, an exposure of what I conceived to be an absurdity, a wrong, a falsehood, or a cruelty. I have not been the cause of others' tears; so, I hope, I may say, I have given no brother or sister of the pen the wound, and often the ruinous loss, of a damaging critique of his or her books. If my writings have given pain to any persons, it can only have been to men whose dead consciences it would be an act of mercy to awaken, and toward whom I feel not the slightest compunction."

V. LITERARY REMINISCENCES.

Among her scrappy souvenirs there is ample gossip about most of the distinguished people whose names were perhaps more familiar ten years ago than they are to-day. Here, for instance, is a story of Sir Charles Lyell:

"Another time we had been discussing Evolution, and some of us had betrayed the impression that the doctrine (which he had then recently adopted) involved always the survival of the best, as well as of the 'fittest.' Sir Charles left the room and went downstairs, but suddenly rushed back to the drawing-room, and said to me all in a breath, standing on the rug: 'I'll explain it to you in one minute! Suppose you had been living in Spain three hundred years ago and had had a sister who was a perfectly commonplace person, and believed everything she was told. Well, your sister would have been happily married and had a numerous progeny, and that would have been the survival of the fittest; but you would have been burnt at an *auto-da-fe*, and there would have been an end of you. You would have been unsuited to your environment. There! that's Evolution! Good-by!'"

Dr. Colenso, whom she admired greatly, she describes as "an iron-gray man, with iron-gray hair, pale, strong face, fine, but somewhat rigid figure, a powerful, strong willed, resolute man, if ever there was one, and an honest one also, if such there have been on earth."

JOHN STUART MILL.

Charles Kingsley was another of her friends, and they had a common feeling in their intense love of dogs. Another notable man with whom she had keen sympathy was John Stuart Mill, whom she loved, among other reasons, because he would allow his cat to lie on his table, and sometimes on his neck, while he was writing his books. Here is an account of her visit to him in 1869:

"We talked of many grave things, and in everything his love of right and his immense underlying faith impressed me more than I can describe. He thought the loss of reverence unspeakably deplorable, but an inevitable feature of an age of such rapid transition that the son does actually outrun the father. He added that he thought even the most skeptical of men generally had an inner altar to the Unseen Perfection while waiting for the true one to be revealed to them."

She met John Bright, with whom she sympathized more on canine than on political subjects, and she chronicles a touching story which Bright told her at dinner of a poor crippled woman in Llandudno whose handsome collie was drowned by her husband in order to spare the expense of keeping it. Bright's voice broke, she says, when he came to the end of the story, and they said little more to each other during that dinner.

TWO THOUSAND DINNERS.

Miss Cobbe was a great diner-out, and calculates that in the twenty years she was living in South Kensington she went to 2,000 dinners, great and small, and apparently enjoyed them all, nor suffered anything from gout and indigestion, which is a great tribute to the English cook. Dinner parties now, she says, are no longer so tedious and so drunken as they used to be. Dinners in the sixties used to last two hours and sometimes three, and everyone took wine, but the ripple of gentle laughter in good company has decidedly fallen in the last thirty years. She gossips pleasantly about Matthew Arnold, another celebrated man who shared her cult of the dog.

LORD AND LADY BYRON.

She met Lady Byron, Lord Byron's widow, who was short of stature, deadly pale, but of royal dignity. She quotes from a letter of Mrs. Hemans, written in 1819, a very vivid but unpleasant description of Lord Byron which was sent to Mrs. Hemans by her sister:

"A more wretched, depraved-looking countenance it is impossible to imagine! His hair streaming almost down to his shoulders, and his whole appearance slovenly and dirty. Still, there is a something which impels you to look at his face, although it inspires you with aversion—a something entirely different from any expression on any countenance I ever beheld before. His character, I hear,

is worse than ever ; dreadful, it must be, since every one says he is the most dissipated person in Italy, exceeding even the Italians themselves."

Among other items of gossip she mentions that Lord Byron always slept with pistols under his pillow, and on one occasion threatened to shoot his wife in the middle of the night !

DARWIN AND DOGS.

She quotes from correspondence with Tyndall, Darwin, Sir Henry Mayne, and other men. Darwin's "Descent of Man," with its theory of the nature and origin of Sense, seems to her of absolutely fatal import, but she did not quarrel with him until he became a chief priest of the vivisectors. She quotes an interesting passage from a letter written by Darwin to her in 1872, referring to an article of her's in the *Quarterly*, which begins :

"It seems to me the best analysis of the mind of an animal which I have ever read, and I agree with you on most points. I have been particularly glad to read what you say about the reasoning powers of dogs, and about that rather vague matter, their self-consciousness.

"Since publishing the 'Descent of Man' I have got to believe rather more than I did in dogs having what may be called a conscience. When an honorable dog has committed an undiscovered offense, he certainly seems ashamed (and this is the term naturally and often used) rather than afraid to meet his master. My dog, the beloved and beautiful Polly, is at such times extremely affectionate toward me ; and this leads me to mention a little anecdote. When I was a very little boy, I had committed some offense, so that my conscience troubled me, and when I met my father I lavished so much affection on him that he at once asked me what I had done, and told me to confess. I was so utterly confounded at his suspecting anything, that I remember the scene clearly to the present day ; and it seems to me that Polly's frame of mind on such occasions is much the same as was mine, for I was not then at all afraid of my father."

SOME OF HER CORRESPONDENTS.

She was delighted with Keshub Chunder Sen, who seemed to her worthy to rank with St. Augustine and St. Patrick. In outward appearance he was the ideal of a great teacher, and he was, she thinks, the most devout man with whose mind she came in contact. And so the good lady goes on, page after page, gossiping away concerning Louise Michel and Thomas Lake Harris, whose disciple Alice she knew very well ; of Longfellow and Dr. Martineau, under whom she used to sit, and of whose sermons she gives a considerable account. Mr. Greg was another correspondent of hers, whom she converted to her own views on a very vital matter ; and she quotes several letters from Dean Stanley, chiefly notable because of the bitter feeling which they express in relation to Cardinal Newman. She met Renan when was in England, and mentions that his face was exactly like that of a hog, stupendously broad across the ears and jowl. Renan told a charming story about himself, to the effect that when he was last in Italy, numbers of the poor came to him and asked him the lucky numbers of the lotteries, because they thought he was so near the devil he must know. Of Lord Houghton she says he was extraordinarily rough and blunt.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Mr. Carlyle she met, but did not admire ; she regarded him as an anomalous sort of human fruit, a flavor of the old acrid sloe with the heart of the thorny Scotch peasant character which was always perceptible in the plum. Not even Carlyle's opposition to vivisection reconciled her to him, and whatever credit he might have gained in her eyes in that respect was sacrificed when he refused to attend the deputation to the Home Secretary because Cardinal Manning was to be present, and Carlyle declared he would not appear in public with the Cardinal, who was "the chief emissary of Beelzebub in England."

CARDINAL MANNING.

Very different, indeed, was Miss Cobbe's own estimate of the Cardinal. She quotes several of his letters, the last of which, written in 1889, was as follows :

"My last days have been so full that I have not been able to write. I thank you for your letter, and for the contents of it. The highest counsel is always the safest and best, cost us what it may. We may take the cost as the test of its rectitude. I hope you will go on writing against this inflation of vainglory calling itself science."

She was all the more grateful for Cardinal Manning's support, because the Pope, Pius IX, had refused to allow his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to be founded in Rome, on the ground that man owed duties to his fellow men, but did not owe duties to the lower animals. This pontifical utterance in no way disheartened the benevolent Cardinal, and he got round the difficulty with his accustomed adroitness. He accomplished the feat at an anti-vivisectionist meeting, held in Westminster Palace Hotel, June 10, 1886:

"On that occasion, when it came to the Cardinal's turn to speak, he began at once to say that much misapprehension existed as to the attitude of his Church on the subject of duty to animals. As he said this, with his usual clear, calm, deliberate enunciation, he looked me straight in the face and I looked at him ! He proceeded to say : 'It was true that man owed no duty directly to the brutes, but he owed it to God, whose creatures they are, to treat them mercifully.'"

Manning did his very best to induce the General of the Franciscans to support the anti-vivisection movement for the love of St. Francis. But the Franciscan general was dull and ignorant and never helped in the least. On the last day on which the Cardinal attended a committee meeting, she has recorded the following anecdote :

"'Shall I tell your Eminence,' I asked, 'what Mrs. F. (now Lady B.) told me Lord Shaftesbury said to her shortly before he died, about our committees here ? He said that "if our society had done nothing else but bring you and him together, and make you sit and work at the same table for the same object, it would have been well worth while to have founded it !"' 'Did Lord Shaftesbury say that ?' said the Cardinal, with a moisture in his eyes. 'Did he say that ? I loved Lord Shaftesbury !'"

TENNYSON.

Lord Tennyson was not less sympathetic. He came to her house in Cheyne Walk and sat for a long time over the fire and talked of poetry and the share melodious words ought to have in it, and discoursed much on the hatefulness of scientific cruelty. She met him frequently afterward and explained to him that his ideal of a vivisector with red face and coarse hands was quite wrong. As Lady Macbeth must have been small, thin, and concentrated, not big, bony, and conscientious, so some vivisectors are polished and handsome gentlemen, with peculiarly delicate fingers for drawing out nerves, etc. Tennyson's devotion to anti-vivisection continued to the last. The last meeting of the poet with Miss Cobb is thus described :

"The last time I saw Lord Tennyson was one day in London, after I had taken luncheon at his house. When

I rose to leave the table he shook hands with me at the door as we were parting, as we supposed, for that season; he said to me, 'Good-bye, Miss Cobbe. Fight the good fight! Go on, fight the good fight!' I saw him no more; but I shall do his bidding, please God, to the end."

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

Miss Cobbe was rather afraid of Lord Shaftesbury, owing to his reputation for narrow evangelicalism. But the moment she met him she found him with a large beautiful collie lying under his writing table, and full of devotion to his daughter's Siamese cat. A firm friendship was established between them on a basis of love to animals, and she labors to remove the prejudice which exists against him in many quarters. She declares he was no bigot as to Sabbatarianism, even venturing to assert that if a lawyer has a brief for a case on Monday, and has no time to study it on Saturday, he would be justified in reading it up after church on Sunday. Neither did he sympathize with teetotalism, remarking on this subject: "The teetotalers have added an eleventh Commandment, and think more of it than all the rest." He nominated seven bishops under Lord Palmerston, and Miss Cobbe says that when appointing Arthur Stanley to the Deanery of Westminster, Lord Palmerston wrote to Lord Shaftesbury saying that he would not make the appointment if he, Lord Shaftesbury, disapproved. Lord Shaftesbury wrote back cordially concurring in Lord Palmerston's selection, for, notwithstanding Dr. Stanley's theological views, he was an admirable man, and a gentleman with special suitability for this post. The following is her account of the last she saw of the great Earl:

"The most touching interview I ever had with him was one of the last, in his study in Grosvenor Square, not long before his death. Our conversation had fallen on the woes and wrongs of seduced girls and ruined women; and he told me many facts which he had learned by personal investigation and visits to dreadful haunts in London. He described all he saw and heard with a compassion for the victims, and yet a horror of vice and impurity, which somehow made me think of Christ and the woman taken in adultery. After a few moments' silence, during which we were both rather overcome, he said, 'When I feel age creeping on me, and know I must soon die, I hope it is not wrong to say it, but *I cannot bear to leave the world with all the misery in it.*'"

THE SHAFTESBURY LETTERS.

The following passages are quoted from the 280 letters and notes she had received from Lord Shaftesbury between 1875 and 1885: "May God prosper us! These ill-used and tortured animals are as much His creatures as we are, and to say the truth, I had, in some instances, rather be the animal tortured than the man who tortured it. I should believe myself to have higher hopes and a happier future.

"It is frightful to see that the open champions of vivisection are not Bradlaugh and Mrs. B., but bishops, fathers in God and pastors of the people. We shall soon have Bradlaugh and his company claiming the Apostolical Succession; and if that succession be founded on truth, mercy and love, with as good a right as Dr. G., Dr. M., or D.D. anything else.

"It arose while I was a boy at Harrow School, about, I should think, fourteen years of age—an event occurred (the details of which I may give you some other day) which brought painfully before me the scorn and neglect manifested toward the poor and helpless. I was deeply affected, but for many years afterward I acted only on feeling and sentiment. As I advanced in life, all this grew up to a sense of duty, and I w s convinced that God had called me to devote whatever advantages He might have bestowed upon me to the cause of the weak, the helpless, both man and beast, and those who had none to help them.

"Do not think for a moment that I claim any merit. If there be any doctrine that I dislike and fear more than another, it is the 'doctrine of works.' Whatever I have done has been given to me; what I have done I was enabled to do; and all happy results (if any there be) must be credited, not to the servant, but to the great Master Who led and sustained him.

"Why do you give 'truth' to the men, and deny it to the women? If you mean by 'truth' abstinence from fibs, I think that the females are as good as the males. But if you mean steadiness of friendship, adherence to principles, conscientiously not superficially entertained, and sincerity in a good cause, why the women are far superior.

"In thirty years we took off the streets of London, and sent to service, or provided with means of honest livelihood, more than two hundred and twenty thousand 'waifs and strays.'

"I have ever believed in a happy future for animals; I cannot say or conjecture how or where, but sure I am that the love so manifested, by dogs especially, is an emanation from the divine essence, and, as such, it can, or rather it *will*, never be extinguished."

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing extracts from these two fascinating volumes will give the reader some idea of the character and career of one of the most distinguished women of our time. Miss Cobbe is still with us, and if she is not quite so boisterous as in the olden days, she is still full of the Divine compassion which has made her plead the wrongs of our inarticulate brethren.

THE BOOK SEASON IN LONDON.

A SEASON which begun with the appearance of "The Ebb Tide" can at least be said to have opened brilliantly. In these few lines I purpose taking a brief survey of what is most notable in the promise of the season, pretending to be neither systematic nor exhaustive. In fiction I do not think anything is likely to appear of a quality equally surprising with "Elder Conklin" the collection of Mr. Frank Harris's short stories in a single volume which, as a consequence of his leaving the *Fortnightly Review* (whose editorship goes, by the way, to Mr. W. L. Courtney, of the *Daily Telegraph*, and editor of the now defunct *Murry's Magazine*), he is to publish at once. Surely there is no reader of these powerful, vivid tales as they appeared in the *Fortnightly* and in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, but will say that in many qualities even Mr. Kipling is equaled, if not excelled, on ground which, despite the

difference of scene, is by no means dissimilar. Combining the excellence, the strong, unfaltering qualities of writers so various as Mr. Bret Harte and Guy de Maupassant, this small collection will win a place for Mr. Harris even should he write no other line. A new novel by Mrs. Lynn Linton, "In Haste and at Leisure," is sure to have curious and entertaining qualities, and Mr. Heinemann also announces "Episodes" from the pen of Mr. G. S. Street, whose exquisite satire, "The Autobiography of a Boy," was (with Mr. Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," and Miss Hunt's "Maiden's Progress") the success of the summer. Brought up in the school of Mr. W. E. Henley on the *National Observer*, Mr. Street is one of the pillars of the present *Pall Mall Gazette*, and "Episodes" will be his third book, "Miniatures and Moods," a collection of short Restoration and other essays, being his first. Then in November, it is said, we are to have (at last !) one or other of those novels which Mr. Grant Allen had almost despaired of ever offering to the world. Its title at the present moment is, I believe, undecided, but that it will deal with his pet subject, the marriage question, I am pretty safe in affirming. It will proceed from the Bodley Head—the reconstructed Bodley Head—where in future Mr. John Lane will control the destinies of *les jeunes* in solitary state. Mr. Elkin Mathews, his whilom partner, has a list for the season, however, full of interest. A new volume, by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, with the title of "English Episodes," is one of its most piquant announcements. In fiction, it is to be trusted, we are to hear very little more of the "new woman." The authoress of "A Yellow Aster" has just produced a new novel, "Children of Circumstance," in three volumes, despite the recent arrangement of the libraries, which threatened to make all our fiction one-volumed, which has not yet made a sensation. "Sarah Grand" promises nothing; but Mrs. Mona Caird announces a novel with the title, ominous in this connection, of "The Daughters of Danaus." For things have come to a pass; and a book whose title contains either of the words "daughter" or "woman" is feared. But two volumes of fiction for which no such fears need be entertained are Dr. Conan Doyle's collection of medical stories, "Round the Red Lamp"—on one of whose episodes he founded his Waterloo sketch recently produced by Mr. Irving; and Mr. George Moore's three stories in one volume, entitled "Celibates," a study, one gathers, of certain temperaments averse to marriage.

In verse no announcement has as much interest as a new volume by Mr. William Watson. The Bodley Head will shortly publish his "Odes and Other Poems," the greater part of whose contents have, of course, appeared in the magazines. Still, his output for a year and a half may here be judged collectively, and after what he has already written this volume will be critical. And, it must be remembered, the Laureateship is still vacant. A new collection by Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson (whose brother's name, by the way, figures in no publisher's list at present, although here and there he is to give the admirers of "Dodo" a short story) is also to hail from the Bodley Head, and from the same birthplace of *belles-lettres* I hear rumors of a new poet—yet a new poet !—whose verses, entirely original and fresh and yet reminiscent of the best of Blake's genius, are to make the name of Platt famous. We shall see. Then from Mr. Edmund Gosse we are to have a collection of poems—the first for many years—with the charming title of "In Russet and Silver;" and (through Messrs. Dent) he is to give us a new edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." Lord de Tabley, too, promises a new volume. Mention of Lord de Tabley suggests, of course, the name of Mr. Swinburne. From him, alas ! we are promised no new verse, but a volume of his critical essays, collected from the magazines, will have many readers. Another collection of literary essays, promised by Mr. Heinemann, is from Mr. George Saintsbury and bearing the title of "Corrected Impressions." In this volume, I think, Mr. Saintsbury will be more than usually interesting. His subjects are to be the principal Victorian writers, dead and alive, and in his examination of their claims he arrives, we are told, "at startlingly novel conclusions." Here, too, I should mention a volume of hitherto uncollected papers by Mr. Walter Pater, to be called "Greek Studies," and a collection of papers by Professor Dowden, to be called "Studies in Literature."

Two important series of translations are announced by Mr. Heinemann. One—the novels of Turgenev—has already made a beginning; the other is a uniform edition of the novels of Björnstjerne Björnson, under the editorship of Mr. Edmund Gosse. Messrs. Hutchinson also promise a translation—Alphonse Daudet's "Fromont Junior and Risler Senior." Indeed, one of the most prominent characteristics of the present book market over here is the success of such translations and the interest that is being taken in Continental fiction of all kinds. Another characteristic is the increased love and sale for old authors. Publishers are competing in giving the writers of the past fit and worthy dresses. Messrs. J. M. Dent, as the pioneers in many ways in this revival, deserve first mention. Their edition of Sterne, under Mr. Saintsbury's guidance, makes good progress; and they announce an edition, again edited by Mr. Saintsbury, of Madame de Staël's "Corinne; or, Italy," an edition of Miss Ferrier's novels, and an edition of Charles and Mary Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," "with a continuation" by Mr. Harrison S. Morris. The same publisher's list also includes two books—"Essays in Literary Interpretation" and "Short Studies in Literature"—by one of your best critics, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, and a new edition of much of Coleridge's poetry—"The Golden Book of Coleridge"—under the editorship of Mr. Stopford Brooke. By the way, Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge is publishing, in two volumes (through Mr. Heinemann) the "Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," which will have, I believe, a very keen biographical interest. They will be arranged, with this end in view, in chronological order. Any book-lovers who care for both exterior and interior of the books they cherish will order all the volumes of the new series of English classics which Mr. W. E. Henley is editing for Messrs. Methuen. It commences with a delightful edition of "Tristram Shandy," printed by the Constables, of Edinburgh, who are the printers also of the Collected Stevenson, the first volume of which the next week or two will bring us.

I must draw my survey to a close. Mr. Miles is concluding his useful and admirable series of "Poets and Poetry of the Century" with two volumes dealing respectively with "society and humorous" and "religious and didactic" verse; and both Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Joseph Jacobs come out with their annual fairy-tale volumes. Mr. Lang's is entitled "The Yellow Fairy Book;" Mr. Jacobs' "More Celtic Fairy Tales." But so far the one Christmas gift-book which I have seen is that edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" which Mr. W. Strang illustrates for Mr. J. C. Nimmo. It makes a noble and delightful volume and Mr. Strang's etched illustrations should add considerably to his fame both here and with you. The book came into my hands as I was closing the article and I could not forbear its mention.

GRANT RICHARDS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Dictionary of United States History: 1492–1894. By J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D. Quarto, pp. 733. Boston: Puritan Publishing Company.

Professor Jameson has furnished in a single volume a concise and cyclopedic treatment of a great number of topics connected with the history of the United States. We cannot do better than to quote from the author's preface the enumeration of groups of subjects specifically treated: "Political occurrences of various sorts; wars and insurrections; battles, and even important skirmishes, of all our wars, including sea-fights and sieges; colonies and settlements upon any part of our present territory; colonizing companies; the several States and Territories; those cities and towns which may fairly be called historic; . . . political parties and factions; political terms which have played a prominent part in American history; departments of government, offices, courts and institutions, Federal, State, colonial or local; Indian tribes that have had a history; famous ships; noted legal cases of historic importance; . . . historic laws, British and American; treaties with foreign countries, and, under each country, the history of our diplomatic relations with its government; colleges, universities, libraries and other educational institutions; learned societies, especially those devoted to historical studies; famous historical publications; newspapers, especially those which were earliest published in the country, or in their respective States; coins; historic songs, etc." Biographical subjects also form a large and very important class of topics treated in this Dictionary. Concise sketches are given of the men and women who have "played a considerable part in the public life of the colonies or United States, either in the civil or the military or naval departments." This feature of the Dictionary will prove valuable to newspaper writers and other persons interested in knowing leading facts in the careers of our public men, living and dead. The author's solid reputation for historical scholarship is a guaranty of the substantial accuracy of the work as a whole. The typography of the book is satisfactory; there are many very good portraits of illustrious historical personages, but no elaborate attempt at pictorial display.

Problems of the Far East. By Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P. Octavo, pp. 461. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

The author of this work disclaims any intention to produce a book of "travel." Although much description is included in his treatise, it is description of political institutions rather than of external environment or social customs. Mr. Curzon signifies by his title—"the Far East"—the countries that lie between India and the Pacific Ocean. Of these, of course, Japan, China and Corea have the greatest interest for the general reader, especially at the present time. The "Problems" toward which Mr. Curzon's study has been directed are fundamental in Eastern government and diplomacy; they concern not only the future of the Asiatic powers themselves, but the development of European power in that quarter of the globe as well. Many of the topics which Mr. Curzon treats fully and entertainingly have been practically neglected by previous writers. "Japan and the Powers," "The Political Future of Corea," "The So-called Awakening of China," are chapter headings which indicate the direction which his discussion takes. The freshness of his material gives a purely informational value to the book that is quite unique. Fifty illustrations of first-rate quality, two well executed maps and excellent print throughout make the volume wholly attractive from every point of view.

Wealth Against Commonwealth. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. Octavo, pp. 565. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Lloyd has made an exhaustive study of the nature of trusts and combinations for the restraint of trade. His present work deals, in the main, with illegitimate operations entered into by the representatives of such combinations to further their ends. His massing of facts is irresistible. Whether one believes that the concentration of wealth in our day is an evil, or simply an inevitable economic development, he cannot ignore these phases of the question which Mr. Lloyd sets forth with so much vividness and nervous energy. The book throughout exemplifies the principles of modern realism applied in economics. Mr. Lloyd was the first American journalist and economist who noted the rise and analyzed the foundation principles of great aggregations of capital. He takes the Standard Oil Trust as his chief illustration. Twenty years of study has made him master of his theme and he writes with a brilliancy that no other American who treats of economic subjects,—not even Henry George,—can surpass or equal. The book makes no pretense of the judicial tone. It is possibly too overwhelming in its assault to command the full influence that Mr. Lloyd would like to have it exert.

The Growth of the English Nation. By Katharine Coman and Elizabeth Kendall. 12mo, pp. 300. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Last month we had occasion to mention in this department Prof. Judson's "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," one of the Chautauqua books of the present year; since that notice appeared another volume in the reading course has come to hand which does much to sustain previous good opinions as to the character of that course. This is a history of England prepared by two professors in Wellesley College. It is written from the Green-Gardiner point of view, and deals with the social side of history rather than with the stories of wars and dynastic changes which formerly filled so large a proportion of all historical text-books. The treatment is brief; but many references are given to fuller works, as well as to the original sources. There is a fair supply of maps, and considerable pictorial embellishment of the text. It is a thoroughly good piece of work.

English Institutions and the American Indian. By James Alton James, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 59. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 25 cents.

The latest of the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science is devoted to an examination of the relations of English institutions to the American Indian. The French and Spanish policies of dealing with the Indians in the colonial period are well understood. If we know less about the English policy it is partly because that policy was ill-defined and lacking in unity of aim. Professor James points out the fundamental difference between the French trading settlements and the English agricultural communities, and in this divergence one finds much to explain developed differences in Indian policy. Dr. James might have added materially to the effectiveness of his monograph by a closing paragraph summing up the points of fact arrived at as the result of his researches.

Venice. By Aletha Wiel. Story of the Nations Series. 12mo, pp. 511. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Those readers who have come to expect in each new volume in this admirable "Story of the Nations" series a wholly useful and entertaining contribution to their stock of historical knowledge, will in no way suffer disappointment in the present instance. The author of "Venice" surely had a most attractive subject, and her exploitation of the original authorities on Venetian history has resulted in providing us with a most valuable outline of the narrative as told in many ponderous volumes by the old Italian writers. These are some of the chapter headings which partially indicate the range of the work beyond strictly local history: "Intercourse with Constantinople, 991–1096;" "The Crusades, 1096–1172;" "Germany, Rome and Venice, 1172–1193;" "The Fourth Crusade, 1193–1205;" "Wars in Italy and in the East, 1311–1381." The book has an exceptionally large number of illustrations, nearly all of which are well up to the high standard of artistic excellence set by previous volumes in the series.

Woman's Share in Primitive Culture. By Otis Tufton Mason, A.M., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The first volume in the "Anthropological Series," edited by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago. It is the editor's purpose to include in this series works dealing with special topics in the sciences of somatology (physical anthropology), ethnology, ethnography, prehistoric archæology, and culture history. The series is planned with special reference to the needs of intelligent readers (not specialists) who desire to become acquainted with the new "science of man." All of the books, it is promised, are to be written by authorities on the special subjects treated, and scientific accuracy is not to be sacrificed to popularity. Professor Mason's book makes a capital beginning in the field by tracing the story of woman's development as the inventor of the peaceful arts of life. Thus, in successive chapters, Professor Mason pictures woman in her various vocations, under primitive and modern conditions, as "Food Bringer," "Weaver," "Skin Dresser," "Potter," "Beast of Burden," "Jack at all Trades," "Artist," "Linguist," "Founder of Society," "Patron of Religion." The illustrations are numerous and well executed.

The Boss. An Essay Upon the Art of Governing American Cities. By Henry Champernowne. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: Geo. H. Richmond & Co.

A satire on New York politics primarily, incidentally also a rather suggestive essay on municipal government in the United States. To the foreigner who wishes to gain accurate knowledge of the present condition of American cities as respects their rulers, the book may prove enlightening; but to the American at least it can afford little satisfaction—its pictures are too true to life, and the American who will read the book knows too well the truth of them.

History of the Christian Church. By Henry C. Sheldon. Five vols. 8vo, pp. 619–562–612–449–441. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $10.

This church history, says the preface, "is designed to occupy a middle position between a mere compendium and those ponderous works which by their very mass are discouraging to all but professional investigators." The first of the five volumes is devoted to the Early Church, the second to the Mediæval Church and the last three to the Modern Church. The author, who is a professor in Boston University, has aimed to adapt his work to the needs of the intelligent layman as well as of the professional student.

Following the Greek Cross; or, Memories of the Sixth Army Corps. By Thomas W. Hyde. 16mo, pp. 269. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This is one of numerous records of personal experience by old soldiers of the Civil War which do not pretend to systematic historical worth, but give an entertaining account of events and emotions in camp and in battle. Mr. Hyde was in the Sixth Corps of the Union forces throughout the entire war, as staff officer or as commander of a regiment of Maine volunteers; was present at many of the great battles in Virginia, at Gettysburg and in the final campaign which led to the surrender of Lee. He gives a few details of horror, but his account is not a bloody one; the humorous and pleasant aspects of the service are not overlooked. As to Generals the author shows something of an old soldier's partiality. Several views of headquarters and portraits of officers in uniform, including Sheridan, help to carry back the reader's imagination to war time.

Old European Jewries. By David Philipson, D.D. 16mo, pp. 281. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

In the preparation of this volume Mr. Philipson supplemented historical study by personal visits to the remains of old Jewish quarters in some of the European cities. After general chapters upon "Early Settlements of Jews in Europe," "The Institution of the Ghetto," and "The Ghetto in Church Legislation," he treats separately the Jewish communities in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prague, Rome and Russia, closing the survey with consideration of "Effects and Results" and of "The Ghetto in Literature." As a suggestive outline the book will probably be interesting even to a serious student of history, and a clear, sympathetic style makes it readable for any one attracted to the subject. There are notes referring to a quite extensive literature and a thorough index.

Costume of Colonial Times. By Alice Morse Earle. 16mo, pp. 278. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

In earlier volumes Mrs. Alice Morse Earle gave much entertaining information concerning "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," and "The Sabbath in Puritan New England." Her new book deals with a subject more restricted but, in the way in which she treats it, of great interest. From old letters, wills, newspapers and other records, Mrs. Earle has gathered a wealth of material regarding the apparel of our colonial ancestors—not confining herself to the Northern colonies—their dress stuffs, wigs, hats, gloves, and all articles of costume, and has arranged the results in the form of a glossary, with sufficient comment, from "alamode" to "wigs." Mrs. Earle finds that she has here noted and defined more than one hundred terms not given by Planché, the authority on English costume, and believes that her researches may assist all who attempt to portray the old colonial days, whether by color or by words. It is surprising to some readers to know how much attention the supposed stern old New England worthies paid to the worldly matters of dress.

Hebrew Influence Upon Civilization. By John Thomas Ashley. Paper, 12mo, pp. 71. Brooklyn: Published by the Author.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Lee. By Fitzhugh Lee. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The ninth biography to appear in the "Great Commanders" series is likely to attract more attention than has any of its predecessors; for the reading public will not fail to recognize the fact that its subject truly belongs in the restricted class of American military leaders possessing genius of the very highest order. This rank was long ago conceded to General Lee by the ablest of his opponents. This life of Lee by his nephew and cavalry commander is very largely based on his private correspondence, through which the Confederate leader gives his own views of events in which he had a part. These extracts from his letters partly compensate for the lack of any memoirs from Lee's pen. At all events this book undoubtedly contains all that the public will ever possess of General Lee's personal opinions relative to the conduct of the Civil War.

The Secret of an Empire. The Empress Eugénie. By Pierre De Lano. Translated from the French by Ethelred Taylor. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

While the centennial years of the French Revolution are passing there is naturally a renewed interest, not only in its immediate events, but in the subsequent history of France, especially as related to the fortunes of the Napoleons. M. De Lano treats of the Empress Eugénie's career from her marriage to the downfall of the Empire (with a closing chapter referring to the Prince Imperial). The author claims to have acquired, by access to unpublished letters, etc., a truer view of the woman, as an individual and as a social and political influence, than is common as yet. While of considerable serious interest, the book as a whole seems to belong to the domain of *belles-lettres* as much as to history.

Cicero, and the Fall of the Roman Republic. By J. L. Strachan-Davidson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 446. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The "Heroes of the Nations" series has been enriched by the addition of a somewhat elaborate sketch of "Cicero, and the Fall of the Roman Republic." The author cites authorities freely and for the most part lets his hero tell his own story. When it is added that he writes appreciatively, we have enumerated the prime qualities that a biography of such a character as Cicero should possess, we think. The author admits that more is known of Cicero than of any other person of antiquity, and puts forth no claim to discovery of knowledge heretofore concealed, but his aim seems to be to present the salient events in a great career in their true relations. The book is suitably illustrated.

Famous Leaders Among Men. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

While Mrs. Bolton's biographical works are especially fitted in matter and style for young readers they furnish entertainment and valuable *résumés* to the more mature. In her last volume she gives a straightforward narrative history, enlivened by numerous anecdotes, of ten men of our century (excepting Bunyan), leaders in war, reform, or religion. The list includes Napoleon, Nelson, Wendell Phillips, Beecher, General Sherman, Phillips Brooks, Bunyan, Thomas Arnold and Charles Kingsley. There are portraits of all,—those of the American men being particularly good.

Recollections of Sixteen Presidents. By Richard W. Thompson. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 438. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $6. (Subscription.)

A man who has seen and known every President except the first two is a rarity in these United States; that has been the privilege of Col. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana. His history of successive administrations has all the charm, therefore, that attaches to personal, first-hand information. Col. Thompson was a member of Congress when John Quincy Adams had a seat in the House of Representatives, and his description of the scene in the House during the controversy over the right of petition is most vivid and effective. Col. Thompson ends his narrative with the administration of Lincoln, though he might have continued it to the present time with profit to his readers, we have no doubt. He is remembered by the general public as Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Hayes.

John Brown and His Men. By Richard J. Hinton. 12mo, pp. 752. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

This is the twelfth and last volume in the "American Reformers" series. It differs from other biographies of John

Brown in that more detailed information concerning his journeyings is given, while sketches are added of all his principal men. The appendix contains much documentary matter of historical value. The author was a newspaper correspondent in Kansas at the beginning of Brown's career there. Many portraits are given, each of which is said to be authentic.

Life and Letters of Erasmus: Lectures delivered at Oxford 1893–94. By J. A. Froude. 8vo, pp. 433. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The author professes that his main purpose in the publication of these lectures is to lead to a study of the writings of Erasmus by historical readers. It is to be hoped that his efforts will prove successful; for after a perusal of the lectures one can hardly resist Mr. Froude's conclusion that the state of Europe just before the Reformation can best be understood by viewing it through the eyes of Erasmus. At any rate, Mr. Froude himself was a student of that period whose opinions are entitled to consideration. The recent death of this historian takes away an Englishman eminent not only as a scholar but also as a w iter. Our readers will find a portrait of Mr. Froude in another department of this issue of the REVIEW.

The Sherman Letters. Edited by Rachel Sherman Thorndike. Octavo, pp. 406. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Few more interesting personalities than those of the two brothers, General and Senator Sherman, have ever appeared in American public life. Aside from the personal interest, their correspondence, covering the eventful period in our history which began in 1837 and ended only in 1891, throws much light on public measures and events of the very first importance. In typographical features the book is most creditable.

Life of Mary Monholland, One of the Pioneer Sisters of the Order of Mercy in the West. By a Member of the Order. 12mo, pp. 183. Chicago: J. S. Hyland & Company.

Mary Monholland was born in Ireland about 1816 and died in Iowa in 1886. Her life in Chicago, in the hospitals of the Civil War and in Iowa, as a Sister of Mercy from the time when that order first took root in the West, seems to have been noble and devoted. Her story of sacrifice and religious faith has been plainly and appreciatively told, very largely in an anecdotal style.

TRAVEL, FOREIGN LIFE AND OUT-DOOR ESSAYS.

Chinese Characteristics. By Arthur H. Smith. Second edition, revised. Octavo, pp. 342. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

The first edition of this work was published in Shanghai in 1890, and had a large circulation in China and the East. Mr. Smith has had for more than two decades experience as a missionary of the "American Board" in China, and his work has given opportunity for a study of the family life of the people in their own homes. A residence in the smaller, interior communities has led the author to the belief that "next to the family we must regard the village as the unit of Chinese social life," and it is from the standpoint of the village that his papers are written. The author has avoided too rapid generalization and the effort to be unduly comprehensive, his essays may be regarded as "studies in induction, in which many particulars taken from the experience not of the writer only but of various other individuals at various times are grouped." Mr. Smith's conclusion of the whole matter is that the needs of China to-day are character and conscience and that she will gain these satisfactorily only through the influence of Christian civilization, but throughout the book the reader will find very little of the missionary plea; the author has wisely considered it better to offer simply the report of an unprejudiced observer. A few representative chapter headings are "Economy," "Disregard for Accuracy," "Absence of Nerves," "Filial Piety," "Mutual Suspicion," "Benevolence," "Polytheism, Pantheism, Atheism," etc. Mr. Smith's style is direct and competent. His work impresses one as of genuine value and at this particular time, when the eyes of the world are regarding the whole Oriental situation, it will be of unusual interest. Sixteen excellent full paged illustrations are given.

Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan. By Lafcadio Hearn. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 000. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. $4.

A portion, but only a small portion, of the contents of these volumes appeared originally in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Hearn resided in Japan for about four years, and found among the great common people a life of surpassing charm to the foreign observer and one "that forces him sometimes to doubt whether the course of our Western progress is really in the form of moral development." It can hardly be expected that all his readers will agree with Mr. Hearn's conviction "that Japan has nothing to gain by conversion to Christianity, either morally or otherwise, but very much to lose." In the adjective "Unfamiliar" of his title, the author refers to the real thought and inner motives of the Japanese people, and also to classes and regions that have not yet come under the domination of Western agnosticism and civilization. Mr. Hearn writes in easy and graceful language and with an enthusiasm which becomes, perhaps, a little monotonous in the course of two considerable volumes. Japanese temple service, religious customs and emotions in general; superstitions, especially those relating to the fox; social and domestic life, "Women's Hair" and "The Japanese Smile," are among the topics entertainingly treated. This work, like Mr. Smith's, has appeared at a very fortunate time.

Across Asia on a Bicycle. The Journey of Two American Students from Constantinople to Peking. By Thomas Gaskell Allen, Jr., and William Lewis Sachtleben. 12mo, pp 234. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

The narrative of our two enterprising young American students who traveled on their wheels across the continent of Asia is very promptly reprinted from the pages of the *Century Magazine*. Many of the illustrations from photographs by the authors are reproduced in the volume. The book records only a part, but probably the most novel and adventurous part, of the young gentlemen's trip. In the three years of their traveling they covered more than fifteen thousand miles on the bicycles alone, which is said to be the longest continuous land journey ever made around the world. The authors are educated men and their account is attractive in style as well as in its entertaining adventures. Of special interest are the records of the ascent of Mt. Ararat and of a brief, informal interview with Li-Hung-Chang. There is a good engraving from a portrait of the prime minister sent by him to the authors.

The Mountains of California. By John Muir. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The publishers state that the author of this book guided Ralph Waldo Emerson through the Yosemite Valley, and that Emerson remarked of him, "he is more wonderful than Thoreau." Mr. Muir was born in California, and has closely studied the mountains of his native State in their varying aspects and in their less accessible retreats. He writes as a naturalist, but in good literary style, of their glaciers, forests, storms, animal and plant life. The last chapter, upon the "bee pastures," is one of the most interesting. The volume is one which yields the reader valuable information in the form of excellent description and narrative of personal adventure. There are more than fifty varying illustrations.

A Florida Sketch-Book. By Bradford Torrey. 16mo, pp. 242. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Torrey, after producing several books of out-door lore gleaned from walks in various parts of New England, went to Florida for new material somewhat as John Burroughs migrated to "Fresh Fields" in England. His latest volume, written in easy narrative style, contains ten essays, some of them reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*. Birds and flowers receive a large share of attention, but some notice is given of the features of landscape, the characteristics of the natives, points of historic interest, etc. Mr. Torrey's books are excellent winter reading, both for those who have a taste for natural history and for those who simply enjoy a well-written record of out-door ramblings.

From Blomidon to Smoky, and Other Papers. By Frank Bolles. 16mo, pp. 273. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Bolles is another of that considerable group of New England men and women who have observed and recorded in the spirit of the poet naturalist, the landscape, plant life and animal life of their region, or of other sections of the country. Of the thirteen papers of his volume the first four, which were his latest work, are reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly* and relate to travels in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The other essays, which are reprinted from various magazines, deal with the birds of New England, and include special studies of "Barred Owls in Captivity," "Birds at Yule Tide," and "The Humming Birds of Chocurua" (in the White Mountains). The paper on "Sapsuckers and Their

Guests" contains one of the closest out-door studies of bird-life which has appeared in books of this sort. Mr. Bolles was "on duty" before a red maple tree from 9 A.M. until 6.30 P.M., and has arranged chronologically more than one hundred and thirty items of bird happening which he observed during that period. These papers make a worthy addition to an already extensive literature of the same nature.

The Pearl of India. By Maturin M. Ballou. 12mo, pp. 344. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Ballou has visited in most parts of the Continental and island world and his list of books of travel is an extended one. In the preface to his last publication he writes of Ceylon, "The Pearl of India," "it is safe to say no point presents more varied attractions to the observant traveler, more thoroughly exhibits and depicts equatorial life, or addresses itself more directly to the delicate appreciation of the artist, botanist, antiquarian, general scientist and sportsman." The volume appears to be as entertaining as Mr. Ballou's "Story of Malta" (though there is much less matter of historical interest), and this is excellent commendation.

Among the Tibetans. By Isabella Bird Bishop, F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 159. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

A plainly-written narrative of a woman's travel among the mountains of Tibet. Attention is given to personal incidents of the trip, to climate and natural features, but especially to the peculiar customs and life of the natives. Mr. Edward Whymper has furnished a score or so of illustrations.

The Art of Wing Shooting. A Practical Treatise on the Use of the Shot-Gun. By William Bruce Leffingwell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 192. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Leffingwell is a well-known writer upon topics of interest to sportsmen. In his present work he treats practically the choice and care of guns, position and aiming, pigeon shooting and inanimate target shooting (giving rules for contest in these two forms of sport). He devotes separate chapters to "Women as Shooters" and to notice of some prominent American trap shooters. The volume is liberally illustrated.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Childhood in Literature and Art. By Horace E. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 253. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Scudder has long been specially interested in the literature of childhood, both as a student of its nature and influence and as a writer of fiction for young people, including the widely circulated "Bodley Books." His present volume after an introductory chapter includes eight studies, giving a view of childhood "In Greek and Roman Literature," "In Hebrew Life and Literature," "In Early Christianity," "In Mediæval Art," "In English Literature and Art," "In French and German Literature," "In American Literary Art" and in the work of Hans Christian Andersen. Although Mr. Scudder traces the subject through so long a period, it is largely in order to explain and support the statement that we are "justified in believing childhood to have been discovered at the close of the last century. The child has now become so common that we scarcely consider how absent he is from the earlier literature. Men and women are there, lovers, maidens and youth, but these are all with us still. The child has been added to the *dramatis personæ* of modern literature." Mr. Scudder makes and observes the distinction between literature which presents the child as an object of interest to the mature mind and that which is intended to reach the mind of the child himself. Comparatively little critical study has been given to these topics. Mr. Scudder's essays are written in pure and living English; though they trace only the broad aspects of the subject they will interest the student of comparative literature, and they ought to be fascinating reading to all lovers of childhood.

Studies in Folk-Song and Popular Poetry. By Alfred M. Williams. 12mo, pp. 329. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The first essay in Mr. Williams' volume is devoted to "American Sea Songs" and first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Several of the following ten studies are also reprinted from American periodicals. Mr. Williams tells something about the "folk songs" of Roumania, of Hungary, of Lower Brittany and Poitou, and about some old Portuguese ballads. The other chapters include essays upon "Lady Nairne and Her Songs," "William Thom, the Weaver Poet," and "Sir Samuel Ferguson and Celtic Poetry." Most of the studies are made more interesting and real by liberal exemplification of the poetry which is being explained and criticised. The foreign songs are given in translation. Mr. Williams has apparently written about subjects which were of genuine human interest to him and he has treated them with excellent taste. The volume will be very acceptable to all readers who find satisfaction in the poetry which expresses and lives in the hearts of the common people. Mr. Williams is the author of "Sam Houston and the War of Independence," issued not long ago, and of "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland."

Familiar Letters of Henry David Thoreau. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. 12mo, pp. 495. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Though not a little harsh and incompetent criticism of Thoreau still continues, the circle of admirers of the Walden "Poet-Naturalist" widens year by year. In 1865 a small collection of his letters was issued, edited by Emerson. This collection hardly did justice to all the qualities of Thoreau's peculiar and somewhat baffling personality. Admirers of his genius often refer those who conceive of him as merely a rude and rather chilly hermit, to his reform papers, especially to the speech on John Brown. Many of the familiar letters now edited by Mr. Sanborn are fitted to correct one-sided opinions, and the "Essay on Love and Chastity," included in the correspondence with Mr. Harrison Blake, is an especially delicate and noble utterance of a sensitive thinker. Four likenesses of Thoreau are extant. The one given as frontispiece in this book is less known than it should be, says Mr. Sanborn, "and shows his aquiline features as his comrades of the wood and mountains saw him—not weakened by any effort to bring him to the standard of other men in garb or expression." The artist, Mr. Walter Ricketson, knew Thoreau and was the son of a New Bedford gentleman whose correspondence with Thoreau forms a part of the contents of this volume. The book is thoroughly indexed.

From Chaucer to Tennyson. By Henry A. Beers. 12mo, pp. 313. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Some months ago Professor Beers gave the public a collection of admirable short stories. His last issued work belongs to the domain of criticism and the history of literature. "From Chaucer to Tennyson" is one of the five volumes for the required reading of the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle" this year, all of which have been noticed in this department of the REVIEW. Considerations of space have compelled Professor Beers to confine himself to a history of English *belles-lettres*, to omit the Anglo-Saxon literature and the vernacular literature of the Scotch before Burns. He has followed in general the division into periods adopted in Mr. Brooke's "Primer of English Literature," and has appended a short reading course to each of the eight chapters. Representative selections from thirty authors are grouped by themselves in an appendix of some seventy-five pages, and a thorough index adds to the usefulness of the book. The full-page portrait of Shakespeare and lesser portraits of nearly thirty English writers are excellent and will help the reader to distinguish and remember the successive periods. Professor Beers' story is necessarily told in broad outlines, but he so treats the salient facts as to interpret their meaning and show their place in the general development of English literature, and writes in a style which is entertaining without sacrificing its purpose of imparting sound knowledge.

William Shakspere. A Study in Elizabethan Literature. By Barrett Wendell. 12mo, pp. 439. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Mr. Wendell being both a student and a creator of literature, but not, so far as appears from his writings, a philologist, might be considered to represent at Harvard a class of our younger college professors, to which Professor Matthews, of Columbia, Professor Beers, of Yale, Professor Perry, of Princeton, and others elsewhere belong. These men, to a greater or less extent, perpetuate the spirit and fulfill the functions of the old time professors of *belles-lettres*. The purpose of the new volume upon Shakspere—the outgrowth of college lectures—is the common one of serious criticism, but Mr. Wendell has adopted the attractive and somewhat unusual method of attempting "To see Shakspere, so far as it is possible at this distance of time, as he saw himself." After chapters discussing the general facts of Shakspere's life, as ordinarily accepted, and "Literature and the Theatre in England till 1587," the dramas are analyzed separately and in chronological order. The sonnets and the other poems are also given due attention. Difficult as it is to write anything new upon the "myriad minded," Professor Wendell's study is fresh and vigorous. The well arranged index makes the book more serviceable for the student.

The Temple Shakespeare. With Preface, Glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. "The Merchant of Venice" and "Midsummer Night's Dream." New York: Macmillan & Co. Each volume, 45 cents.

In the "Temple Shakespeare," of which we have noticed the successive volumes, the latest issues are the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and the "Merchant of Venice." The frontispieces give us, respectively, a view of the room in which Shakespeare was born, and a view of the Rialto, at Venice. The usual introductions, notes and glossaries of this edition are included.

Renaissance and Modern Art. By Wm. H. Goodyear. 12mo, pp. 310. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Mr. Goodyear gives in considerable detail the facts and significance of Renaissance painting, architecture and sculpture, and the manner in which they developed through the intervening centuries into the art of our own time. Special chapters are devoted to Raphael, Michael Angelo and to "Recent American Art." This is by no means the first work Mr. Goodyear has written upon the history of art. He has excellent command of the subject and of an able and refined style. While the book is prepared especially for the Chautauqua Reading Circle, from the general interest in its subject-matter and the method of treatment, it will doubtless find a much wider audience. The volume is particularly noticeable for its great wealth of illustration. The frontispiece is a spirited reproduction of Mr. Vedder's "Samson" and several other illustrations are from photographs of exhibits at the Columbian Exposition.

Abandoning an Adopted Farm. By Kate Sanborn. 16mo, pp. 185. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

Humor, wit, good-natured sarcasm, bits of serious, sensible advice found unexpectedly like plums in a pudding, sudden change of subject, very frequent use of anecdote combine to make Miss Sanborn's sketches spicy reading. She has the vitality to disregard the formalities of style, and reading her chapters is much like listening to a fluent and companionable conversationalist. Her "abandonment" of the adopted farm was only for a more desirable country location, so that the breeziness of rural life pervades this book as it did the predecessor of like name.

Character Studies, with Some Personal Recollections. By Frederick Saunders. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

In the quiet style of a bookish man Mr. Saunders has written down sketchy comment or personal recollections of Edward Irving, Anna Jameson, Washington Irving, Bryant, Longfellow and Joseph Green Cogswell (the first librarian of the Astor Library). Mr. Saunders has command of clear, graceful language, and he enlivens many pages with relation of pleasant anecdote. The atmosphere of a kindly nature, appreciating the good, and of a cheerful reminiscence pervades these brief memorial sketches.

Extraits Choisis des Œuvres de Paul Bourget. Edited by Alphonse N. Van Daell. 12mo, pp. 212. Boston. Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

This book is, for the sake of convenience, noticed with a translation of "*Un Saint*," under the heading "Fiction: Translations and New Editions."

FICTION: NEW WORKS.

Cœur D'Alene. By Mary Hallock Foote. 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

It was a little more than ten years ago that the magazine readers found a new interest in the life of the Western mining regions as they followed the history of the "Led Horse Claim." Since that time Mrs. Foote has had an honorable place among our creators of "local fiction." "Cœur D'Alene," which first appeared as a serial in the *Century Magazine*, is a story of the labor troubles of 1892 in the mining district of Northwestern Idaho. Mrs. Foote has not, however, used the stirring events connected with the strike and riots to deduce any theories of industrial society; they make the rapid development of her plot probable and serve to reveal and intensify the real individualities of the several characters. Darcie, a young Englishman, is secretly watching the affairs of a Cœur D'Alene mine in the interests of its foreign stockholders, who suspect the manager of rascality or at least incompetency. Darcie wins the love of this man's daughter, who is as little as possible like her father. The power of the Miners' Union temporarily almost absolute brings affairs to a crisis. Suspicion rests upon the Englishman and he is compelled to fly secretly, after an attempt has been made to assassinate him; the manager shows himself to be weak and unprincipled, and his girl Faith, forced to admit this, to her, terrible truth, leaves the scene of the troubles with her lover. The fourth principal character is Darcie's mining companion, a hearty, genuine Irishman, never failing in fidelity, humor or pluck. The local coloring is realistic throughout, and Mrs. Foote has given some charming bits of scenic description, but fine writing and love of nature are not allowed to obscure the real interests and progress of the story.



MARY HALLOCK FOOTE.

Lourdes. By Émile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. 12mo, pp. 486. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

Zola's last novel has run its lengthy course in the columns of the *New York Herald*, and now appears in various book editions. As an issue in Neely's "International Library," it is clearly printed and well bound. Much controversy has raged about the novel, in part renewing the general discussion as to the aims and methods of Zolaism in fiction-writing, and in part as to the attitude of the author toward the specific subject of miraculous healing. As to the latter point Zola's rationalistic view has called forth much opposition from representatives of the Catholic faith. In subject matter, in a style which unites a broad, sweeping view with great elaboration of detail, in the very division into events of the "First Day," "Second Day," etc., the story exemplifies a statement of criticism that Zola is a producer of great modern prose epics, rather than a scientific student of humanity, or a novelist in the usual sense. It occurred to Zola that Lourdes furnished material for the sort of novel he wished to write —"a novel in which great masses of men can be shown in motion . . . a novel, the subject of which stirred up my philosophical ideas." He accordingly made his usual careful studies at first-hand, found that here was a new exemplification of our terrestrial illusion—that "Lourdes, the Grotto, the cures, the miracles are indeed the creation of that need of Lie, that necessity for credulity, which is a characteristic of human nature." Here "in a word . . . is the story of the foundation of all religions." So passing through the stages of suggestion and generalized conception, the new novel became a fact.

My Lady Rotha. A Romance. By Stanley J. Weyman. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

It is a common trick of the reviewing trade to declare that the latest book of an author is one of the best he has written. This seems to be the real truth, however, as to Mr Weyman's "My Lady Rotha." This romance still carries us back to the seventeenth century, but the scenes and characters are Germanic instead of French. As in other novels the author has chosen the autobiographic form of fiction and the story is told by the steward of the Countess of Heritzburg, a domain in a nook of the Thuringian Forest. The reader is swept on through chapter after chapter of most stirring events through scenes of excitement and danger; he lives in these times of war and religious tumult, among most real men and women, whether they are such historic figures as Tilly and Gustavus Adolphus—for it is the period of the Thirty Years' War—or the creations of Mr. Weyman's imagi-

nation entirely. The account does not lead quite up to the battle of Lützen, but seven times the steward had seen the great Swedish king and gained the memory of a "sovereign and soldier without a rival, modest in sunshine and undaunted in storm." The description of the romance is so vivid, the action so rapid that it is difficult to find a convenient stopping place. Not a few critics deny to the historical romance the right to be, but readers who enjoy this style of fiction at all are grateful that a new master of its method has arisen. The illustrations really assist in re-creating the spirit of the bygone century which they picture.

Young West. A Sequel to Looking Backward. By Solomon Schindler. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $1.25.

"Young West," a posthumous son of Mr. Bellamy's "Julian West," tells the story of his own life in the twenty-first century in such manner as to present a picture of a state and society (American, of course) under the guidance of a successful Nationalism. The book is intended primarily to answer the questions now raised as to the practical, detailed working of socialistic schemes. A large space is given to the period of the hero's education; so wisely was this conducted that "Young West" finally reached the Presidency, though in those coming days elections will never turn around a man except as representative of a principle. The quality of thought will be secular, with a tendency toward agnosticism; men will serve three years in the industrial army: contribution to society's welfare will be compulsory for both sexes, but the citizen will be permitted to choose his occupation. In mechanical execution the publishers have struck out along new lines. The text is, as usual, printed with black ink on a white ground, but around it is a colored margin about an inch wide—blue or green or yellow, to suit the purchaser's wish. The innovation is based upon hygienic reasons, being intended to lessen the strain upon the eyes in reading.

Gerald Ffrench's Friends. By George H. Jessop. Paper, 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Jessop's hero, "Gerald Ffrench," who serves to connect and unify the six short stories of this volume, was a journalist upon the Pacific Coast from 1873 to 1878. This occupation gave him excellent opportunity to study the peculiarities of the Irish colony in California. Through his experience Mr. Jessop presents some of the "most characteristic types of the native Celt of the original stock—as yet unmixed in blood, but modified by new surroundings and a different civilization." We are given much of the Irish brogue, a good deal of humor, pathos is not lacking, and here and there crop out episodes of tragedy or romance. The reader is, however, impressed by the realistic quality of the stories, and Mr. Jessop states in his preface that all of the incidents are "based on fact, and several of them are mere transcripts from actual life." The volume is readable throughout and makes an excellent addition to our California local fiction. It is dedicated to Prof. Brander Matthews, with whom the author has once or twice collaborated.

Norseland Tales. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Professor Boyesen has grouped together four of his books as a "Norseland Series," the other volumes of the series being "The Modern Vikings," "Against Heavy Odds," and "Boyhood in Norway." The "Tales" include ten stories, of which three are reprinted from *The Youth's Companion* and *Harper's Young People*. Professor Boyesen is so familiar with all phases of Norse life that the stories do not lack variety, though they all have something of the Northern spirit—courage, vigor, contact with nature or lively imagination. "Little Alvida" is the story, "known to every Norwegian boy and girl and . . . regarded as a kind of classic by the Norse childhood," of a five year old girl who plays harmlessly with a big bear while left alone in the forest. "The Sun's Sisters" is based on a Lapland fairy tale. In the other stories the Norwegian boy figures largely; not always in the homeland, but also in America or on the Continent of Europe. The book is especially adapted to young readers, but it offers entertainment to older people. Seven illustrations are given.

The Chase of Saint-Castin, and Other Stories of the French in the New World. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 16mo, pp. 266. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The sources of Mrs. Catherwood's material and her general style of treatment are familiar to readers who keep in touch with current American fiction. The seven short stories of her latest volume deal with the early French settler, whether peasant or of high family, from Quebec to Illinois, with the Indian and the half breed, and, to some extent, with the contact of these elements with the English. The local color is supplied both by the description of nature and by the setting forth of customs and superstitions. Romantic aspects of war and of love in provincial and virgin communities in large part create the atmosphere of the stories. "Wolfe's Cove" gives some vivid description of the silent night preparation and the successful storming of Quebec by the British in 1759.

Danvis Folks. By Rowland E. Robinson. 16mo, pp. 349. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. $1.25.

The same characters appear in this book whose history Mr. Robinson partially related in "Uncle Lisha's Shop" and "Sam Lovel's Camps." All the chapters save the first are republished from *Forest and Stream*. The book is scarcely a novel, but rather a series of short, closely-connected sketches, written less for the sake of the story than to record the "manners, customs and speech in vogue fifty or sixty years ago in certain parts of New England." Danvis is a village in the Green Mountain State, and its inhabitants so far as Mr. Robinson presents them speak in a most pronounced Yankee dialect. They are humble folk, "genuine characters," whose acquaintance is well worth making. When not using dialect, the author writes in natural, narrative style. A few chapter headings may make clearer the atmosphere of the sketches: "Gran'ther Hill's Pa'tridge," "The Country Post Office," "The Paring-Bee," "The Hunting of the Wolf," "A Raising-Bee," etc., etc. As a matter of course one chapter is descriptive of the famous old New England "training-day."

The Untempered Wind. By Joanna E. Wood. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

There is no list of writings opposite the title page of this book. "The Untempered Wind" is, according to the publishers' information, the first work of a young Canadian lady. As such it shows elements of great strength, and it is *per se* one of the most serious efforts of the season in its particular style of fiction. Miss Wood has chosen a theme somewhat resembling that of "The Scarlet Letter." The story is mainly concerned with the barbaric treatment of a woman who has offended the social law, by the people of a "cruel, sordid, babbling little village"; of this woman's growth in nobility through suffering and through affection for her child, and of fidelity to her never-returning betrayer. Besides the heroine and her persecutors several young men who are drawn irresistibly to love her are principal characters. Miss Wood has described in very careful detail the social, domestic and religious life of a small rural community, and she is excellent in picturing the moods of nature and the progress of the seasons. It is doubtful whether a poor and uneducated village girl, even if as saintly as "Myron Holder" is supposed to be, would naturally use some of the more refined phrases attributed to her. Miss Wood insists upon the painful side of matters very often; her story is of the "sadness and futility of life," and its agnostic tendency is shown by her use, *in propria persona*, of such an expression as "The enervating doctrine of dependence upon supernatural help." Death has so prominent and frequent a place in the story that the truth of its pathos, though Miss Wood never treats it without a deep human feeling, must almost necessarily be weakened.

Sweet Clover. A Romance of the White City. By Clara Louise Burnham. 16mo, pp. 411. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

It was inevitable that some fiction writer should use the events and scenes of the "White City" as background for a story. Clara Louise Burnham, author of "No Gentleman," "A Sane Lunatic," and a half dozen other works of fiction, has done this in a pleasant way. Her volume is not a guide book to the great Fair, but is a graceful and cleverly told double love story in which figures a youthful Harvard graduate, two charming sisters of a Hyde Park (Chicago) family, and several other people, distinctly Americans, who find a portion of their fate while visitors to the wonders of the "Court of Honor" the Midway Plaisance, etc. Happiness prevails.

A House in Bloomsbury. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

Mrs. Oliphant's story deals with a middled aged scholar in the employment of the British Museum, with his daughter Dora, of fifteen or sixteen, and with some of their neighbors in or near the house in Bloomsbury [London]. The plot is a rather complicated one and gives opportunity for more or less old fashioned mystery and pathos, but it is not improbable. The story is told naturally, without any bloodshed; it "turns out" satisfactorily and may be considered a good example of a type of English domestic novel now (perhaps unfortunately—not relatively common.

The Cook and the Captive; or, Attalus the Hostage. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

In this story Miss Yonge goes back to the France of the early part of the sixth century, a place and a time which pre-

sent interesting racial and religious contrasts. The tale is founded on history and relates the captivity of Attalus, a small grandson of the great Bishop Gregory, of Tours, and his rescue by the devoted slave Leo. Young readers will be interested in learning what sort of surroundings the children of those ancient days had. W. S. Stacey has furnished five illustrations.

The Matchmaker. A Novel. By L. B. Walford. 12mo, pp. 439. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A novel of our time dealing with life on an old-fashioned estate in Scotland. The plot is not too complicated and the drawing of widely varying characters is well executed. The story ends with a happy love match, after the murder of one of the principal woman characters, the youngest daughter of an ancient Scotch family, whose natural emotions have been warped by false education; and the suicide of her murderer—a peasant lover whose passion had been reciprocated.

The Robb's Island Wreck, and Other Stories. By Lynn R. Meekins. 16mo, pp. 192. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

The story which gives its title to the volume is a bit of quiet pathos with the scene laid at one of our Atlantic Coast life-saving stations. Most of the remaining seven tales form a series relating the ups and downs of political life in a quiet rural county. A main quality of Mr. Meekins' stories is their naturalness; they are told with a pleasant humor and with no straining for effect, and they are genuinely American.

A Husband of No Importance. By Rita. 32mo, pp. 186. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

This latest issue in the "Incognito Library" is a clever bit of analysis of certain social elements in contemporary London. Mrs. Hex Rashleigh is one of the "new women," intellectual and literary, who has habitually considered her husband as a mere cipher in the world of those who achieve. He writes a successful drama, going to the heart of the woman question, and thereby wins her respect and admiration.

An Altar of Earth. By Thymol Monk. 16mo, pp. 233. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

This story belongs to that large class of current novels written in an imaginative, rather dreamy and unreal style, and closing with the tragic death of a suffering woman. The setting is English.

The Little Book Man. By J. Fowler Willing. 12mo, pp. 264. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. $1.

An American religious novel, especially for young readers, directed against the methods and influence of Jesuitism.

Mike Moriarty, Alderman. By A. S. Phinx. Paper. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: Columbia Publishing Company. 60 cents.

A very timely and able *exposé*, under guise of fiction, of actual occurrences in the recent history of Tammany misrule in New York. We guess that A. S. Phinx is a journalist who once held a local office.

Told in Whispers. By Leigh H. Irvine. Paper. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: The Crown Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Half Brothers. By Hesba Stretton. Paper. 12mo, pp. 490. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Old, Old Story. A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo, pp. 496. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Miss Hurd; An Enigma. By Anna Katharine Green. Paper. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

The Artificial Mother; A Marital Fantasy. By G. H. P. 12mo, pp. 31. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Unto the Fourth Generation: One Solution of the Negro Problem. By Elizabeth Leal Blakely. Paper, 12mo, pp. 125.

FICTION: TRANSLATIONS AND NEW EDITIONS.

A Saint. By Paul Bourget. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 16mo, pp. 82. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

M. Bourget's recent visit to the United States and his critical comments upon our American life, now being published, have naturally increased interest in a writer of so great eminence. Miss Wormeley, well known as the translator of the "*Comédie Humaine*" and of Molière, has turned into English one of Bourget's "Pastels of Men." "A Saint" is a piece of pure and reflective writing; simple, delicate and moral, not only in tone, but its very nature. It is admirably adapted to show the calm, idealistic aspect of Bourget's genius and his reaction against naturalistic methods. Under the heading "Essays, Criticism and Belles-Lettres," we list a volume of selections from Bourget's writings, edited by Professor Van Daell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It includes extracts from poetry, criticism, "Pastels" and travels, intended to show the range of the author's work and the progress of his literary development. The most interesting portion, however, is an autobiographical sketch of ten or twelve pages, which M. Bourget wrote especially for this book while in the United States. The nature and growth of the author's individual genius are lucidly



PAUL BOURGET.

explained. At fifteen Bourget had devoured all the novels of Balzac and Stendhal, "*Madame Bovary*" and "*Fleurs du Mal*," and knew by heart the two volumes of Alfred de Musset's poems. Shakespeare was a still earlier acquaintance. At thirty years of age, after ten years of literary endeavor, he was in despair because of the fruitlessness of his efforts. He made a diagnosis of his literary disease, and found a cure in the adoption of the method which gave immediate success to the "*Essais de Psychologie Contemporaine*," and which he has not found necessary to change essentially in later years—the "*méthode d'analyse intérieure*."

Catherine de' Medici. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 421. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

Miss Wormeley's diligence has now given to the English reading public translations of nearly a score and a half of Balzac's novels. "*Catherine de' Medici*" found its place in the great "*Comédie Humaine*" among the Philosophical Studies. It exemplifies well Balzac's great power to work up all the details of a subject with intellectual care as well as emotional zeal. Before the opening of the novel proper fifty pages are given to a historical and critical introduction, in which Balzac shows a regard for monarchical principles in general, and his belief that "no woman, unless it be Brunehaut or Fredegonde, has suffered from popular error so much as Catherine de' Medici." Not denying that the queen resorted to craft in her efforts to strengthen royalty, the novelist declares that she was an "extraordinary woman, who had none of the weaknesses of her sex, who lived chaste amid the license of the most dissolute court in Europe," who followed a principle of the relation of sovereign to subject which is in accordance with the nature of things: "Liberty, no; liberties, yes." Balzac's well known skill in analyzing woman character and his marked admiration for Catherine de' Medici are among the sources of strength in the novel.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXXIII, XXXIV. "S. Ronan's Well." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $2.50 each volume.

The "International Limited Edition" of Scott's novels goes steadily forward. Mr. Lang's editorial introduction to the last issue contains the usual felicitous mingling of anecdote, personal criticism and quoted opinion, as to the origin and value of the work. In Scott's own introduction there is an interesting explanation—almost perhaps to be called defense—of reasons for turning aside from pure and historical romance *celebrare domestica facta*. Each volume has a glossary appended. Among the ten etchings which constitute very largely the charm of this edition of the novel are the subjects of "Hannah Irwin's Bedside," "Clara and Her Brother," "St. Ronan's Village" and "Preparing for the Duel."

The Abbé Daniel. From the French of André Theuriet, by Helen B. Dole. 16mo, pp. 204. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

A charming bit of idyllic sentiment in which we become acquainted with the contrasting but equally pleasant characters of the French farmer and his daughter, the young French soldier and the French priest. The setting is rural and domestic and the style admirably simple and finished. Such pure, imaginative writing as this from the same national literature which produces "*La Bête humaine*" cautions one against dogmatic criticism of French literary genius. A holiday appearance is given to the book by a photogravure frontispiece and twenty-five half-tone illustrations.

A Monk of the Aventine. By Ernst Eckstein. 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

This story has been translated from the German of Eckstein by Helen Hunt Johnson. It is written in autobiographical form, in simple and lucid narrative style, which preserves the remoteness, the religious intensity of old-time monastic thought. The tale, however, deals partly with stirring events, the revolutionary efforts of certain Roman elements to throw off the yoke of the nobility and the German Emperor, the part which the humble monk played therein and his love for the noble and high-born woman, Julia Colonna, a leader of the forlorn cause. There runs through the story the pathos of defeat and of a decayed civilization, the reflection—"Rome is now the sad heap of ruins which it was when I first learned to know it."

Ravenshoe. By Henry Kingsley. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 309-300. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

There has never been to our knowledge a satisfactory American edition of Henry Kingsley's novels, and Messrs. Scribner's Sons are therefore warranted in producing a neat, convenient edition printed from new plates. Of late Mr. James Payn and other eminent critics have ventured the opinion that the novels of this author would outlive those of his brother Charles. Whether that prophecy come true or not a new interest has just now been awakened in these productions. "Ravenshoe," will be followed speedily by "Austin Elliot" and "The Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn."

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

The School of Life. By Theodore F. Seward. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

Mr Seward's secondary title is "Divine Providence in the Light of Modern Science. The Law of Development Applied to Christian Living and Christian Thinking." Readers of Lotze will find that the fundamental thought of this volume is in accord with that philosopher's conception of the universe—as governed in its minutest particular by (mechanical) law and at the same time working out a Divine will. Mr. Seward's aim is to show how the doctrines of modern science—especially of evolution—lead to faith in an immanent God, controlling every event of every human life. He points out the absurdity of those who believe—as so many do—"in a general Providence, but deny or doubt its application to particulars." He applies this faith to such high themes as "The Providential Relation of Individuals to Historic Events," "A Divine Plan for Every Life," "A Rational Heaven," "Spiritual Alchemy, or the Law of Growth," "Prayer in its Relation to a Universal Providence," etc. It will be apparent that the work has in certain respects a kinship with Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Mr. Seward writes with no dogmatic purpose, but for the sake of helpful influence, and out of the resources of experience; clearly and with elevated, attractive style. His work is a strong one in the domain of practical religious discussion.

Jesus the Messiah. By Alfred Edersheim. Author's Edition. Octavo, pp. 659. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.75.

This work is an abridgment of the late Dr. Edersheim's "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah." The author was educated in the Jewish faith but was subsequently converted to Christianity and became a clergyman of the Church of England. His acquaintance with Hebrew customs and manners and with Rabbinical lore were serviceable in preparing this history. The account follows the New Testament narrative quite closely, the aim being so to present the "laws, customs, habits, topography of places and situation of temples and other historic buildings synchronous with His life on earth, that the reader may be transported into that time and feel that the Gospel presents a real historical scene." The text is liberally illustrated by Hoffman.

In the Time of Jesus: Historical Pictures. By Martin Seidel, D.D. 16mo, pp. 215. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

Dr. Seidel's work, though much smaller than Dr. Edersheim's, is written upon a broader plan. It treats briefly of the state of the "heathen" world at the time of Christ; then more at length of the Jewish world, as to its land and people, political government, ecclesiastical organization, religious life, its Messianic hope, etc. The author is evangelical, but in this volume deals with Jesus chiefly as a "historical and not a doctrinal personage." A chonological table and an index are furnished.

Hand-Book of the Bible: A Compendium of Facts and Curiosities. By Rev. William Turner. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Mr. Turner has arranged systematically facts regarding such matters of Biblical interest as the canon, translations, the alleged missing books, the Hebrew months, Old Testament prophecies relating to Christ, geography of the Bible, precious stones, etc., etc. The matter given in tabular form includes the miracles, parables and discourses of Jesus, arranged chronologically, names and titles of Christ, etc. An index enables one to use the volume conveniently, and a few well chosen cuts are used, but much of the contents will serve the curious rather than the studious.

The New Acts of the Apostles; or, The Marvels of Modern Missions. By Arthur T. Pierson. 12mo, pp. 473. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

This volume contains, in revised form, a series of lectures which the author gave in Scotland last year upon the foundation of the "Duff Missionary Lectureship." Dr. Pierson is among the foremost of American evangelical preachers in missionary knowledge and enthusiasm. He writes in an attractive, spirited style and with deep religious faith, of the principal achievements of the missionary movement during the past century. A pocket in the cover of the book contains a large chromo-lithographic map of the world, and chart, which show the prevailing religions of the world, their comparative areas and the progress of evangelization.

Justice and Mercy. Sermons on Penalty and Forgiveness. By Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D.D. 12mo, 276 pp. Boston: Universalist Publishing House. 75 cents.

Dr. Shutter is author of the work called "Wit and Humor of the Bible," which was noticed in this REVIEW some time ago. In the present volume he gathers sixteen sermons preached in the pulpit of the "Church of the Redeemer," Minneapolis, within the last few years. They centre about the distinctive doctrine of Universalism, the first being an attack upon His Satanic Majesty, under the title "The Dis-Crowned King of Darkness," while the second offers opposition to "Joseph Cook's Theory of Probation." Dr. Shutter's thought and language are clear; he writes ably and with full conviction of the "larger hope." A portrait of the author and a view of his church are given.

In Love with Love. Four Life-Studies. By James H. West. 16mo, pp. 109. Boston: James H. West. 50 cents.

"As Natural as Life." Studies of the Inner Kingdom. By Charles G. Ames. 16mo, pp. 109. Boston: James H. West. 50 cents.

These small books are written in that spirit of Unitarianism which finds human life to be of great spiritual significance and full of high moral possibilities. Hopeful, comparatively inattentive to dogma, they recognize the good in all forms of religion and the kinship of men in needs and aspiration. They can hardly fail to be of help to all who love this form of

literature. Mr. West is author of "Uplifts of Heart and Will" and other books of like nature, and Mr. Ames occupies the pulpit of the late James Freeman Clarke.

The Building of Character. By J. R. Miller, D.D. 16mo, pp. 273. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

Dr. Miller has published a number of small books of practical Christian counsel, choosing such apt titles as "Making the Most of Life," "The Every Day of Life," etc. Many readers have found his writings encouraging and stimulating. The central thought of the twenty-three chapters in "The Building of Character" is that the highest test and purpose of life lie in what we are, not what we do. This is a hackneyed theme, but Dr. Miller's treatment is sincere and vital. The publishers have made the volume an attractive one externally.

Christianity in the Home. By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. 16mo, pp. 264. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

In these thirty-six chapters Dr. Cuyler writes, as usual, with a direct and practical religious purpose and in a pointed, natural style; not as a scholar, but as a friend who consoles and guides. Some of the topics considered are "Extravagant Living," "The Prayer That Has Power," "When to Keep Still," "The Home Side of the Liquor Question," "God's Cure for Worrying," etc.

The Sanitary Code of the Pentateuch. By the Rev. C. G. K. Gillespie, A.K.C., A.C.P. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

The twenty-first issue in the series called "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge." The analysis is clear and well arranged, and is based upon a study of Rabbinical treatises, Arabic writings, the Koran, and modern sanitary authorities, as well as the Pentateuch itself. The particular aim is to explain the scientific basis for the detailed regulations of the code.

Fundamental Problems. By Dr. Paul Carus. Paper, 12mo, pp. 373. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The first edition of Dr. Carus' work contained essays which, for the most part, had appeared in editorials in *The Open Court*. The second edition is augmented by an appendix of about one hundred pages, giving the author's replies to his critics. Dr Carus' system is "Positive Monism," based on facts and rising through them to abstract ideas. He is a sturdy opponent of mysticism, whether it takes the form of what is ordinarily called "metaphysics" or of the "most modern form of the obsolete method of ontological philosophy"—agnosticism.

Rev. David Devine, D.D., and the Devil; or, The Devil in His Own Defense. By Richard McAllister Orme. Paper, 12mo, pp. 199. Savannah, Ga.: Published by the Author. 50 cents.

Mr. Orme introduces his readers to a Devil who discusses, with considerable wit and logic, and in a kindly spirit, some knotty theological and Biblical questions, and pronounces himself to have been a mere instrument of Providence in the temptation of Job and of Jesus. The Devil entertains Dr. Devine, and may perhaps entertain others not favored with a personal interview. The book is rather spicy and humorous.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Talks on Pedagogics: An Outline of the Theory of Concentration. By Francis W. Parker. 12mo, pp. 507. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co. $1.50

The pedagogical experiments and methods of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, are widely known among American teachers. These newly issued "Talks" of its principal were originally given to teachers at the Chautauqua Assembly, a few years ago. They have been revised with the aim of fitting them for close text book study, and present a detailed discussion of the applications of the author's doctrine of "Concentration," a doctrine, according to Colonel Parker's preface, resting upon the psychology of Herbart and the teachings of Froebel. A fully analyzed table of contents supplies the place of index, there are marginal headings in heavy type, and some forty pages of "Questions and Suggestions" form an appendix. The style of the work is open to criticism, but it is spirited and evidences a high ideal of the teacher's calling.

The College Woman. By Charles Franklin Thwing, LL.D. 16mo, pp. 169. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.

This may be considered a companion volume to President Thwing's recently issued "Within College Walls," which treated the masculine side of collegiate life. The longest chapter, upon the "Principle, Content and Proportion of [the college woman's] Studies," is followed by facts and suggestions regarding "Environment," "Health," "Methods in Her Education," "Demands made by the Community upon Her," and "After her Graduation." For fifteen years President Thwing has studied and written about college life, and his recent years of experience at the head of an institution which includes a woman's college, give him ability to treat with freshness and efficiency the particular topics of his new book.

The History of the English Language. By Oliver Farrar Emerson, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 415. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Professor Emerson belongs to that considerable group of young American university men who have put themselves abreast of modern methods and results in the study of the English language. That study, naturally under the leadership of German scholarship, treats our mother-tongue from the standpoint of comparative philology, and, in emphasizing the importance of phonetics, introduces something of the accuracy and dignity of physical science. Professor Emerson's work, the outgrowth of regular class-room lectures at Cornell University, pays special attention to the development of the native element in English, treating the "Middle English" period with particular fullness, and recognizes largely the value of "phonology as a fundamental adjunct to linguistic study." The subject is divided into the general topics: "The Relationship of English to Other Languages," "The Standard Language and the Dialects," "The English Vocabulary," "The Principles of English Etymology" and "The History of English Inflections." The history has been designed for college classes and teachers and the details of arrangement, including a thorough index, are suitable for text-book requirements. No progressive student in English philology can afford to leave the book unexamined.

The Hand-Book of Standard or American Phonography. By Andrew J. Graham, A.M. New and Revised Edition. 12mo, pp. 441. New York: Andrew J. Graham & Co. $2.00.

Mr. Graham published the first edition of his "Handbook" of phonography in 1858. The work was based upon the English (Pitman) system, but Mr. Graham's results in the labor of extension and perfection were so great as to lead to this opinion from Hon. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education: "What was formerly anomalous now gives place to general principles, and the materials which previously were presented in a confused, chaotic way, are reduced to the order of science." Mr. Graham, believing his system would never require important changes, called it the "Standard." The test of thirty-five years has warranted this faith. The wearing away of the original plates has made necessary a new edition, which contains no change in the principles, but only certain improvements in presentation. The portion given to "phonetics" has been omitted; the number of illustrations in the text has been largely increased, and a phonographic dictionary of forty pages has been added. The "Graham system" must impress even a casual observer as one in which thought as well as long experience have been expended, not only in the elucidation of general principles, but in their practical application to the minutest details and to all possible demands of the phonographic art. Statistics show that more than half the court reporters of the United States employ the system, and it has had high commendation from authoritative quarters. Mr. Graham's labors in phonographic interests were not confined to this hand book; his publishing and journalistic efforts in his chosen field were extensive and unwearied to the time of his death last spring.

Physical Laboratory Manual. For Use in Schools and Colleges. By H. N. Chute, M.S. 12mo, pp. 230. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

The course of laboratory work here arranged is in the shape of one hundred and thirty four "problems" requiring experimentation from "Simple Measurements" to "Light." The problems are such as can be solved by apparatus easily obtainable and hints are given as to its construction and repair. "Special attention has been given to the important subject of tabulating and working out results, and deriving from them proper conclusions." A number of reference tables are given and a few cuts have been used.

Conversational Method in French. For the Use of Colleges, Academies and Advanced Pupils. By J. Victor Plotton. 12mo, pp. 221. Halifax: Published by the Author. $1.

The second part of a "Method" to be completed in three parts. The author's sole purpose is to make the pupil master of the *spoken* French language. Besides considerable matter arranged for conversational drill, the volume includes se-

lections from classic French authors, a long alphabetical list of idiomatic expressions with English equivalents and exercises, verbal paradigms and systematized list of irregular and defective verbs. The lessons are graded and are entirely in French.

Doktor Luther. Eine Schilderung von Gustav Freytag. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Frank P. Goodrich, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 177. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

"*Doktor Luther*" was the title which Freytag gave to a revised portion of his celebrated "*Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit.*" Dr. Goodrich, of Williams College, furnishes a brief account of Freytag, a chronology (1483-1555) and about forty pages of notes. He believes this account of the great reformer to be "one of the best brief accounts of Luther's life and activity which we possess."

Lessing's Nathan der Weise. Edited by Sylvester Primer, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 338. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.10.

Lessing's famous drama, *Nathan der Weise*, is a piece of literature which cannot well be omitted from a college course in German. Professor Primer's introduction of thirty pages is mainly devoted to the play itself. The eighty pages of notes touch points historical, critical and interpretive, as well as philological.

Homer's Odyssey. Books V-VIII. Edited by B. Perrin. Octavo, pp. 186. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

Professor Perrin, of Yale, sends out a second volume of the *Odyssey*, based on the principles which governed the preparation of the first volume, issued in 1889, but independent of it. The book belongs to the "College Series of Greek Authors," and is fully equipped with notes and other aids to critical study.

The Roman Pronunciation of Latin. Why We Use It and How to Use It. By Frances E. Lord. 12mo, pp. 62. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

In this small volume the professor of Latin at Wellesley has aimed to "bring together compactly and to set forth concisely the 'Roman method' of pronouncing Latin; the reasons for adopting, and the simplest means of acquiring it."

Tacitus' Dialogus de Oratoribus. Edited by Charles Edwin Bennett. 12mo, pp. 115. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

Professor Charles Edwin Bennett, of Cornell University, has edited this Latin text, furnishing copious notes (arranged at the bottom of the pages), two indexes and a critical introduction.

Fables and Rhymes for Beginners. By John G. Thompson and Thomas E. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 97. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

The Children's Second Reader. By Ellen M. Cyr. 12mo, pp. 186. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Both of these children's books are illustrated. A recognition of two hundred words will enable the child to read the "Fables and Rhymes." The "Second Reader" includes some appropriate poems from Longfellow and Whittier, with anecdotes about the poets. This feature is another evidence of the effort educators are making to introduce real and lasting literature to the children as early as possible.

Nature Stories for Young Readers: Animal Life. By Florence Bass. 12mo, pp. 172. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

In this book the author gives little children interesting lessons, in story form, about animal life. Common animals, for the most part insects, are chosen, so that the children may observe for themselves. The illustrations are serviceable.

REFERENCE.

A New and Complete Concordance or Verbal Index to Words, Phrases and Passages in the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare. With a Supplementary Concordance to the Poems. By John Bartlett, A.M. Quarto, pp. 1910. New York: Macmillan & Co. $14.

Hereafter no library of general reference and the bookshelves of no Shakespearian student will be complete without Mr. Bartlett's great work. It will supersede all previous productions in its particular field—and there have been not a few of great excellence—and must remain unrivaled for an incalculable time. Those who have not had occasion to realize the great labor and patience necessary in the preparation of such a volume may be interested to know that Mr. Bartlett began work nearly a score of years ago—in 1876. The monumental result of his industry merits a "well-done" even from those whose concerns are in entirely different directions. The Concordance was prepared from the text of the "Globe" edition of Shakespeare (1875), but the manuscript has been revised and collated with the latest edition (1891). The Concordance to the dramatic works occupies 1769 pages, the remainder of the volume containing a Concordance of the Poems. Mr. Bartlett has approached completeness by including "select examples of the verbs *to be, to do, to have, may* and their tenses, and the auxiliary verb *to let;* of the adjectives *much, many, more, most*, and many adverbs; and of pronouns, prepositions, interjections and conjunctions." The passages in which the head-words occur are, for the most part, given at such length as to make them independent of the context—an obvious advantage—and the number of line in the scene, as well as act and scene, is given. Even in so large a volume the type is necessarily small which presents such extensive material—a reviewer of the work has calculated that the number of references exceeds four hundred thousand—but the typography is clear and the binding attractive and serviceable.

The Age of Fable; or, Beauties of Mythology. By Thomas Bullfinch. Edited by E. E. Hale. Edition, 1894. 12mo, pp. 589. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.50.

This is the latest edition of a work which for forty years has been a favorite in the school and private library. Mr. Bullfinch first published it in 1855 with the very definite purpose of presenting to the teacher, the student and the general reader of English literature the principal ancient classic and Northern myths, especially in their connection with modern writers. The author's plan was to give a simple English translation of the needed portions of Ovid, Virgil, Homer, etc., keeping as close to the original as possible, and adding appropriate citations from English literature. Dr. Hale revised the work in 1881, and expanded it by quoting passages from recent authors—Longfellow, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold, etc., and by rewriting the chapters relating to Egyptian mythology, the Eastern religions and the traditions of the Northern nations. It has proved and will prove of excellent service to the careful reader, not familiar at first hand with the classic myths, from the Odyssey to the Eddas. There is an index to the poets quoted, and the principal index well serves the purpose of a brief classical dictionary. The book is quite freely illustrated, especially in the last chapter, a "History of Greek Sculpture."

Chronological Outlines of American Literature. By Selden L. Whitcomb, A.M. With an Introduction by Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Whitcomb's book does for American literature all that Mr. Ryland's "Chronological Outlines of English Literature" does for the literature of Great Britain, and much more; for he devotes a column to contemporary British works and adds many valuable notes of historical importance; he also adopts a standard which enables him to admit to his list a very large number of works which, while possessing slight literary merit, have significance from an historical point of view. The enumeration of American books published prior to 1800 occupies fully one-half of the "General Outline," which constitutes Part I of the book. Such a record as this, adapted to the needs of the general student, may be made serviceable in the teaching of American history. Part II consists of an alphabetical arrangement of the authors, with their works and the dates of publication. This is useful in studying literature with the biographies of writers constantly in view. Of this first systematic date-book of American literature it must be said that the author's purpose has been most satisfactorily achieved. The labor involved in such a task is of the kind that is never fully appreciated by those who profit by the outcome; but the results of Mr. Whitcomb's labors speak for themselves and claim the gratitude of all American scholars.

The Donaldson Guide, Showman's Encyclopedia and International Professional Register. Quarto, pp. 418. Cincinnati: W. H. Donaldson.

Contains the Donaldson cipher directory of opera houses, theatres, managers, hotels, etc., for the principal towns of all the States and the Canadian provinces, and other tabulated matter of value to various branches of the dramatic and "showing" professions.

A Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts and Prints Belonging to ———. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

A well-bound blank book of some two hundred pages, ruled and with printed headings giving columns for title,

shelf, author, volumes, size, date, pages, place and publisher and remarks. Some space is given to columns for records of loaned books.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Race and Language. By André Lefèvre. International Scientific Series. 12mo, pp. 430. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The frequent issues in the "International Scientific Series" have been familiar to the public for many years, but one is nevertheless somewhat startled to note that the latest addition is the seventy-second volume. Therein Professor Lefèvre, of the Anthropological School, Paris, applies the evolutionary doctrine and method to the science of comparative philology. His work is divided into "Part I.—The Evolution of Language;" "Part II.—Geographical Distribution of Languages and Races," and "Part III.—The Indo-European Organism." As to certain fundamental matters the author's views are definite and interesting. He dismisses the question whether man thinks because he speaks or speaks because he thinks as "not worth the ink that has been wasted on it." Man speaks "because the mouth and larynx communicate with the third frontal convolution of the brain." Professor Lefèvre does not favor the view that the human race descended from a single "Adam and Eve," and to him the "dictum that God gave to man breath, memory, speech, is a meaningless phrase." There exists "no impassable barrier between the language of birds, dogs, anthropoid apes, and human speech." The origin of our language lies in two animal elements—the spontaneous cry and the voluntary cry; later came imitation—or to use the philologist's word, "onomatopœia"—followed by analogy, metaphor and finally an organizing reason. Little of the work, however, is theoretic; it is mainly concerned with a detailed and comparative study of existing tongues in such manner as to explain the great stages through which language has passed. The style is clear and scientifically exact, bristling frequently with exemplification, but occasionally admitting such quotable sentences as: "The noun created the gods; the verb developed myths."

The Meeting-Place of Geology and History. By Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

This volume contains lectures delivered on the Lowell Institute foundation during the present year. Sir William Dawson (President of McGill University, Montreal) is one of the few authoritative scientists who still offer opposition to the theory of evolution. It is with the method and wide knowledge of a geologist, but, nevertheless, with a belief in the truth of the Biblical records and as an anti-evolutionist, that he examines "The World Before Man," "The Earliest Traces of Man," the characteristics of the following geological ages, the "Deluge of Noah" and the "Neanthropic Dispersion." These subjects are clearly presented and the style, as well as numerous illustrations, adapt the book to popular needs.

Walks and Talks in the Geological Field. By Alexander Winchell, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 353. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Professor Winchell's well known work has been revised and edited by Professor Frederic Starr, of the University of Chicago, and in its slightly altered form becomes one of the five books for required reading in the Chautauquan Scientific Literary Circle, during the current year. It is well fitted to fulfill its particular purpose, being thoroughly scientific in matter and arrangement, but written in an attractive, popular style. A few useful illustrations are given.

The Senile Heart: Its Symptoms, Sequelæ, and Treatment. By George William Balfour, M.D. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

The author of this treatise is an Edinburgh physician of distinction, holding several important professional positions. He has treated the symptoms, causes, results and therapeutics of the senile heart in a clear and practical manner, so that the non-medical reader interested in the subject may understand and profit. A few explanatory illustrations are used.

Neurasthenia or Nervous Exhaustion. By David Allyn Gorton, M.D. 12mo, pp. 23. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

A revised reprint from the *New York Medical Times*, treating of causes, symptoms and, to a slight extent, of remedies. It may comfort some sufferers to know that Newton, Scott, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Balzac and other celebrities experienced "neurasthenia." Yet the author believes that overwork "is among the rarer causes. Idleness, on the other hand, is a far more prolific cause."

Electricity at the Columbian Exposition. By J. P. Barrett. Octavo, pp. 516. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company.

Mr. J. P. Barrett, Chief of the Department of Electricity at the Columbian Exposition, has prepared a volume which records in a very comprehensive manner the part which electricity played in the organization and success of the fair. He gives account of the most significant exhibits in the electrical building, of the power plant in Machinery Hall, of the electric fountains, search lights, lighting of the Ferris wheel, etc., etc, even including such a topic as "electrical journals and periodicals." The work is intended to arrange and preserve information of serious value to the electrician, and Mr. Barrett has chosen an accurately descriptive and technical style. The binding and typography of the book are excellent, and it is richly illustrated.

Central Station Book-keeping and Suggested Forms. With an Appendix for Street Railways. By Horatio A. Foster. Quarto, pp. 147. New York: W. J. Johnston Co.

This book contains diagrams for the organization of the staff of electrical central stations, the classification of accounts and reports, and includes sample forms for every department. Mr. Foster devised the forms after examination of several hundreds in practical use. His purpose has been to assist managers to place their business on a rational basis; in particular to enable them to know "the cost of every item going to make up the total unit cost of supplying the electrical current" to customers.

The Telephone Hand-Book. By Herbert Laws Webb. 32mo, pp. 146. Chicago: Electrician Publishing Company. $1.

A practical hand-book based on standard American practice, well printed and freely illustrated. It contains much matter, seemingly arranged in excellent manner, and is indexed.

The Elements of Modern Dressmaking. For the Amateur and Professional Dressmaker. By Jeanette E. Davis. Revised by Cora M. Holahan. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. $1.

The fundamental principles of the art of dressmaking are treated in the chapters upon "Bodice Making" and "The Gored Skirt." Other chapters discuss "Trying On," "Linings," "Wash-dresses," "Dress Materials," etc. These matters are explained practically and in detail. A number of diagrams are used.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Animals' Rights Considered in Relation to Social Progress, with a Bibliographical Appendix. By Henry S. Salt. Also an Essay on Vivisection in America. By Albert Leffingwell, M.D. 16mo, pp. 176. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

After reading the extended character sketch of Miss Frances Power Cobbe in another department of this issue of the REVIEW, one may be better qualified to appreciate Mr. Salt's little volume. Its object is to establish the "principle of animals' rights on a consistent and intelligible footing [and] to show that this principle underlies the various efforts of humanitarian reformers." Mr. Salt has special chapters upon the "Slaughter of Animals for Food," "Sport, or Amateur Butchery," "Murderous Millinery," "Lines of Reform," etc., and he appends a somewhat lengthy bibliography of the rights of animals. In the last forty pages of the book, Albert Leffingwell, M.D., discusses vivisection in America, and prints letters from a considerable number of college presidents touching the regulation or lack of regulation of vivisection in their institutions.

The Chafing-Dish Supper. By Christine Terhune Herrick. 16mo, pp. 112. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Mrs. Herrick, like her mother, "Marion Harland," has skill in explaining the mysteries of delicate cooking and successful *menus*. She treats the capacities of the chafing dish *par excellence* the utensil of Bohemia—under the divisions: "Beginning with the Egg." "A Pretty Kettle of Fish," "With the Crustaceans." "A Chapter on Entrées," etc., closing with comment on "The Chafing-Dish Menu." The volume is a dainty one externally.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. October.

A Rapid and Energetic Developer. W. K. Burton.
Simplified Apparatus for Photomicrography.
Beginners' Column.—XII. John Clarke.
Toning Gelatino-Chloride Paper with Platinum. James Brown.

American Journal of Politics.—New York.

Anarchical Elements in Society. William Ferrero.
A Criticism of Henry George's Single Tax Theory. Arthur Kitson.
The Law of Service W. E Brokaw.
Popular Government: Its Development and Failure in Antiquity. A. Moses.
Pullman and Its Real Lessons. J. W. Mason.
Our Silver Experiment. Edwin Mead.
The Foreign Policy of Japan. E. W. Clement.
Woman Suffrage. A. Schaumburg.
Our Misleading Census Statistics. H. L. Bliss.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. October.

The Classification of Snakes. E. D. Cope.
Limits of Biological Experiments. Manly Miles.
Abalone or Haliotis Shells of the California Coast.
The Duration of Niagara Falls. J. W. Spencer.

Antiquary.—London. October.

Palæolithic Remains at Wolvercote, Oxfordshire. A. M. Bell.
Notes on the Jutes. F. M. Willis.
Notes on the Folk-Lore of Bells. Mabel Peacock.
Notes on Archæology in the Museums of Farnham, Dorset, and at King John's House, Tollard Royal. Roach le Schonix.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. November.

Seward's Attitude Toward Compromise and Secession. F. Bancroft.
Reginald Pole.—I. Harriet W. Preston, Louise Dodge.
Boswell's Proof Sheets George B. Hill.
Hadrian's Ode to His Soul. William Everette.
Maurice Maeterlinck: A Dramatic Impressionist. R. Burton.
Tammany Points the Way. H. C Merwin.
The Academic Treatment of English. H. E. Scudder.
The Growth of American Influence Over England. J. M. Ludlow.

Arena.—Boston. October.

A Social Reformer. H. Latchford.
The New Education. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan.
Plutocracy's Bastiles. B. O. Flower.
The Land Question: A Woman's Symposium.
Occult Science in Thibet.—III. H. Hensoldt.
Prenatal Influence. Sydney B. Elliot.
College Debating. Carl Vroman.
In the Psychic Realm. B. O. Flower.
The Church and Economic Reforms. C. H. Zimmerman.
The Unemployed. A Symposium.

Asiatic Quarterly.—Woking. October.

Letter from Amir Abdurrahman, on His Past and Present Relations to England.
Corea. Prof. Dr. E. Oppert.
Existing Material Regarding Corea.
Corean Affairs: A Japanese View. M. Hayashi.
The Chinese View.
The Identity of Interests of China and England.
Law and Administration in the French Colonies and Protectorates of the Far East. C. H. E. Carmichael.
The Situation in Morocco. Ion Perdicaris.
The Ottawa Conference. J. Lambert Payne.
The Zendavesta. Part I. The Vendidad. General J. G. R. Forlong
Badakhshan: Its History, Topography and People.
Indigenous Oriental Education. Dr. G. W. Leitner.
On Symbolism and Symbolic Ceremonies of the Japanese. Mrs. C. M. Salwey.
St. Thomas the Apostle and the Syrian Church in India. R. Sewell.

Bankers' Magazine London. October.

Licenses Which Are Taken Out by Banks. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
Auditors A. H. Gibson.
Stock Exchange Values.
Expense Ratios of Life Offices. Wm. Schooling.

Biblical World.—Chicago. October.

August Dillmann. G. L. Robinson.
The Child Prophecies of Isaiah. G. W. Davis.
Human Element in Stories in Genesis. W R. Harper.
Studies in Palestinian Geography. J. S. Riggs.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. October.

The Streets of Paris Forty Years Ago.
The Accession of the New Sultan of Morocco. Walter B. Harris.
From Weir to Mill. "A Son of the Marshes."
Poets and Geographers. William Gresswell.
"Thirty Years of the Periodical Press;" Mr. George Sala's Reminiscences. T. H. S. Escott.
Leaves from a Game-Book. George Manners.
The Golfer in Search of a Climate. Horace G. Hutchinson.
The New American Tariff.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. October.

Glimpses of Alaska and Alaskans. H. W. Edwards.
The Coming Third Party and the Mistakes of Populists.
Personal Recollections of "Stonewall" Jackson. J. G. Gittings.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance.—V. W. Penn, Jr.
With Ewing at Tunnel Hill. G. W. McBride.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. September.

German Commercial Unions.
A Permanent Consultative Commission of Commerce and Industry in France.
Establishment of an Official Department of Labor in Spain.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. September.

Early Parliamentary Franchise of England. Thomas Hodgins.
The Gate of Lake Michigan. Capt. J. A. Currie.
The Canadian Constitution: Its Fictions and Realities. E. Meek.
Cecil Rhodes and South Africa. J. Castell Hopkins.
Irrigation in the Arid Regions of America Harry S. Inglis.
The Monastery at La Trappe. Clifford Smith.
The Pagan Iriquois. A. H. H. Heming.
Production of Wheat in Canada. Sydney C. D. Roper.
The Moral of the British Columbia Elections. R. E. Gosnell.

October.

Reminiscences of Francis Parkman at Quebec. J. M. Le Moine.
A National Spirit in Art. W. A. Sherwood.
Curious Epitaphs. T. E. Champion.
Canadian Homes and Their Surroundings. James Young.
Nature's Outlet for the Northwest. Hugh Sutherland.
Joseph Howe. J. W. Longley.
Algonquin National Park T. W. Gibson.
Indian Treaties in Ontario and Manitoba. J. C. Hamilton.
A Canoe Trip to Lake Mistassini and James' Bay. A. H. D. Ross.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. October.

The Parliaments of the World.—II. Alfred F. Robbins.
A Visit to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
How London Gets Its Gas. F. M. Holmes.
Hall-Marking.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. October.

Experiences of a Thought-Reader. A Chat with Mr. Stuart Cumberland.
How London Is Being Beautified. A Chat with the Earl of Meath.
Why I Became an Explorer. A Chat with Mr. H. H. Johnston
Half an Hour with George Augustus Sala.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. October.

Silver Mining in South America. Otto F. Pfordte.
Proper Connection of Boilers and Engines. T. F. Scheffler.
Evolution of the Modern Steam Engine J. E. Sweet.
Incandescent vs. Arc Lighting W. A. Anthony.
Our Club. J. F. Holloway. Engineers' Club.

Reminiscences of By-gone Electrical Days. F. A. Scheffler.
Speculations on Cylinder Condensation. J. T. Hawkins.
A Note on Compressed Air. Frank Richards.
How Materials Are Tested. G. C. Henning.

Century Magazine.—New York. November.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. William M. Sloane.
In the City of Canton. Florence O'Driscoll.
The Hawthornes in Lenox. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
The Making of Thieves in New York. Jacob A. Riis.
The Churches of Provence. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.
Washington in Lincoln's Time. Noah Brooks.

Chambers's Journal.—London. October.

Exploration in the Himalayas.
Early Irish Sepulchral Art.
The Indian Mints.
Hawking.
Scottish Student-Life.
Natal.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. October.

Development of Railroads in the United States. B. Mansfield.
Social Life in England in the Seventeenth Century. J. Ashton.
The British Parliament. John W. Burgess.
Kossuth and Hungarian Nationality. Frederic Amouretti.
Science at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Paul Carus.
The Newspaper Press of Europe. H. R. Chamberlain.
Life on the Boulevards. Thomas B. Preston.
The Education of a Prince. Edward Everett Hale.
China and Japan at War in Corea. W. E. Griffis.

November.

Development of Steamships in the Nineteenth Century. U. Sebree.
Social Life in England in the Eighteenth Century. J. Ashton.
The Legislature of the German Empire. J. W. Burgess.
Modern Agriculture in France. H. Blerzy.
The Newspaper Press of the United States. Franklin Matthews.
The Germany of To-day. Sidney Whitman.
Value of Geological Science to Man. N. S. Shaler.
Leaders of the House of Representatives. E. J. Edwards.
The Growth of Australia. E. Reyer.
Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A. Interviewed by H. Johnston.
Afternoon Receptions in Washington. Mrs. S. F. Parsons.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. October.

Ministerial Recreation.
The Memorial Column in Beirut.
Difficulty of Evangelizing Moslems in Persia.

Contemporary Review.—London. October.

The Eight Hours Bill for Miners—Its Economic Effect. Emerson Bainbridge.
East and West. Elisée Reclus.
Cabinet Counsels and Candid Friends. T. H. S. Escott.
Poets of Provence. Cécile Hartog.
The Work of the Boer Money: Technical Education. John Rae.
Our Most Distinguished Refugee.—Prince Krapotkin. Edith Sellers.
French Prisons and Their Inmates. Edmund R. Spearman.
Joseph Priestley in Domestic Life. Madame Belloc.
The English Version of the Lord's Prayer. A. N. Jannaris.
Weismannism Once More. Herbert Spencer.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. October.

Abu Simbel.
The Humors of Heraldry.
The Country Sunday.
New Serial Story: "The Silent Pools."

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. October.

Cadet Life at West Point.
How to Play the Guitar Without a Master. C. L. Hildreth.
Shall Boys and Girls Receive the Same Education?
What is Theosophy?
Comfortable Living. Martha J. Evans.
The Church in Its Relation to the Liquor Traffic.

The Dial.—Chicago.

September 16.

English at the University of Pennsylvania. F. E. Schelling.
Study of English Literature from the Standpoint of the Student.

October 1.

The Art of the Short Story.
The Rise and Fall of the "Three Decker." Walter Besant.
English at the University of Wisconsin. D. B. Frankenberger.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. September.

Political Economy and Journalism. Prof. J. S. Nicholson.
Ricardo in Parliament.—II. Edwin Cannan.
Theory of International Value.—II. Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth.
Report of the Labor Commission. L. L. Price.
The Commercial Supremacy of Great Britain. A. W. Flux.
Mr. Charles Booth on the Aged Poor. C. S. Loch.

Education.—Boston. October.

Conference Report on Mathematics. J. M. Greenwood.
Responsibilities of Preparatory Schools. Helen E. Starrett.
Psychology of Object Drawing. William A. Mason.
Correcting an Important Date. W. H. Thompson.
German Methods of Using the Mother Tongue. R. D. Jones.
Froebel from a Psychological Standpoint. E. F. Buchner.

Educational Review.—New York. October.

The Unity of Educational Reform. Charles W. Eliot.
Illiteracy in the United States. J. H. Blodgett.
Aims and Status of Child Study. E. W. Scripture.
German Boarding Schools. James E. Russell.
Recent School Legislation in the United States. W. B. Shaw.
The Bicentenary of the University of Halle. A. V. W. Jackson.
A Study of Mathematical Consciousness. Mary W. Calkins.

Educational Review.—London. October.

The Registration and Inspection of Schools. Rev. Wm. Gull.
Salaries in Secondary Schools. Albert Barker.
In Defense of the Gouin Method.
A Pious Founder: Sir William Godolphin. W. M. Hardman.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. November.

Causes and Effects of Great Forest Fires. John Gifford.
The Land of the Mikado. J. C. Hopkins.
Use of Terra-Cotta in Modern Buildings. G. M. R. Twose.
Present Status of the Nickel Industry. W. L. Austin.
Why Some Men Fail as Steam Engineers. W. H. Wakeman.
The Whaling Industry. Herbert L. Aldrich.
The Great Dam at Austin, Texas. Frank E. Snyder.
The World's Gold Production. T. A. Richard.
Advantages of the Tehuantepec Interoceanic Route. E. B. Corthell.
Domestic Electric-Lighting Plants. N. W. Perry.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. October.

The Marquis of Bute and Cardiff. Frederick Dolman.
Match-Making Customs in Munster. Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
The Book-Barrow Man. James D. Symon.
Measurement Identification of Criminals. Colonel Howard Vincent.
Troy Town Revisited.

The Forum.—New York. October.

Reasons Why the Republic May Endure. C. W. Eliot.
Has Oratory Declined? Henry L. Dawes.
Is the British Empire Stable? F. H. Gefficken.
Fundamental Beliefs in My Social Philosophy. R. T. Ely.
Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform." A. T. Hadley.
Disraeli's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Contented Masses. Octave Thanet.
Significance of the Japan China War. Michitaro Hisa.
Teaching Greek as a Living Language. J. Gennadius.
A Southern Woman's Study of Boston. Frances A. Doughty.
Can Railroad Rates be Cheapened? H. T. Newcomb.

Fortnightly Review.—London. October.

The Crimea in 1854 and 1894. General Sir Evelyn Wood.
Sidelights on the Second Empire.—II. William Graham.
Our Workmen's Diet and Wages. Dr. Thomas Oliver.
An Antiquarian Ramble in Paris. Frederic Harrison.
The Extermination of Great Game in South Africa. H. A. Bryden.
The Legislation of Fear. Ouida.
In Syria. Frederic Carrel.
Madagascar. Vazaha.
A Pretender and His Family: Comte de Paris. Albert D. Vandam.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. October.

Modern Magazine-Making.
Under the Peak of Teneriffe. Howard Paul.
American Medical Students. Dr. J. Howe Adams.
Montgomery: The First Capital of the Confederacy. William H. Ballou.
Cramp's Shipyard and the New United States Navy. S. Millington Miller.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. October.

Carlyle and Taine on the French Revolution. H. Schütz Wilson.
The Wail of the Male.
Rivuli Montani. John Buchan.

Robert Fergusson: Scottish Poet. Alexander Gordon.
Under the Cæsars in Britain. W. B. Paley.
"The Darkness Behind the Stars." J. E. Gore.
Ecclesiastical Pamphlet Wars. G. L. Apperson.

Geographical Journal.—London. October.

Contributions to the Physical Geography of British East Africa. With Map and Illustrated. Dr. J. W. Gregory.
Expedition to the Hadramut. With Map. J. Theodore Bent.
The Voyage of the *Jason* to the Antarctic Regions. With Map. Captain C. A. Larsen.
Physical Conditions of the Clyde Sea Area. Hugh R. Mill

Geological Magazine.—London. September.

Jurassic Cephalopoda from Western Australia. G. C. Crick.
The Pleistocene Geology of N. W. Canada, and of Hudson's Bay. With Map. J. Burr Tyrrell.
On Life Zones in British Palæozoic Rocks. Continued. Henry Hicks.
Recent Changes of Level and Their Teaching. Sir H. H. Howorth.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. September.

Seward at Hayti.—VI. Frederick W. Seward.
A Night Ascent of Mount Ætna. Charles H. Adams.
Feasting in the Olden Time.
Rare Days with the Birds. Leander S. Keyser.
The Senate Vaudeville. James B. Reynolds.
Cruising and Racing Canoes.

Green Bag.—Boston. October.

Matthew Hale Carpenter as a Lawyer. H. D. Ashley.
Dueling at the Irish Bar.
The Law of the Land: Our Pet Animals. W. A. McClean.
Temple Students and Temple Studies. D W. Douthwaite
Are Juries the Judges of the Law in Any Case? P. Edwards.
The Court of Star Chamber.—VIII. J D. Lindsay.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. October.

Lahore and the Punjaub. Edwin Lord Weeks.
The Streets of Paris. Richard Harding Davis.
Iberville and the Mississippi. Grace King.
Golf in the Old Country. Caspar W. Whitney.

November.

The Sea-Robbers of New York. Thomas A. Janvier.
A Painter's Impressions of Rajpootana. Edwin Lord Weeks.
At the Capital of the Young Republic. Henry Loomis Nelson.
On the Trail of the Wild Turkey. Charles D. Lanier.
The Cossack as Cowboy, Soldier and Citizen.
The Religion of the Sioux. Lieut. Wm. H. Wassell.

Home and Country.—New York. October.

Great Judges and Famous Lawyers. Eugene Macs.
Military Espionage and Methods of Gaining Information. E. VonWalden.
The Arctic Regions as a Summer Resort. F. A. Cook.
Down by the Sea-Shore. G. E. Walsh.
Gibraltar. Cecile de la Nois.

Homiletic Review.—New York. October.

The Four Gospels and the Faith of Christendom. D. S. Schaff.
Comparative Religion in Our Theological Seminaries. W. E. Griffis.
The Metropolitan Frontier. Lyman E. Davis.
Homiletic Helps from the Columbian Fair. J. W. Earnshaw.
The City of Nahor. William Hayes Ward.
The Christian Life in Some of Its Characteristics. C. B. Hulbert.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly).

October.

Luxury. Henry Sidgwick.
Limits of Individual and National Self-Sacrifice. F. H. Bradley.
Women in the Community and in the Family. Mary S. Gilliland.
Ethics and Biology. Edmund Montgomery.
National Character and Classicism in Italian Philosophy. L. Ferri.
Rational Hedonism. E. E. Constance Jones.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. September.

The Progress of Western America.
Opening the Land of the Uintahs. J. M. Goodwin.
The Unoccupied Lands of Colorado. J. A. Breckons.
The Starting, Care and Curing of Alfalfa. B. F. Shuart.

October.

The Mighty Colorado. J A. Young.
Public Opinion and the Irrigation Congress.
The Art of Irrigation. T. S. VanDyke.
The Field for Hops in Idaho J M Goodwin.
A View of the Carey Law. J. A. Breckons.
The Mormon Land System in Utah.

Journal of Education.—London. October.

French Dictation. J. W. Longsdon.
Education in Siam. G. H. Grindrod.
The Educational Institute of Scotland.
The Education of the Citizen. Prof. S. Alexander.
Hints on Lantern Work in Schools. A. M. Hiddon.

Knowledge.—London. October.

Experiments on the Radiation of Certain Heated Gases and Vapors. J. Evershed.
The Ancient Mammals of Britain. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.
Insect Secretions.—VI. E. A. Butler.
Globular Star Clusters. J. E. Gore.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. October.

Dr. Conan Doyle and J. M. Barrie. With Portraits. Frederick Dolman.

Leisure Hour.—London. October.

Seers of Science. J. Munro.
A Quiet Corner of Bavaria.
Mysterious Letters of the Duke of Marlborough.
In British Honduras.
The People of Russia.
Salt. C. Beeston.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. October.

Famous Rivalries of Women. Gertrude Atherton.
In the October Woods. James K. Reeve.
The Ballad of the Drum. David G. Adee.
Localized Virtue. Felix L. Oswald.
Japanese and Chinese Porcelains. Saburo Arai.
The Snub. Kate M. Rabb.
Telegraphy up to Date. George J. Varney.

November.

Magazine Fiction and How Not to Write It. F. M. Bird.
Bargaining in Russia. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Rabbits in New Zealand. J. N. Ingram.
Old New York Restaurants. Edgar Fawcett.
The Washington Correspondent. E. J. Gibson.

Longman's Magazine.—London. October.

"Roses" from the Gulistan, the "Rose Garden" of Sâdi. Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold.
The Roman Journal of Gregorovius. Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky,

Lucifer.—London. September 15.

Tibetan Teachings. H. P. Blavatsky.
Solidarity and Ideals. H. S. Olcott.
Science and the Esoteric Philosophy.
The Real and the Unreal.
The Book of the Azure Veil.
Recent Notes on Buddhism. G. R. S. Mead.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. October.

Young England at School: Radley School. W. Chas. Sargent.
Pens and Pencils of the Press: Comyns Carr and Aaron Watson. Joseph Hatton.
Derwentwater and Westwater. Hubert Grayle.
The Comte de Paris. Rev. M. Fowler.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. October.

The Church Year. George U. Wenner
The Ministry and Current Social Problems. E. D. Weigle.
The Pastor Among His People. C. W. Heisler.
The Body in the Resurrection. C. L. Barringer.
The Wrath of God. A. G. Voigt.
Christian Worship and Edification. F. P. Manhart.
Compensations of the Gospel Ministry. William Hull.
The Resurrection of Christ. L. A. Gotwald.
Revival of the Historic Episcopate in the Lutheran Church.
Mental and Moral Characteristics of Martin Luther. W. N McElroy.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. October.

Cromwell's Views on Sport C H. Firth
The Historical Novel. George Saintsbury.
The New Japanese Constitution C B Roylance Kent.
Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs; in Italy. Mrs. Ritchie.
A New Pipe Plot: The Three Volume Novel Question.
The Rebellion in the West Indies: Grenada. Hon. J. W Fortescue.
British Rights in Egypt. M. J. Farelly.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. October

Professor Moritz Lazarus. K Kohler
The Religion of Nature. J Silverman
The Prophet Jeremiah.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa October

John Brown and His Followers in Iowa. R I. Harris
Along English Hedge-Rows.—II. G. W. E. Hill.

Art Life in Italy and Russia. Emma de Konchine.
Life Among the Alaskans.—IV. J. H. Keatley.
A Possible Remedy for Our Labor Troubles. C. C. Nourse.
Reminiscences of a Newspaper Correspondent. Julian Richards.
The Art of Conversation. Alma D. Whitaker.
The Hinckley Holocaust. F. W. Lee.
Midland Delegations in Congress.
In and Around Corinth in 1862 and 1863. W. S. Moore.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. October.

The War in Corea—Its Causes and Present Outlook. J. D. Davis.
Medical Work in the Zulu Mission. B. N. Bridgman.
Need of Educational Work in India. Anstice Abbott.

Missionary Review.—New York. October.

Present-Day Flashlights Upon Islam. James S. Dennis.
Papacy in Europe. R. Sailliens.
The Homes of Carey.—I. A. T. Pierson.
The Bible Work of the World. B. Pick.
The Anglo-Saxon and the World's Redemption.—I. D. L. Leonard.
A Voice from Russia.

Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly). October.

Ought the United States to be Abolished? H. Von Holst.
On the Principle of the Conservation of Energy. Ernst Mach.
On the Nature of Motion. J. W. Powell.
Buddhism and Christianity. Paul Carus.
On the Nature of Thought. Thomas Whittaker.

Month.—London. October 25.

The Conversion of Father John Morris. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
M. Dalbus on Anglican Orders. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
An Unknown Poem of Father Southwell the Martyr. Rev. Herbert Thursto.
Lourdes and M. Zola.
Meigle: A Fragment from the Sculptured Stones of Scotland. M. G. J. Kinloch.
The Catholic Conference of 1894. James Britten.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.

Artists and Their Work.
David Bennett Hill. Harold Parker.
The Children of the Stage. Arthur Hornblow.
The Kaiser and His Family. Henry W. Fischer.
The Legend of King Arthur. Margaret Field.
The Vanderbilts. Richard H. Titherington.
Literary Chicago. Moses P. Handy.

National Review.—London. October.

Shall We Degrade Our Standard of Value? Lord Farrer.
The Drift of Psychical Research. F. W. H. Myers.
A Country House Question: Tips.
The Invisible Government; or, Ireland a Nation. St Loe Strachey.
Some Oxford Memories of the Prae-Æsthetic Age. T. H. S Escott.
An American Utopia: Municipal Government Conference at Philadelphia. Edward Porritt.
The Poor Man's Cow: A Suggestion to the Coming Parish Councils. H. W. Wolff.
"Problems of the Far East," by Hon George Curzon. Captain Maxse.

Natural Science.—London. October.

The Origin of Species Without the Aid of Natural Selection. Rev. George Henslow.
Horticultural "Sports." Charles T. Druery.
Geology of the Plateau Implements of Kent. Prof. Rupert Jones.
The Effect of Temperature on the Distribution of Marine Animals. Dr Otto Maas.
The Dispersal of Nutlets in Certain Labiates. Miss D. F. M. Pertz.
Hertwig's "Preformation or New Formation." P. Chalmers Mitchell.

New England Magazine. Boston. October.

Middlebury College. C. E. Blake.
Bryant, the Poet of Nature. F. F. Emerson.
At the Battle of Bull Run. F. S. Fiske.
The Building of a Breakwater. Herman Babson.
Gleanings in Carlyle's Country. Henry C. Shelley.
Samuel Longfellow. Oscar F. Adams.
Rehoboth and Attleboro. George Randall.

November.

The Privateer "America."
The Mississippi Roosabout. Stoughton Cooley.
The Early Massachusetts Court Records. George H. Brenan.
Old St. John's Parish, Portsmouth.
At Meadon and Afterward. George W. Balch.

New Review.—London. October.

Ireland and the Government. Justin McCarthy.
Christianity and Communism. W. S. Lilly.
Country-House Parties. E. F. Benson.
A Political Bird's-Eye View. Frederick Greenwood.
Secrets from the Court of Spain.—VI.
Dry-Fly Fishing. Sir Edward Grey.
The East-End and Crime. Rev. A. Osborne Jay.
Women in the Colonies. Gilbert Parker.

Newbery House Mazazine. London. October.

Old Exeter. C. R. B. Barrett.
The Utility of Church Conferences. Montague Fowler.
Were the Fathers Socialists? W. F. Cobb.

Nineteenth Century.—London. October

The Seven Lord Roseberies. St. Leo Stachey.
The Alleged Sojourn of Christ in India. Prof. Max Müller.
Cholera and the Sultan. Dr. Ernest Hart.
Did Omar Destroy the Alexandrian Library. R. Vasudeva Rau.
A Dialogue on Dress. Hon. Mrs. Chapman.
A Scottish Vendetta between the Lairds of Bargany and Culzean. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Farce of University Extension: a Rejoinder. Charles Whibley.
A Suggestion to Sabbath Keepers. Prof. Alfred R. Wallace.
The Chinaman Abroad. Edmund Mitchell.
A Trip to Bosnia-Herzegovina. M. de Blowitz.
The Perilous Growth of Indian State Expenditure. Sir Auckland Colvin.

North American Review.—New York. October.

Issues of the Coming Elections. W. L. Wilson, T. B. Reed.
Astronomy and Religion. Sir Edward Arnold.
The Peril of the Treasury. G. S. Boutwell.
The Transatlantic Mails. J. Henniker Heaton.
How Shall the Indians Be Educated? James H. Kyle.
The Municipal Problems of London. Lord Mayor of London.
Reorganization of the Personnel of the Navy. W. McAdoo.
The Primitive Child. Louis Robinson.
Side-Lights on the Exploitation of Egpyt. F. C. Penfield.
The Renaissance of Woman. Lady Henry Somerset.
The Catholic Church and the Saloon. Archbishop Ireland.

Outing.—New York. October.

Sport in Samoan Craft. F. M. Turner.
With the Squirrels in Brown October. J. R. Benton.
Fencing, Old and New. H. A. C. Dunn.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.—Through the Szchuen Province.
A Rocky Mountain Goat Hunt. G. M. Dillard.
A Woman in the Mackenzie Delta. Elizabeth Taylor.
Football of '93. Walter Camp.
Our Sailor Soldiers. Everett B. Mero.
Naval Messenger Pigeon Service. H. A. Giddings.
Mallard Shooting.
Training for Football. J. G. Lathrop.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. October.

Mountain Art. H. L. A. Culmer.
Naval Needs of the Pacific. I. M. Scott.
Building a State in Apache Land.—IV. C. D. Poston. Arizona.
The Vigilance Committee of 1856.—I. A. B. Paul.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. October.

Charlecote. Richard Davey.
Vanished Rome. Rodolfo Lanciani.
Humors of the Composing Room. J. MacVeagh.
Wellington.—II. General Lord Roberts.
Westminster.—II. Walter Besant.
Out of Our Window.—London. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Pennell.
A Fortnight in Montenegro. Hon. T. W. Legh.
An Imperial Corps d'Élite. J. Henniker Heaton.

The Photo-American. New York. September.

High Lights in Photography.—IV. Sarony.
Rendering Distances.
The Yellow Screen with Ordinary Plates.
The Monocle for Lanscape Work.
Orthochromatizing.
On Color Photography.
Photographing on Wood Blocks for Engravers.
A Remedy for Hot Weather Troubles.
A Flashlight for Orthochromatic Work.
Fog.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. October.

Glycin.
The Combined Bath versus Separate Solutions.
The Strength of Solutions. C. W. Piper.
Chemical Nomenclature. W. A. Watts.
A Neglected Field of Phography. T. C. Hepworth.
Halation.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. August-September.

How May Literature Best Be Taught?
Gentle George Farquhar. Louise Imogen Guiney.
Dramatic Action and Motive in Shakespeare. C. W. Hodell.

October.

The Aims of Literary Study.—II. Hiram Corson.
Walt Whitman and Murger. Horace L. Traubel.
Character in "Much Ado About Nothing." C. A. Wurtzburg.
Literary Dilettanteism. W. G. Kingsland.
Some Modern Portuguese Sonnets.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) October.

Prof. George D. Herron as a Leader. Frank Hugh Foster.
The Messianic Teaching of Isaiah. W. A. Shedd.
The A priori Proof of the Existence of God. Jacob Cooper.
Prof. Henry Preserved Smith on Inspiration. Benjamin W. Warfield.
The Sons of God and the Daughters of Men. W. H. Green.
Proposed Plan of Federation of the Reformed Churches.
Prof. Stearn's "Present Day Theology." Thomas Nichols.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. October.

Dr. Driver on Isaiah XIII and XIV. W. M. McPheeters.
The Theology of Hosea and Amos. Edward Mack.
The Church's Effort at Propagandism. T. C. Johnson.
The Lambeth Ultimatum. J. A. Waddell.
Conditions of Success in the Gospel Ministry. T. R. English.
The Determinant of Value in Morals. W. J. Wright.

Quiver.—London. October.

Sir George Williams and Mr. Quintin Hogg: Apostles to Young Men. With Portraits. Rev. A. R Buckland.
An Unfashionable Slum in Liverpool: Richmond Fair. Arthur G. Symonds.
Lost Church Bells.

Review of Reviews.—London. October.

Frances Power Cobbe: A Character Sketch.
Real Issue of the London School Board Elections.
The National Social Union.
A Pioneer Ride in a Cycling Dress.

Review of the Churches.—London. September.

Prebendary Grier, the Poor Man's Parson. With Portrait. Fred. Sherlock.
The Grindelwald Conference, 1894.

Sanitarian.—New York. October.

Yellow-Fever, the American Plague. J. C. LeHardy.
Medical Men and Preventive Medicine. C. A. Cameron.
Oxygen.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. October.

English in Secondary Schools. S. Thurber.
Mathematics in the Secondary Schools of Germany.—I. J. E. Russell.
Athenic and Ionic-Attic Education. S. S. Laurie.
Education at the School of Ethics. R. G. Huling.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. September.

A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Sea.—IV. Otto Pettersson.
Geography at the British Association. W. Scott Dalgleish.
"Society in China," by Prof. R. P. Douglas. Dr. W. P. Mears.
British Protectorates and Jurisdiction. D. P. Heatley.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. November.

Election Night in a Newspaper Office. Julian Ralph.
English Railroad Methods. H. G. Prout.
The Horse. N. S. Shaler.
True Pictures Among the Poor: The Bells of Averdovey. R. H. Russell.
The American Girls' Art Club in Paris. Emily M. Aylward.

Stenographer.—Philadelphia. October.

Acquirements of Amanuenses.—VI. K. C. Hill.
Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link in Graham Shorthand. G. R. Bishop.
A Tribute to Andrew J. Graham. W. W. Osgoodby.

Strand Magazine.—London. September.

The King and Queen of Denmark. Mary Spencer Warren
Distinguished Women and Their Dolls. Frances H. Low.
Giants and Dwarfs.
Engine Drivers and Their Work.—II. Alfred T. Story.
Mr. Inglis: An Expert in Handwriting. Harry How.
Peculiar Furniture. James Scott.
The Likenesses of Shakespeare. Alex Cargill

Students' Journal.—New York. October.

The Chinese Language.
Printing the New Stamps.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight pages.
True Americanism. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Vitality of Seeds.

Sunday at Home.—London. October.

Woman's Work in the Christian Sphere. Lily Watson.
Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany. Rev. R. S. Ashton.
A Ride to Little Tibet.—II. Rev. J. P. Hobson.

Sunday Magazine.—London. October.

Dean Stubbs at Home.
The Green "Rings" of Old Sarum. William Canton.
Miss Steer's Homes for Girls. Mary P. Bolton.
Customs Connected with Burial Among the Sihanaka. Concluded. Rev. J. Pearse.
A Thousand Miles up the Irrawaddy. Rev. W. R. Winston.
New Serial Story: "My Brother Aaron," by Emily Searchfield.

Temple Bar.—London. October.

Some Personal Recollections of the Master of Balliol. William M. Hardinge.
Constance Naden, a Modern Interpreter.
With the Islanders of Ushant. E. Harrison Barker.
New Serial Story: "A Modern Hero."

The Treasury.—New York. October.

The Mind of Christ. George D. Adams.
A Great Man. Emory J. Haynes.
Sowing and Reaping. J. M. Hubbert.
The Hand of God in History. J. B. Whitford.

Timehri.—London. (Half-Yearly.) June.

The Guiana Orchids. James Rodway.
A Few Popular Facts About Diffusion. Llewellyn Jones.
Margarita, a Health Resort. Dr. J. F. Chittenden.
Reflections on the Increase of Town Populations. C. E. Macnamara.
Steam Husbandry with Open Drainage in Demerara. Hon. E. C. Luard.
Some Enemies of Our Canefields. S. R. Cochran.
Cost of Sugar Production in British Guiana. R. G. Duncan.
Payment by Results in British Guiana. Peter de Weaver.
The Life History of an Indian. James Rodway.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. October.

A Personal Narrative of the Wreck of the Vandalia. H. Webster.
A Study of Military Desertion. Lieut. John P. Finley.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.
The Army and the Militia. John H. James.

United Service Magazine.—London. October.

The "Kowsing." A Precedent of 1854.
Homeward Bound.
French Canada and the Empire. J. Castell Hopkins.
Modern Rifle Fire. Major Macartney.
The Battle of Vionville. A Discussion by Colonel A. E. Turner, Viscount Wolseley, and others.
Our Position in the Mediterranean. H. W. Wilson.
Naval Manœuvres. Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.
The Folding Coracle as a Military Appliance. Dr. Douglas.
Round Foreign Battle-fields: The Environs of Metz. Colonel F. Maurice.
The Corean War to Date. With Map. Colonel Maurice.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. October.

University Extension Among the Wage-Workers. E. W Bemis.
The Lecturer as a Social Reformer. Edward Everett Hale.
The University Extension Congress.—II. T. J. Lawrence.
University Extension in Australia. H. A. Tubbs.

University Magazine.—New York. September.

Metropolitan Newspaper Workers of the Past Generation.
The New Game of Battle Ball.
Mummies. Eugene Van Schaick.
Recollections of Ezra Cornell. W. G. Johnson.

Westminster Review.—London. October.

Government by Party. Alfred N. Laughton.
Ought Private Lunatic Asylums to be Abolished? W. J. Corbet.
A Policy of Thorough; Land Question. Walter T Thomson
Art Literature E V Ingram.
Mountaineering in Montenegro; Interview with Prince Nicholas W. Miller.
Popular and Injurious Class and Labor Misrepresentations.
Finland and Its Parliament. J. Dods Shaw.
Professor Drummond's "Ascent of Man" Thomas E. Mayne.
Pastorals. E. H Lacon Watson
Theism—and After. Edward D. Fawcett

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. October.

Practical Platinotype Printing.
A Plea for Serious Work.
Development Methods and Formulæ.
Mirrors for Reproduction Purposes.
On Some Particular Cases in Stereoscopy. A. L. Donnadieu.
On the Photographic Properties of the Salts of Vanadium.
How to Make Stereoscopic Pictures. Prof. Kleinstuber.
Some Thoughts About Toning. F. Schmidt.

Young Man.—London. October.

Prince Bismarck at Home. William H. Dawson.
My First Sermon. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.
Carlyle: The Man and His Message. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.
Reminiscences of Victor Hugo. Rev. H. R Haweis.
Journalism in the United States; Chat with Dr. Albert Shaw. With Portrait.

Young Woman.—London. October.

The Home Life of the Princess of Wales. Hulda Friederichs.
Woman's Work in the Home. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Land of "The Manxman;" Interview with Hall Caine.
The Ideal Husband. Lady Jeune.
New Serial Story: "A Girl in Ten Thousand," by Mrs. L. T. Meade.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 1.

Bucharest. "Carmen Sylva."
Glaciers. E. Sturm.
Archduke William of Austria. With Portrait.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

September 1.

Homes for Girls. L. Thiele.
Hans Sachs. Prof. Kinzel.

September 8.

Corea. With Map.
Gustavus Adolphus as a Military Commander. H. von Zobeltitz.

September 15.

Military Music. H. von Spielberg.

September 22.

Prince Bismarck's Grandfather as a Poet. W. Keiper.
The Sources of the Nile. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 17.

Bologna. O. Geiger.
Precious Stones. M. Folticineano.
Antwerp Exhibition.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. September.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Shakespeare and Bacon. R. von Gottschall.
The Star of Bethlehem. C. Flammarion.
Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Mendelssohn and Schumann. W. J. von Wasielewski.
Is the American Republic in Danger? P. Bigelow.
My Tour Round the World. Continued. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. September.

The German University as an Educational Institution, and as a Workshop of Scientific Research. F. Paulsen.
Leopold von Plessen. Continued. L. von Hirschfeld.
Ernst Curtius. A. Milchhöfer.
On the Political Conflict in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus." F. Curtius.
Heinrich von Brunn. H. Grimm.
Old-Fashioned Folk in America.
The Corean Question. M. von Brandt.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 9.

The Bayreuth Festival. Ida Boy-Ed.
A Week at Kiel. F. Stoltenberg.
Philæ, the Temple Island.
The Gymnastic Festival at Breslau. G. A. Weiss.
Eyesight. Prof. H. Cohn.
The Home Glove-Making Industry. Max Lindner.

Heft 10.

Glaciers. W. Berdrow.
The Hydra. R. Franceschini.
The Antwerp Exhibition. P. Neubaur.
Johann Strauss. With Portrait. G. Ramberg.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. September.

The Assassination of Tyrants. K. Jentsch.
My Life. E. Humperdinck.
Humperdinck's Opera, "Hänsel und Gretel." H. Merian.
The Psychology of the Story of the Future. Max Wundtke.
Doctor Faustus and the Modern Political Economists. A. Knlepf.
The Bayreuth Festival. W. Mauke.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. September.

Heinrich Leo's Letters. Continued. O. Kraus.
Sicily, 1860-4. K. von Bruchhausen.
Clerical Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.
The Siberian Railway. W. Berdrow.

Neue Revue.—Vienna. September 5.

Modern Individualism. S. Rubinstein.
Bohemia. G. Brandes.
Electoral Reform. C. Tillier.

September 12.

Bohemia. Continued. G. Brandes.

September 19.

Electoral Reform. Continued. C. Tillier.
Bohemia. Continued. G. Brandes.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 48.

Ferdinand Lassalle.
The Class War in France. Continued. P. Lafargue.

No. 49.

The Class War in France. Continued.
The Russian and Polish Jews in London. M. Beer.

No. 50.

The Nationalization of Doctors.
Swiss Factory Inspection. D. Zinner.
Social Democracy in Large German Cities. O. Teck.

No. 51.

The Condition of the Bavarian Peasantry. A. Müller.
The Trade Union Congress at Norwich and Social Democracy in England. E. Bernstein.
The Economic Policy of Russia in Her Polish Provinces.

No. 52.

Gustavus Adolphus.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. September.

Lord Rosebery. With Portrait. F. Althaus.
The Book of Job. G. Brandes.
Moritz Lazarus. M. Brasch.
Philosophers and Astronomers of the Seventeenth Century and the Ethical Side of Music. A. C. Kalischer.
Kurd von Schlözer as an Historian. B. Gebhardt.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. October.

Marie Antoinette and the French Revolution. Max Lenz.
Reforms in Criminal Law. A. Merkel.
The French People's Schools of To-day. A. Döring.
Nibelung Sagas and Nibelung Poems. Dr. A. Schmidt.
What is the Song of Songs? Dr. Karl Budde.
Rank and Salaries in the Law and in the Administration.
Ferdinand of Brunswick. Continued. Dr. Emil Daniel.
German Political Problems.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. September.

Theosophy and Social Questions. Annie Besant.
Buddha and the Stage. A. Lillie.
Spiritist Experiences with Mrs. M. E. Williams. H. Handrich.
Theosophy and Social Misery.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 2.

Duchess Hadwig of Swabia. With Portrait. T. Ebner.
The Bi-Centenary Celebration of the Halle-Wittenberg University. Dr. P. Raché.
The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.
Antwerp Exhibition.
Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Mountaineering. E. Peschkau.
The Country of the Maid of Orleans. O. Schwebel.

Ancient Egypt. With Mummy Portraits, etc. G. Ebers.
The German Seaside Watering-Places and Their Powers of Healing. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
Johann Gottfried von Herder.

Heft 3.

The Halle Celebration.
The Bayreuth Festival. T. von Roeder.
Modern Baths.
The Sources of the Rhine. P. Plattner.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. September.

An Artist's Impressions of Kilima-Njaro. O. Preuss.
Vierlanden—Neuengamme, etc. Julius Stinde.
The Last Queen of the House of Stuart. T. H. Pantenius.
Tobacco. Illustrated. H. von Zobeltitz.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. September.

The Duration of Human Life. H. Stilling.
Modern Japan V. de Floriant.
The Village of Chaux-de-Fonds. Philippe Godet.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. September 15.

Capital and Capitalism. Gustave du Puynode.
The Negro Question in the United States. Concluded. G. N. Tricoche.
The Eight Hours Working Day.
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. Daniel Bellet.
The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, May 15-August 10. Joseph Lefort.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

September 1.

An English Froude. P. Hamelle.
Notes on Norway. H. le Roux.
A Duchesse d'Uzès in the 16th Century. H. de la Ferrière.
The Feast of Venus at Cyprus. E. Deschamps.
The Formation of Rubens's Genius. M Remond.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

September 15.

Notes on Norway. H. le Roux.
A Duchesse d'Nzès in the 16th Century. H. de la Ferrière.
Corea. Colonel Chaillé-Long.
The Theosophists. Doctor Pascal.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. September 7.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters from Frédéric Mistral. Continued.
Blanco White. Continued. W. E. Gladstone.
Letters of a Traveler: Brussels. Denise.
Letters from Greece. A. Z. Stéphanopoli.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. September 16.

The New Spirit in the Church. J. A. des Rotours.
Some Transformations in Teaching of Social Sciences. Eugène Duthoit.
The Reform of Taxation in France. Edouard Cohen.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

September 1.

Literary Immortality. Gustave Lanson.
The Revolution in Bourgogne. J. Durandeau.
Memories of Childhood. Continued. Theodor Fontane.

September 8.

Memories of Childhood. Concluded. Theodor Fontane.
The War Between China and Japan. Jean Dargène.

September 15.

France and England in Indo-China. Ch. Lemire.
Some French Editors of the Second Empire. F. Maillard.
The Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier. Léon Béclard.

September 22.

The Question of Madagascar.
Homes of French Men of Letters. Firmin Maillard.
The Literature of Africa. Emile Faguet.

September 29.

M. and Mme. de Barrante. Léon Séché.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

September 1.

Studies in Diplomacy: The Austrian Alliance (The Treaty of 1756). Duc de Broglie.
The Ecole Normale of 1848. A. Mézières.
The Condition of Women in the United States: Boston. Th. Bentzon.
Velasquez. A. Michel.
The Future of Bimetallism. Duc de Noailles.
Parliamentary Explorations. Vicomte de Vogüé.

September 15.

Talleyrand. E. Ollivier
Indian Castes—Their Origins. E. Senart.
Passages from an Unpublished Diary, 1855-1860. Eugène Delacroix.
In Morocco -The Reign of Moulai-el-Hassan. H. de la Martinière
The Staging of Wagnerian Dramas. A Letter from Bayreuth.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

September 1.

The Antwerp International Exhibition. L. Van Keymeulen.
M. Émile Zola and His Work. Henry Lapauze.
"Lourdes" by Emile Zola. Georges Pellissier.
The Political Situation in Great Britain and Ireland. Concluded. H. Brenier.

September 15.

The Exposition at Lyons. J. F. Bois.
"L'Italie d'Hier" by Edmond and Jules de Goncourt. Roger Marx
Lyons and Lyonnese Life. J. F. Bois.
The Political Situation in Belgium, 1892-94. Marcel Paisant.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. September.

Father Gratry. Ch. de Ponthière.
Souvenirs and Sketches of Spain. Concluded. J. Relhiaé
The English House of Lords and Its Constitutional Rôle. Concluded Ed. Vlietinck.
A Journey to Fribourg. Charles Buet.
A Letter from Paris. Edouard Trogan.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

September 1.

The Method of Pascal. Sully Prudhomme.
Notes on the Revolution of 1830. Marquis de Semonville.
Sir Edward Burne-Jones. J. Lahor.
Recollections of Childhood. Sophie Kovalevsky.
The Cape—The English and the Boers. Max O'Rell.

September 15.

The Comte de Paris. E. Hervé.
Brumaire. General Thiébault.
Guizot as an Historian. A. Bardoux.
France in Madagascar. M. Ordinaire.
Through Majorca. E. Conte.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. September.

The Logical Problem of the Infinite. G. Mouret.
The Conception of Love in Ancient Egypt; Its Origin and Development. Amélineau.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

September 1.

The Recovery of the Memory. A. Binet.
How to Make Man Better. Adam Mickiewicz.

September 15.

Is Mental Work Agreeable or Troublesome? Prof G. Ferrers.
How to Make Men Better. Concluded. Adam Mickiewicz.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

September 1.

Functions and Organs. Giulio Fano.
Theory of the Formation of Hail. Continued. E. Durand-Gréville.
The Chemistry of Cleanliness. Vivian Lewes.

September 8.

Terrestrial Magnetism. A. W. Rücker
The Great Fisheries of the United States. H. de Varigny
The Catalogue of Scientific Papers of the Royal Society of London. G Depping

September 22.

The Sea. W. J. L. Warton.
Nervous Suture A. Herzen.
The Intelligence of Birds. Miss Fanny Bignon.

September 29.

The Formation of Coal. F. Riggal.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. September.

Socialist Letters to Students. Georges Renard.
Military Tribunals in Sicily. Colajanni.
Woman in Modern Society. F. and M. Pelloutier.
Free Interment in Switzerland. Henri Mayor.
The Fall of Rates of Interest and Its Effects. Dr. Delon.
The Beer Boycott in Germany. H. Thurow.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

September 1.

Encyclical Letter of Leo XIII to the Brazilian Prelates. Latin Version.
A Return to Unity. An Aspiration of Leo XIII.
An Easy Solution for Agrarian Credit.
The Migrations of the Hittites. Continued.

September 16.

Historical Criticism of the Present Century.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals Continued.
Pope Nicholas III (Orsini), 1277-1280. Continued.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

September 1.

Tasso's Aminta. Concluded. G. Carducci.
Italian Socialism and the Disturbances in Naples and Sicily. G. Boglietti.
Paolo Sarpi. A Review of Recent Criticisms. P. Fambri.
The Parliamentary System in France. D Zanichelli.
The Artificial Production of Rain. E. Mancini.

September 15.

The Moral Topography of Dante's Inferno. F. d'Ovidio.
The Railway Problem and Some Possible Solutions. A. Cottrau.
Cicernacchio. A Popular Roman Hero of 1848. F. Bertolini.
Instrumental Music in Italy. T. Valetta.
Italian Socialism and the Disturbances in Naples and Sicily. Continued. G. Boglietti.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

September 1.

The Issue of Agrarian Bonds. P. Manassei.
The Temporal Power. Continued. G. Cassani.
Petroleum and Gas Taxes. G. de Negri.
Shall We Abolish Trial by Jury? R. Corniani.

September 16.

Contemporary Political Philosophy. A. Tagliaferri.
The Papal Encyclical to the Princes and People of the World. G. F. Ajroli.
Archæological Review of the Year 1893. G. Carraresi.

La Rivista Internazionale.—Rome. September.

The Pretended Social Evolution of the Church. G. Toniolo.
Roman Feudalism. G. Tomassetti.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

September 5.

Religion and Morals of the Ancient Greeks. C. Arribas.
Modern Anthropology. Zacarias Martinez.
Bibliographical Curiosities. B F Alvarez.
The Pope's Letter to the Brazilian Bishops.

September 20.

Literary Criticism. R del Valle Ruiz.
Catalogue of Augustinian Writers: Spanish, Portuguese, and American. B Moral.
On the Right of Precedence of the King of Castile over the King of England; An Ancient Speech.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

August 30.

A Speech in Honor of San Luis Gonzaga.—I Carbo' y Ortega.
Historical Investigations Concerning Guipuzcoa. A Review. Pablo de Alzola.
The Spanish Regency. Anselmo Fuentes
The Towns of Totana and Aledo. J. M. M. Abadia.

September 15.

Historical Sketches: Munio Alfonso. S. F. B. Salvatierra.
Floral Games. Pablo de Alzola
A Notable Book. José Secall.
Traditions and Characters of the North and South of Spain. C. Soler Arqués.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. September.

A Scarcity of Gold and What it Means. N. G. Pierson.
The New Electoral Law and the Next General Election in Belgium. Aug Gittée.
A Dead Mandarin. Henri Borel.
Leconte de Lisle and Walter Pater. Dr. Byvanck.

Teysmannia.—Batavia.

Ferns the Chevelures. H. J. Wigman.
Orchids J. J Smith, Jr
An Attempt to Cure the "Bibitziekte," a Disease of the Tobacco Plant. Dr. van Breda de Haan.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. September.

Dutch East Indian Financial Regulations and the Separation of the Accounts of the Colony. H J. Bool
Some Recent Events in England: Social and Political. B. H. Pekelharing.
High Art. Dr. P. van Geer.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Nyt Tidskrift.—Christiania. September.

Crispi. Sigurd Ibsen.
The Development of Norwegian National Romance up to the Year 1850. Immanuel Ross.
Land Question Literature in 1893. Vetle Vislie.

Ord Och Bild.—Stockholm. No. 8.

The Temple Ruins on the Acropolis. N F. Sander.
The Time of the Sagas. Selma Lagerlöf.
A Few Days in Salzkammergut. C. O. Nordensvan.
Emil Sjögren. With Portrait. Helena Nyblom.
Karl Fredrik Dahlgren. With Portrait. Nils Erdmann.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Upsala. No. 5.

England's Parliamentary Life. Harald Hjärne.
Caricatures of the Christ Picture. J. A. Eklund.
Reform in a Prussian Girls' School.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. September.

Immanuel Kant. Harald Hoffding.
Browning's "The Ring and the Book." Niels Möller.
The People's Church and Its Future. N. Birkedal.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
Arg.	Argosy.
Ata.	Atalanta.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.
EconR.	Economic Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EdRL.	Educational Review (London)
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ex.	Expositor.
F	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GB.	Greater Britain.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.
GW.	Good Words.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IrM.	Irish Monthly.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
JurR.	Juridical Review.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
KO.	King's Own.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review
Luc.	Lucifer.
LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MP.	Monthly Packet.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NW	New World.
NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
NN.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Q.	Quiver.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
RC.	Review of the Churches.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SRev.	School Review.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
Treas.	Treasury.
UE.	University Extension.
UM.	University Magazine.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
YE.	Young England.
YM.	Young Man
YR.	Yale Review.
YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the October numbers of periodicals.

Africa:
The Situation in Morocco, AQ.
Accession of the New Sultan of Morocco, W. B. Harris, Black.
Natal, CJ.
Extermination of Great Game in South Africa, FR.
Cecil Rhodes and South Africa, J. C. Hopkins, CanM, Sep.
Anarchical Elements in Society, W. Ferrero, AJP.
Anarchy: The Legislation of Fear, Ouida, FR.
Archæology: Early Irish Sepulchral Art, CJ.
Arctic Regions as a Summer Resort, F. A. Cook, HC.
Arizona: Building a State in Apache Land—IV. C. D. Poston, OM.
Armies:
An Imperial Corps D'Elite, J. H. Heaton, PMM.
The Army and the Militia, J. H. James, US.
Astronomy:
The Darkness Behind the Stars, J. E. Gore, GM.
Astronomy of the Incas, J. de Gourcq, PS.
Barberries, PS.
Bass Rock, Alice Salzmann, KO.
Bavaria: A Quiet Corner, LH.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
The Child Prophecies of Isaiah, G. W. Davis, BW.
Human Element in Stories in Genesis, W. R. Harper, BW.
The Four Gospels and the Fifth of Christendom, D. S. Schaff, HomR.
Dr. Driver on Isaiah XIII and XIV, W. W. McPheeters, PQ.
The Theology of Hosea and Amos, Edward Mack, PQ.
The Messianic Teachings of Isaiah, W. A. Shedd, PRR.
Bicycling:
Across Asia on a Bicycle—IV, CM.
Lenz's World-Tour Awheel—Through the Szchuen Province, O.
A Pioneer Ride in a Cycling Dress, RRL.
Birds: Rare Days with the Birds, L. S. Keyser, G, Sept.
Bismarck, Prince, W. H. Dawson, YM.
Boating: Cruising and Racing Canoes, G, Sept.
Book Barrow Man, J. D. Symon, El.
Bookbinding, Commercial, Brander Matthews, CM.
Booth, Edwin, The Real, Edwina Booth Grossman, CM.
Bosnia Herzegovina, M. de Blowitz, NC.
Boston, A Southern Woman's Study of, F. A. Doughty, F.
Breakwater, The Building of a, H. Babson, NEM.
Brownies on the Stage, Palmer Cox's, Ben Teal, McCl.
Bryant, the Poet of Nature, F. F. Emerson, NEM.
Bryant's Centennial, W. R. Thayer, RR.
Buddhism and Christianity, Paul Carus, Mon.

Bull Run, at the Battle of, F. S. Fiske, NEM.
Burmah: Where the Teak Wood Grows, CM.
Bute, Marquis of, and Cardiff, F. Dolman, EI.
Canada:
  Canadian Homes and Their Surroundings, James Young, CanM.
  Algonquin National Park, T. W. Gibson, CanM.
  Indian Treaties in Ontario and Manitoba, J. C. Hamilton, CanM.
  The Canadian Constitution, E. Meek, CanM, Sept.
Canary Islands: Under the Peak of Teneriffe, H. Paul, FrL.
Cardiff: The Marquis of Bute and Cardiff, F. Dolman, EI.
Carlyle, Thomas:
  Carlyle and Taine on the French Revolution, H. S. Wilson, GM.
  Carlyle: The Man and His Message, W. J. Dawson, YM.
  Gleanings in Carlyle's Country, H. C. Shelley, NEM.
Carr, Comyns, Joseph Hatton, LudM.
Census Statistics, Our Misl ading, H. L. Bliss, AJP.
Centenarians, Some Lessons from, J. M. French, PS.
Charlecote, Richard David on, PMM.
Childhood, Studies of—III, J. Sully, PS.
China: The Chinaman Abroad, E. Mitchell, NC.
  Significance of the Japan-China War, Michitaro Hisa, F.
  China and Japan at War in Corea, W. E. Griffis, Chaut.
  Li Hung Chang, John Russell Young, RR.
  Li Hung Chang, G. T. Ferris, Cos.
Cholera and the Sultan, Ernest Hart, NC.
Christ, The Resurrection of, L. A. Gotwald, LQ.
Christian Life in Some of Its Characteristics, C. B. Hulbert, HomR.
Church and Christianity:
  The Alleged Sojourn of Christ in India, Max Muller, NC.
  The Church and Its Relation to Labor, A. E. Fletcher, RR.
Cobbe, Frances Power, RRL.
Communism and Christianity, W. S. Lilly, NewR.
Compressed Air, A Note on, F. Richards, CasM.
Corea: The Corean War to Date, Col. Maurice, USM.
Cornell, Ezra, Recollections of, W. G. Johnson, UM, Sept.
Country-House Parties, E. F. Benson, NewR.
Crime, The East End of London and, A. Osborne Jay, NewR.
Crimea in 1854 and 1894, Gen. Evelyn Wood, FR.
Criminals, Measurement and Identification of, H. Vincent, EIM
Cromwell's View on Sport, C. H. Firth, Mac.
Curtis, George William: An Autobiographical Sketch, Cos.
Dana, C. A.: Mr. Dana, of *The Sun*, E. P. Mitchell, McCl
Denmark, King and Queen of, Str.
Derwentwater and Westwater, H. Grayle, LudM.
Desertion, Military, A Study of, Lieut. J. P. Finley, US.
Dickens, Charles, and Kent, B. Taylor, Ata.
Disraeli's Place in Literature, Frederic Harrison, F.
Dolls: Distinguished Women and Their Dolls, Frances H. Low, Str.
Dress: A Dialogue on Dress, Mrs. Chapman, NC.
Drummond's "Ascent of Man," T. E. Mayne, WR.
Dueling at the Irish Bar, GB.
East and West, Elisee Reclus, CR.
Ecclesiastical Pamphlet Wars, G. L. Apperson, GM.
Education:
  Radley School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
  The Farce of University Extension, C. Whibley, NC.
  The New Education, J. R. Buchanan, A.
  The Education of the Prince, Edward E. Hale, Chaut.
  The Unity of Educational Reform, C. W. Eliot, EdRA.
  German Boarding Schools, J. E. Russell, EdRA.
  Recent School Legislation in the United States, W. B. Shaw, EdRA.
  Illiteracy in the United States, J. H. Blodgett, EdRA.
  Responsibilities of Preparatory Schools, Helen E. Starrett, Ed.
  Conference Report on Mathematics, J. M. Greenwood, Ed.
  English in Secondary Schools, S. Thurber, SRev.
  Athenæ and Domi-Attic Education, S. S. Laurie, SRev.
  Education at the School of Ethics, R. G. Huling, SRev.
Egypt:
  British Rights in Egypt, M. J. Farelly, Mac
  Abu Simbel, C.
Electricity:
  Incandescent vs. Arc Lighting, W. A. Anthony, CasM.
  Reminiscences of By-gone Electrical Days, CasM.
Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform," A. T. Hadley, F.
England:
  The Mediæval Towns of England, AM.
  Is the British Empire Stable? F. H. Geffcken, F.
  Early Parliamentary Franchise of England, CanM, Sept.
Episcopate, Revival of the Historic, in the Luthern Church, LQ
Epitaphs, Curious, T. E. Champion, CanM.
Ethics and Biology, Edmund Montgomery, IJE.
Exeter, C. R. B. Barrett, NH.
Fear, Legislation of, Ouida, FR.
Feasting in the Olden Time, G. Sept.
Fencing, Old and New, H. A. C. Dunn, O.
Ferguson, Robert, Alex Gordon, GM.
Fever, Yellow, The American Plague, J. C. LeHardy, San
Fiction:
  The Historical Novel, G. Saintsbury, Mac.
  The Three-Volume Novel Question, Mac.
  Rise and Fall of the "Three-Decker," W. Besant, D, Oct. 1.
Financial:
  Shall We Degrade Our Standard of Value? Lord Farrar, NatR.
Finland and Its Parliament, J. D. Shaw, WR.
Fishing: Dry-Fly Fishing, NewR.
Folk-Lore, West African, A. B. Ellis, PS.
Football:
  The Football Situation, E. L. Richards, PS.
  Training for Football, J. G. Lathrop, O.
France: Sidelights on the Second Empire, W. Graham, FR.
French Revolution, Carlyle and Taine on the, H. S. Wilson, GM.
Froebel from a Psychological Standpoint, E. F. Buchner, Ed.
Funeral Customs of the World, J. H. Long, PS.
Furniture: Peculiar Furniture, J. Scott, Str.
Galileo, Sir Robert Ball, GW.
Garrick Club, Former Members of the, Bkman.
Gas: How London Gets Its Gas, F. M. Holmes, CFM.
Germany:
  Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany, R. S. Ashton, SunH.
  The Kaiser and His Family, H. W. Fischer, MM.
Germany, Empress of, Arthur Warren, WH.
Giants and Dwarfs, Str, Sept.
Gibraltar, HC.
God, The A priori Proof of the Existence of, J. Cooper, PRR.
Golf:
  The Golfer in Search of a Climate, H. G. Hutchinson, Black.
  Golf in the Old Country, C. W. Whitney, Harp.
Government, Popular, Its Development and Failure in Antiquity, AJP.
Graham, Andrew J., A Tribute to, W. W. Osgoodby, Sten.
Greek as a Living Language, Teaching, J. Gennadius, F.
Gregorovius, Roman Journal of, Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky, Long.
Haldanes and Their Work, GT.
Hall-Marking, CFM.
Hampstead and Its Literary Associations, W. R. Nicoll, Bkman.
Hawking, CJ.
Hedonism, Rational, E. E. C. Jones, IJE.
Heraldry, Humors of, C.
Heredity: Weismannism Once More, Herbert Spencer, CR.
Herron, Prof. George D., as a Leader, F. H. Foster, PRR.
Hill, David Bennett, Harold Parker, MM.
Homes for Girls, Miss Steer's, Mary P. Bolton, SunM.
Honduras, British, LH.
Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, on His First Sermon, YM.
Hugo, Victor, Reminiscences of, H. R. Haweis, YM.
Hypnotist Confessions of a Professional, E. Hart, CM.
Iberville and the Mississippi, Grace King, Harp.
India:
  Perilous Growth of Indian State Expenditure, A. Colvin, NC.
  The Indian Mints, CJ.
  Exploration in the Himalayas, CJ.
  A Thousand Miles up the Irrawaddy, W. R. Winston, SunM.
  Lahore and the Punjaub, Edwin Lord Weeks, Harp.
Indians:
  The Half-Blood Indian, F. Boas, PS.
  The Pagan Iroquois, A. H. H. Heming, CanM, Sept.
Inspiration, Prof. Henry Preserved Smith on, B. W. Warfield, PRR.
Ireland:
  The Invisible Government, or Ireland a Nation, NatR.
  Ireland and the Government, Justin McCarthy, NewR.
  Match-Making Customs in Munster, Katharine Tynan Hinkson, EI.
Irrigation in the Arid Regions of America, H. S. Inglis, CanM, Sept.
Irrigation Thought in the West, Progress of, W. E. Smythe, RR.
Iroquois, The Pagan, A. H. H. Heming, CanM, Sept.
Islam, Present-Day Flashlights Upon, J. S. Dennis, MisR.
Japan:
  The New Japanese Constitution, C. B. Roylance-Kent, Mac.
  Symbolism and Symbolic Ceremonies of the Japanese, AQ.
  Significance of the Japan-China War, Michitaro Hisa, F.
  China and Japan at War in Corea, W. E. Griffis, Chaut.
  The Foreign Policy of Japan, E. W. Clement, AJP.
Jeremiah, The Prophet, Men.
Jowett, Prof., Personal Recollections of, W. M. Hardinge, TB.
Juries: Are Juries Judges of the Law in Any Case? P. Edwards, GB.
Kieff: A Holy Russian City, Isabel F. Hapgood, AM.
Kossuth and Hungarian Nationality, F. Amouretti, Chaut.
Krapotkin, Prince: Our Most Distinguished Refugee, CR.
Labor Questions:
  The Eight Hours Bill for Miners, Emerson Bainbridge, CR.
  Our Workmen's Diet and Wages, T. Oliver, FR.
  Popular and Injurious Class and Labor Misrepresentations, WR
The Unemployed, A.
Land Question:
  A Policy of Thorough, W. T. Thomson, WR.
  The Land Question: A Woman's Symposium, A.

La Trappe, The Monastery of, C. Smith, CanM, Sept.
Li Hung Chang: A Character Sketch, John Russell Young, RR.
Li Hung Chang, G. T. Ferris, Cos.
Literature: Art Literature, E. V. Ingram, WR.
Liverpool, An Unfortunate Slum in: Richmond Fair, A. G. Symonds, Q.
London:
Westminster, Walter Besant, PMM.
Out of the Window, Elizabeth R. Pennell, PMM.
Longfellow, Samuel, O. F. Adams, NEM.
Lord's Prayer, English Version of, A. N. Jannaris, CR.
Lunacy: Ought Private Lunatic Asylums to be Abolished? WR.
Luther, Mental and Moral Characteristics of, W. N. McElroy, LQ.
Luxury, Henry Sidgwick, IJE.
McClellan and His "Mission," Gen. J. B. Fry, CM.
Mackinac Island: The Gate of Lake Michigan, J. A. Currie, CanM, Sept.
Madagascar, FR.
Marlborough, Duke of, Mysterious Letters of, LH.
Massachusetts: Rehoboth and Attleboro, G. Randall, NEM.
Medical Students, American, J. H. Adams, FrL.
Mining: Silver Mining in South America, O. P. Pfordte, CasM.
Mississippi, Iberville and the, Grace King, Harp.
Montenegro:
A Fortnight in Montenegro, T. W. Legh, PMM.
Mountaineering in Montenegro, W. Miller, WR.
Morals: The Determinant of Value in Morals, W. J. Wright, PQ
Motion, On the Nature of, J. W. Powell, Mon.
Moon's Surface, Recent Advances in Our Knowledge of, McCl.
Mummies, Eugene Van Schaick, UM, Sept.
Municipal Government Conference at Philadelphia, E. Porritt, NatR.
Naden, Constance, a Modern Interpreter, TB.
Nahor, The City of, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
Natural History:
From Weir to Mill, Black.
In the October Woods, J. K. Reeve, Lipp.
Navies:
Naval Needs of the Pacific, I. M. Scott, OM.
Cramp's Shipyard and the New United States Navy, FrL.
Navigation, Steam, Origin and Development of, G. H. Preble, US.
Newspaper Workers of the Past Generation, Metropolitan, UM, Sept.
Niagara, The Capture of, E. J. Edwards, McCl.
Occult Science in Tibet—III, H. Hensoldt, A.
Octogenarian, Retrospect of an, G. E. Ellis, AM.
Omar and the Alexandrian Library, NC.
Oratory: Has Oratory Declined? H. L. Dawes, F.
Oxford Memories of the Pre-Historic Age, F. H. S. Escott, NatR.
Oxygen, San.
Palestinian Geography, Studies in, J. S. Riggs, BW.
Papacy in Europe, R. Sailliens, MisR.
Paris:
Paris Past and Present, G. H. Pike, KO.
The Streets of Paris Forty Years Ago, Black.
An Antiquarian Ramble in Paris, F. Harrison, FR.
The Streets of Paris, Richard Harding Davis, Harp.
The British Parliament, J. W. Burgess, Chaut.
Life on the Boulevards, T. B. Preston, Chaut.
Paris, Comte de, LudM; FR.
Parish Councils: The Poor Man's Cow, H. W. Wolff, NatR.
Parkman, Francis, at Quebec, Reminiscences of, CanM.
Parliament, The British:
A Political Bird's-Eye View, F. Greenwood, NewR.
Cabinet Counsels and Candid Friends, T. H. Escott, CR.
Government by Party, A. N. Laughton, WR.
The Parliaments of the World, A. F. Robbins, CFM.
Pastorals, E. H. L. Watson, WR.
People's Palace, F. M. Holmes, GT.
Philosophy of Sterne, The, H. C. Merwin, AM.
Photography: See contents of PB; AP; WPM; PA.
Photomicrography, A Simplified Apparatus for, AP.
Pigeon Service, Naval Messenger, H. A. Giddings, O.
Poe in New York, George E. Woodberry, CM.
Poets and Geographers, W. Gresswell, Black.
Poetry and Science, W. H. Hudson, PS.
Poison, Snake: Inoculation Against Snake Poison, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
Porcelains, Japanese and Chinese, A. Arai, Lipp.
Portuguese Sonnets, Some Modern, PL.
Prenatal Influence, S. B. Elliot, A.
Priestley, Joseph, Madame Belloc, CR.
Printing:
Humors of the Composing Room, J. MacVeagh, PMM.
A Complaint against Printers, Bkman.
Prisons: French Prisons and Their Inmates, E. R. Spearman, CR
Provençal Poets, Cecile Hartog, CR.
Psychic Realm, In the, B. O. Flower, A.
Psychical Research, Drift of, F. W. H. Myers, NatR.
Pullman and Its Real Lessons, J. W. Mason, AJP.
Railways:
Engine-Drivers and Their Work, A. T. Story, Str, Sept.
Can Railroad Rates be Cheapened? H. T. Newcomb, F.
Development of Railroads in the United States, Chaut.
Religion of Nature, The, J. Silverman, Men.
Resurrection of Christ, The, L. A. Gotwald, LQ.
Rhodes, Cecil, and South Africa, J. C. Hopkins, CanM, Sept.
Ricardo in Parliament, E. Cannan, EconJ, Sept.
Rivuli Montani, J. Buchan, GM.
Roman Britain: Under the Cæsars in Britain, W. B. Paley, GM.
Rome: Vanished Rome, Rodolfo Lanciani, PMM.
Rosebery, Lord: The Seven Lord Roseberys, NC.
Russia:
The People of Russia, LH.
A Holy Russian City, Isabel F. Hapgood.
Sala, George A., Reminiscences of, T. H. Escott, Black.
Salt, C. Beeston, LH.
Sarony, Napoleon, PA, Sept.
Sarum: The Green "Rings" of Old Sarum, W. Canton, SunM.
Science: Seers of Science, J. Munro, LH.
Service, The Law of, W. E. Brokaw, AJP.
Seward at Hayti—VI, F. W. Seward, G, Sept.
Shakespeare, Likenesses of, A. Cargill, Str, Sept.
Shorthand: See contents of Sten; SJ.
Snub, The, Kate M. Rabb, Lipp.
Socialism:
Were the Fathers Socialists? W. F. Cobb, NH.
Ely's Socialism and Social Reform, A. T. Hadley, F.
Social Life in England in the Seventeenth Century, Chaut.
Social Philosophy, Fundamental Beliefs in My, R. T. Ely, F.
Social Reformer, A. H. Latchford, A.
Social Union, The National, RRL.
Sonnets, Some Modern Portuguese, PL.
Spain: Along the Spanish Highways, Hannah Lynch, GW.
Sport: Leaves from a Game-Book, G. Manners, Black.
Stanton, Recollections of, under Johnson, H. L. Dawes, AM.
Star Chamber, The Court of—VIII, J. D. Lindsay, GB.
Steam Engine, Evolution of the Modern, J. E. Sweet, CasM.
Stereoscopic Pictures, How to Make, Prof. Kleinstuber, WPM.
Sterne, The Philosophy of, H. C. Merwin, AM.
Story Writing: The Art of the Short Story, D, Oct. 1.
Sunday Question:
A Suggestion to Sabbath Keepers, A. R. Wallace, NC.
The Country Sunday, C.
Syria, Frederic Carrel, FR.
Tariff: The New American Tariff, Black.
Tax Theory, Criticism of Henry George's, A. Kitson, AJP.
Teachers, The Professional Training of, M. V. O'Shea, PS.
Teak Wood; Where the Teak Wood Grows, CM.
Technical Education: The Work of the Beer-Money, J. Rae, CR.
Telegraphy up to Date, G. J. Varney, Lipp.
Temple Students and Temple Studies, D. W. Douthwaite, GB.
Theatres and the Drama:
Children of the Stage, Arthur Hornblow, MM.
A Playwright's Novitiate, Miriam C. Harris, AM.
Dramatic Action and Motive in Shakespeare, C. W. Hodell, PL, Sept.
Theism—and After, E. D. Fawcett, WR.
Thought, On the Nature of, Thomas Whittaker, Mon.
Tibet, A Ride to Little Tibet, J. P. Hobson, SunH.
Tips: A Country House Question, NatR.
Toads, Geoffrey Winterwood, GW.
Troy Town Revisited, ElM.
Tunisian Tints and Tones, H. Hayne, Cos.
United States: Ought the United States to be Abolished? Mon.
Universities: Scottish Student Life, CJ.
University Extension in Australia, H. A. Tubbs, UE.
University Extension Among the Wage-Workers, E. W. Bemis, UE.
Ushant, Islanders of, E. H. Barker, TB.
Vandalia, Personal Narrative of the Wreck of the, US.
Vanderbilts, The, R. H. Titherington, MM.
Vigilance Committee of California in 1856—I, A. B. Paul, OM.
Virtue, Localized, Felix L. Oswald, Lipp.
Wales, Princess of, Hulda Friedrichs, YW.
Wellington, Duke of, Gen. Lord Roberts on, PMM
West Indies: The Rebellion in Grenada, J. W. Fortescue, Mac.
Wheat in Canada, Production of, S. C. D. Roper, CanM, Sept.
Whitman, Walt, and Burger, H. L. Traubel, PL.
Wines, The American Champagne District, L. J. Vance, PS.
Women:
Woman's Work in the Home, Archdeacon Farrar, YW.
Women's Work in the Christian Sphere, Lily Watson, SunH.
The Wail of the Male, GM.
Women in the Colonies, G. Parker, NewR.
Famous Rivalries of Women, Gertrude Atherton, Lipp.
Women in the Community and in the Family, IJE.
Woman Suffrage, A. Schaumburg, AJP.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1894.

The Heroes of Duty.....Frontispiece.

The Progress of the World—

The Verdict of November 6..... 595
Democrats Under Judgment..... 595
Achievements and Delinquencies..... 595
Wholesome Results..... 595
The Approaching Session of Congress..... 596
The Banking Question..... 596
An Increase of the National Debt..... 597
The Tariff Outlook..... 598
The Position of President Cleveland..... 598
Progress of Civil Service Reform..... 598
The Defeat of Mr. Hill..... 598
The Overthrow of Tammany..... 599
New York's Constitution..... 599
A "Greater New York" and Municipal Transit.. 599
On the Other Coast..... 599
How the Populists Fared..... 600
The War in China..... 600
The Position of the United States..... 600
International Arbitration..... 601
England's Encroachments in Venezuela..... 601
A Record of Amazing Audacity..... 601
A Mysterious Growth of Territory..... 601
What Should the United States Do?..... 602
Pertinence of the Monroe Doctrine..... 602
Reason for a Pan-American Congress..... 602
England's Menacing Attitude..... 602
The Launch of the "St. Louis"..... 603
Report on the Chicago Strikes..... 603
Locating the Heavy Villain..... 604
A Chicago Conference on Strikes..... 604
Russia's Imperial Masters..... 605
A New Chancellor in Germany..... 605
The Death of the "Little Englanders"..... 607
The Cabinet and the Chinese Squadron..... 607
Lord Rosebery Flings Down the Gauntlet..... 607
Lord Salisbury Takes It Up..... 609
What Will Lord Salisbury Do?..... 609
What Will be the Issue of the Fight?..... 609
The Next Government..... 610
The French and Madagascar..... 610
Dr. McCosh and Dr. Shedd..... 611
James Anthony Froude..... 611
Philip Gilbert Hamerton..... 612
Women in Public Activities..... 612

With portraits of James H. Eckels, President Cleveland, John W. Goff, Silas A. Holcomb, Mrs. Cleveland, Carroll D. Wright, Nicholas E. Worthington, John D. Kernan, Nicholas II. of Russia; Prince Hohenlohe, the Queen of Madagascar, Baron De Courcel, W. G. T. Shedd, James McCosh, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, Lady Laura Ridding, political maps of the United States, map of Venezuela.

Current History in Caricature..... 613

With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.

Record of Current Events..... 617

With portraits of Alston G. Dayton, O. A. Bacon, Sir Joseph Renals, Anton Rubinstein, John Walter, and Sir John Astley.

The Elections of 1894..... 621

With portraits of governors recently elected.

Adolph Sutro: Mayor-Elect of San Francisco.. 626

By Edward W. Townsend.

With portrait of Mr. Sutro and view of Sutro Heights.

Alexander III, Peace-Keeper of Europe..... 630

By W. T. Stead.

With portraits of the late Alexander III and the Empress, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Michael, Dr. Zakharin, and Nicholas II, and a view of the Chateau of Livadia.

On the Threshold of Universal Peace..... 635

With a map of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Re-establishment of Olympic Games..... 643

By Albert Shaw.

With portraits of Baron de Coubertin and Prof. William M. Sloane, and other illustrations.

Industrial Agreements and Conciliation..... 647

By Hon. C. C. Kingston.

With portrait of Mr. Kingston.

Why Not More Forest Preserves?..... 651

By Robert Underwood Johnson.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Americans Should be Long Lived..... 654
How Science can Admit Religion..... 655
Mr. Moody..... 655
The New Woman Under Fire..... 656
Is the Vote Necessary for Woman's Influence?... 657
Mr. Hamerton on Our Art Fads..... 657
The "New Music" of English Verse..... 658
The Minds of Our Poets and Artists..... 658
Van Dyck at the Court of Charles I..... 659
A Glimpse of Walter Pater..... 659
Is Photography an Art?..... 660
Dr. Holmes' Most Characteristic Work..... 660
The Interviewer with Bret Harte..... 661
Dining with a Saharan Arab..... 661
Mr. Davis in a Paris Café..... 662
The British Farm Colony..... 663
Compulsory Thrift..... 665
Cheap Rations for the Masses..... 665
If all Wealth were Divided..... 666
Compulsory Arbitration..... 666
The New Income Tax..... 667
Railway Management in Prussia..... 668
Should Senators be Elected by the People? No. 668
The Temperance Problem: Past and Future.... 669
The Material Advancement of the Negro..... 671
Inland Waterways..... 672
The Oriental War..... 673
Possibilities of an Anglo-American Reunion..... 675
Is War Growing More Murderous?..... 676
Sebastopol Revisited..... 677
An Explosion at the Winter Palace..... 677
Stories that Stir the Blood..... 679
Teaching of English at American Colleges and Universities..... 680
The Educational Value of Play..... 681
The Republic of Ecuador..... 682
Lilienthal's Theory of Flying..... 682

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 683

The New Books..... 692

With portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Conan Doyle, Bret Harte, Alexandre Dumas, John Burroughs, Richard Watson Gilder, and reproductions from various illustrations in the new books.

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 709

Index to Periodicals..... 717

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THE HEROES OF DUTY.

(From the painting by M. Edouard Detaille, exhibited this year in the Salon of the Champs Elysées.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1894. No. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Verdict of November 6.

The November elections have come and gone, and the political atmosphere is purer and more bracing than for many a long day. If the mere fact of Republican success were to be regarded as the significant feature of the contests of November 6, it would scarcely be worth while for men and women who are not primarily attached to the fortunes and interests of one party to grow highly enthusiastic. The Republicans in general fought a brilliant campaign, and their opponents have joined in the usual forms of compliment and congratulation. But the verdicts recorded by the American people were those of condemnation rather than those of approval. It was not because the country was strongly prepossessed in favor of the Democratic party and eager to reward its leaders that the Congress elected in 1890 contained so forlorn a contingent of Republicans. It was because the high-pressure policies of the party of constructive aims and centralizing tendencies had seemed to the country to merit a sharp check.

Democrats Under Judgment.

The election of 1892 merely sustained the decision of 1890. In 1894 it was the Democrats who were on trial, and the verdict went against them. Incidentally, the Republicans came in for the benefits. It may be observed that the Republicans when in power never find it very difficult to agree upon important things to do. The trouble is that they are always ready to do more than the country as a whole can bring itself to sustain. The Democrats on the other hand, while serving very valiantly as an opposition party, are seldom able to meet moderate expectations in the development of a programme of action when the country has intrusted them with power. With the election of 1892 they were accorded a complete opportunity. The majority in the House of Representatives which they had secured in the contest of 1890 did not subject them to any large measure of responsibility, for the reason that President Harrison and his Republican cabinet continued to control the executive administration, while the Senate also remained Republican by a slight preponderance. But the full swing of the pendulum was completed in 1892, when the Democrats not only secured the House of Representatives by a majority so large as to be unwieldy, but also achieved control of the Senate and placed President Cleveland in the White House.

Achievements and Delinquencies.

In the brief retrospect, some things may be found that reflect credit upon this period of Democratic ascendancy. In the special session of Congress the compulsory purchase of silver was repealed,—although a larger proportion of Republican than of Democratic members came to the support of President Cleveland's policy as laid down in his message. A purely Democratic measure was the repeal of the last lingering vestiges of federal control over elections. In our judgment the theoretical right of the national authority to control to the minutest degree every election of congressmen and presidential electors is unimpeachable. On the other hand it is also our judgment that the time-honored policy of leaving the regulation of all elections in the hands of the several states is wisest and best, and is the policy that promises the fairest results in the end. But it was not the silver question nor the question of federal control that the Democratic party had promised to deal with as the paramount issue. It had pledged its honor to give the country a tariff for revenue only. We will not review again the circumstances under which the existing tariff measure became a law. Those circumstances were of such a character that President Cleveland could not attach his signature to the completed bill. The discord that prevailed in Democratic ranks, and the scandals that attended the passage of the bill through Congress, when added to the severe business depression under which the whole country suffered, were quite enough to give assurance that the Democratic party would fare badly at the polls on November sixth.

Wholesome Results.

Blunders and misfortunes followed one another thick and fast. Organized labor to some extent declared that it bore a grudge against the Democratic administration on the ground of its policy in the great railroad strikes. The independent voters of the East had various reasons of their own for believing that the defeat of the Democrats would be salutary. So there arose a great tidal

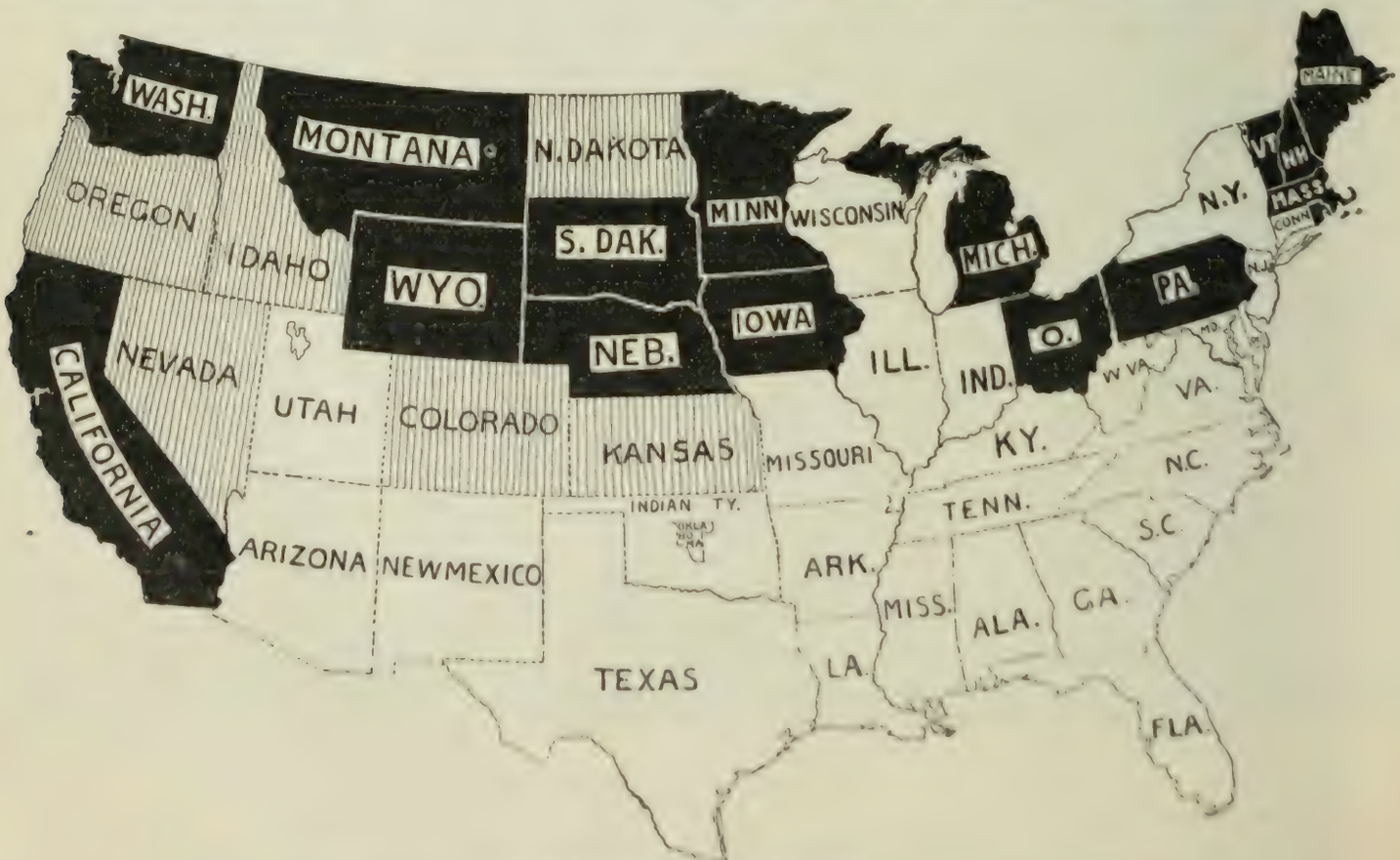
wave which swept the whole country, excepting only some portions of the South where the action and reaction of public opinion are never sensitively registered by means of the ballot box. The result as a whole is encouraging, because it has demonstrated in a hundred ways a revival of intelligent interest in politics, and a capacity on the part of the American people to recognize moral issues and to demand higher and better things in public life and affairs. And this clear verdict for purer politics has been expressed in such a manner that no one has mistaken it as merely the victory of one party over another. The effect will be to put both parties on their good behavior. The Republicans are not boastful, for they have learned by very recent experience that their use of power will be held to strict account.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

The closing session of the Fifty-third Congress will open on December 3, and the Congress will expire by limitation on the 4th of March. Many of the Democratic leaders, including Mr. Wilson, failed of reelection; but they will sit in the House during the approaching session. It is not possible to forecast intelligently the work which will be attempted. It is, however, understood that President Cleveland's forthcoming message will deal very prominently with the banking question, and that the President has determined to recommend some such changes in the system of bank-note issues as were proposed by the bankers of Baltimore and others at the annual meeting, held in Baltimore in October, of the American Bankers' Association.

The Banking Question.

At present, national banks are allowed to issue notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of the face or par value of United States bonds deposited by them with the Comptroller of the Currency as security for their circulation. Our best banking experts have long ago made it evident that under a good system of banking laws, with proper inspection, it would be wholly feasible to allow banks to issue notes on the general security of their assets, without the deposit of bonds or special guarantee funds. A small tax on banks for the purpose of an insurance and indemnity fund would amply protect the holders of the notes of such banks as might fail to meet their obligations. It is not unlikely that in the coming session of Congress there will be rather sharp lines drawn between three groups of men: First, those who wish to make the free coinage of silver the basis of new currency legislation; second, those who favor above all things some form of direct issue of Treasury notes, and third, those who prefer an elastic currency of bank notes under a system which will make expansion and contraction readily responsive to the varying demands of business. It is believed in some authoritative quarters that a perfectly safe system of bank issues could be devised under national legislation which would bring state banks into line with national banks, and which would in the course of a few years result in the retirement of our outstanding greenbacks and other forms of Treasury notes, and the substitution for them of a great volume of bank issues. The subject is one that is not easily comprehended in all its



THE POLITICAL MAP OF 1892.

(Black indicates Republican states, white Democratic states, and vertical lines Populist states.)

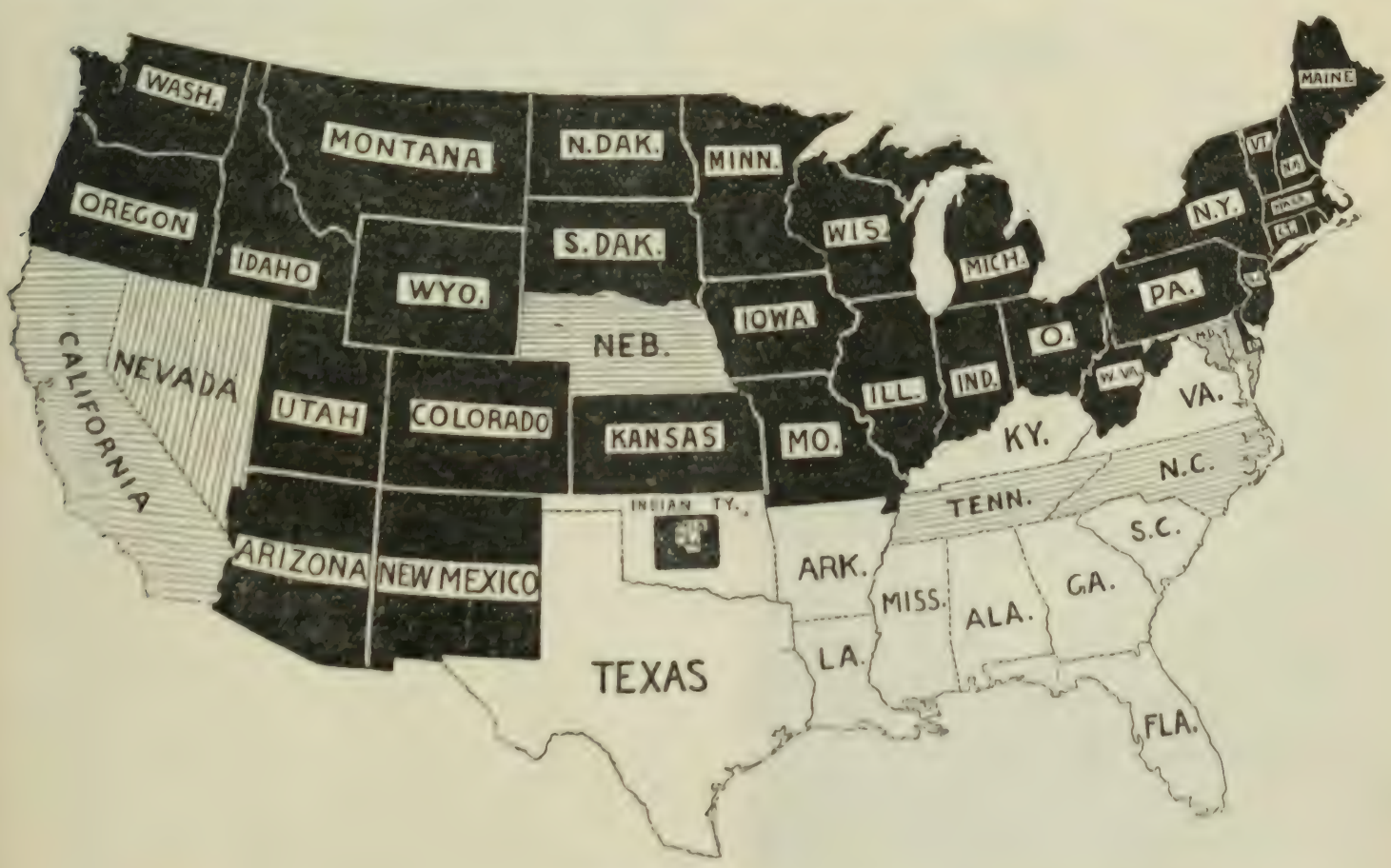


JAMES H. ECKELS.
Comptroller of the Currency.

bearings by those who have not given special study to monetary questions. Nevertheless its importance cannot well be overestimated.

An Increase of the National Debt.

The financial world was informed about November 10 that the government had determined to issue another public loan of $50,000,000 to tide over the period of insufficient revenue and to sustain the Treasury's gold reserve at a safe point. Inasmuch as the Democrats of the House of Representatives in the last session refused to concur with the Senate in giving full authority to the President to issue bonds for a brief period at his discretion in order to sustain the public credit, there is nothing to do but to fall back once more upon the old law of 1875, which was intended to hold up the hands of the administration in its temporary task of restoring specie payments. Under the terms of that law the Secretary of the Treasury can sell ten-year 5 per cent. bonds. The existing market would easily justify a 3 per cent. loan, but the Secretary must resort to the clumsy expedient of issuing 5 per cent. obligations and selling them at a high enough premium to produce a result equivalent to the borrowing of money at 3 per cent. In many quarters it has been thought that the government could have managed to pay its bills, uphold its credit and sustain the gold-paying basis of our monetary system without any further increase of the bonded debt. But President Cleveland preferred not to run the risk. If Congress had been sensible enough to give to the President a discretion which ought by all means to be placed in his hands, Mr. Cleveland could have sold

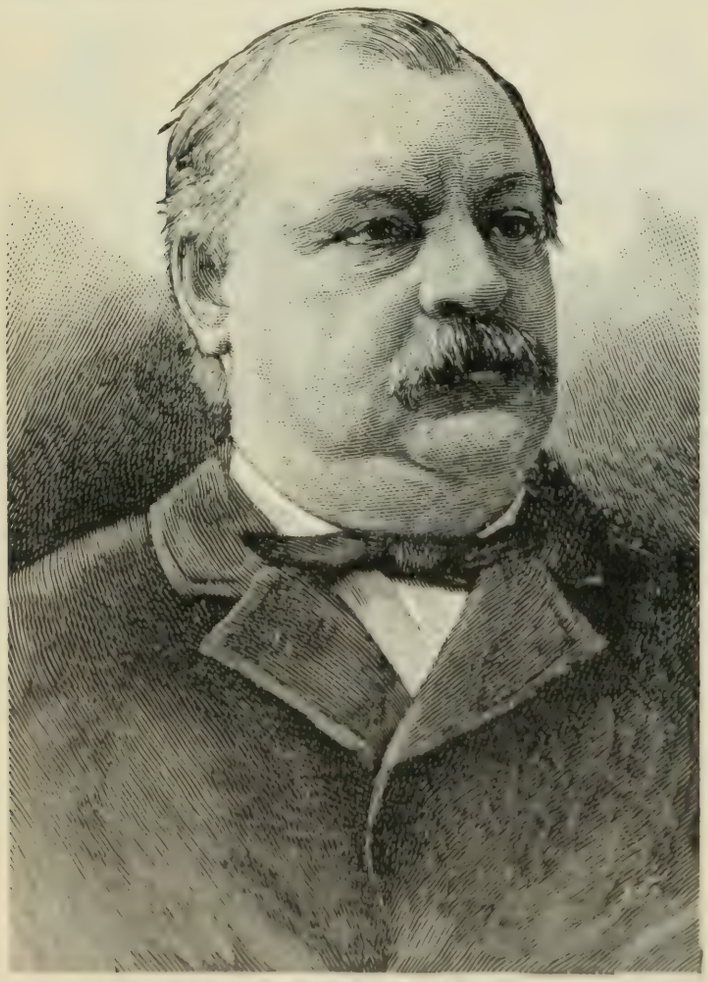


THE POLITICAL MAP OF 1894.
(Black indicates Republican states, white Democratic states and horizontal lines states where the result is mixed.)

three-year or five-year bonds instead of ten-year bonds, and the people of the United States would thus have saved several millions of dollars that they will now be compelled to pay out for interest upon money which they have had to borrow for ten years and which in all probability they will not need for more than two or three years at the furthest.

The Tariff Outlook.

It is urged in some high quarters of Democratic influence that, while their brief term of authority remains, the Democrats should make haste to enact a series of specific reforms in the tariff which they have just put into operation. These amendments would in the main take the form of separate bills adding various articles of raw material to the free list, and would deal particularly with sugar, coal and iron ore. It is argued that if this could be accomplished, the tariff would be left in a position which neither party could well alter for a period of years. The principal argument against such a reopening of tariff legislation lies in the sensitiveness of the long-suffering business community. Commerce and trade are shaping themselves to the new order of things, and do not want to be disturbed even in the slightest measure by further tariff changes. It is to be believed that Congress will respect this unanimous sentiment that pervades the business world, and will not attempt to alter the existing tariff except as regards a few typographical errors and other minor inadvertences.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The Position of President Cleveland.

The absolute silence of President Cleveland, and the comparatively limited part assumed in the campaign by prominent members of the administration, were topics of wide remark. Every effort was made by the managers of Mr. Hill's campaign in New York to secure some expression of interest from the President, but Mr. Cleveland maintained his sphinx-like reticence from beginning to end. His attitude has lifted him above the embroilments of party strife, and the two years and three months that remain of his term of office will afford him very great opportunities for usefulness. He has won golden opinions from the reformers by a recent order which enormously extends the sphere within which the civil-service law operates.

Progress of Civil Service Reform.

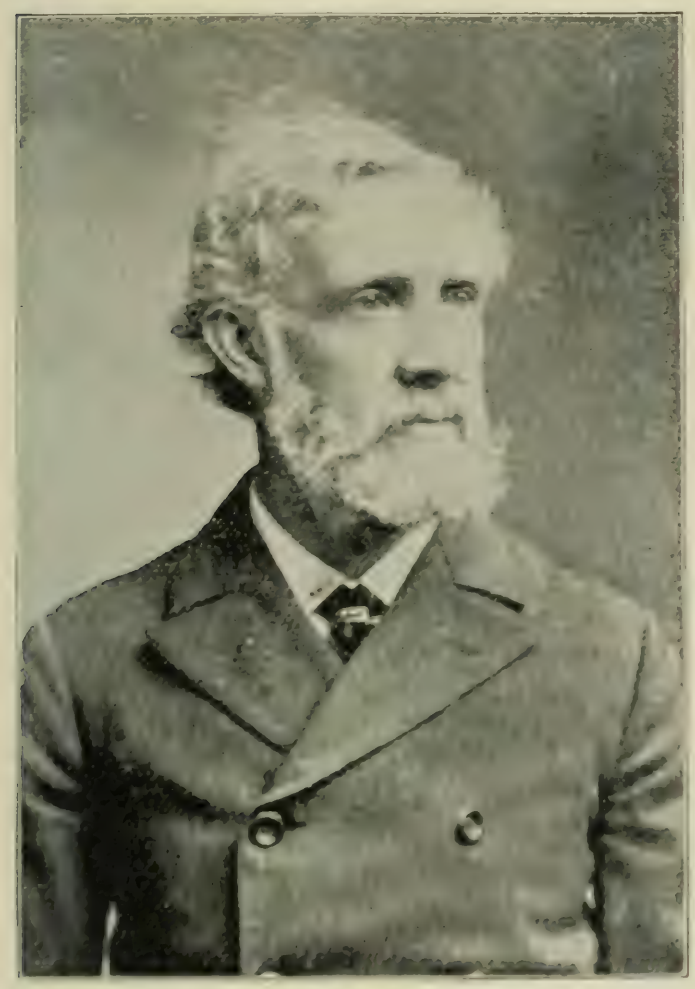
The preserves of the spoilsmen grow narrower from time to time, and the civil service reformers have never had better reason for encouragement and for renewed effort than they find in the existing situation. The election in New York is destined to result in the introduction of business-like methods into most of the departments of State administration, while the overwhelming defeat of Tammany in New York City means a complete reorganization of the whole municipal service in strict accordance with the merit system and the principles of a sound and economical municipal administration. In other parts of the country the elections have tended to promote the views of those who are sworn enemies of our pernicious American system of using public offices as private and party spoils. The public temper as displayed in this election will strengthen the hands of all workers for a sound public service.

The Defeat of Mr. Hill.

We present to our readers in a separate article a summarized account of the verdicts rendered and the matters determined upon by the voters of November 6, in the state and municipal as well as the Congressional contests. It is not necessary therefore in this department to deal in any methodical way with election statistics or results. But some passing observations will be in order. The state of New York was the centre of interest. The battle was waged against Senator Hill's candidacy for governor rather than in favor of Mr. Morton's. The result was a colossal defeat for the man whose boast it has been that he had never lost a political contest in which his own personal fortunes were at stake. Mr. Hill is a man of such unusual political ability, and above all of such steadfastness and concentration of aim, that it is quite too soon to pronounce funeral sermons over the grave of his political career. He has yet several years to serve in the United States Senate, and is deemed a young man. Nevertheless, so stunning a blow has been dealt him that it would seem impossible in a long time for him to regain either his personal prestige or his control over the machinery of the Democratic party in New York.

The Overthrow of Tammany.

In New York city the contest took the form of a union of all other elements of political life and citizenship against the dominance of Tammany Hall. The result was even more sweeping than the reformers had dared to anticipate. Tammany's overthrow is complete, in so far as a verdict at the polls can accomplish it. The election of a Republican legislature insures the enactment of legislation which will place the full power of removal in the hands of the new Mayor of New York. This will enable Col. Strong to turn out



JOHN W. GOFF, RECORDER-ELECT OF NEW YORK.

the corrupt and inefficient commissioners and department officials who are now in control of almost every feature of the municipal administration. The citizens' Committee of Seventy, who planned and led the campaign, have wisely determined to remain in active organization until the reforms for which they entered the arena of municipal politics have been practically achieved. They will support Mayor Strong at every point, and also lend their powerful aid to the further work of the Lexow committee and of Dr. Parkhurst's society in the cleansing of the Augean stables. A great work still lies before the Lexow committee, and it is to be hoped most earnestly that the investigation will continue with undiminished thoroughness and energy until every corrupt department of the government of New York City shall have been exposed as completely as the police department. The defeat of Tammany at the polls does not make any less imperative the duty of ferreting out and exposing the crime that has prevailed in official quarters. No compromise with the discredited past can safely be considered for a moment by the new Mayor. A clean sweep is demanded, and nothing short of it will satisfy the public conscience.

New York's Constitution.

The success at the polls of New York's revised state constitution will mean much for municipal purity and public morality. The provision for separate municipal elections is in itself a safeguard of the highest importance. The prohibition of gambling and race-track pool-selling must certainly affect profoundly the life and character of the great communities of the state, not to mention its stimulating influence upon legislation in other parts of the country. The dimensions of race-track gambling in the vicinity of New York had become so enormous that the figures would seem to those unacquainted with the facts to be simply incredible. Legitimate turf interests need not suffer, and every honest and manly recreation will be a great gainer as a result of this splendid verdict of the people of New York in favor of morality.

A "Greater New York" and Municipal Transit.

New York City (by a large majority), Brooklyn (by a small one), and most of the other areas concerned with the proposition, voted in favor of metropolitan amalgamation and a so-called Greater New York. The details of union will have to be worked out with much patient discussion and will unquestionably involve controversy at almost every point. The subject will therefore claim the attention of the people whom it affects, for a considerable period yet to come. The other local proposition, namely, the construction under municipal ownership and with municipal credit of a rapid transit system for New York City, was decisively indorsed. The commissioners named in the legislative measure are therefore entering at once upon their stupendous undertaking. The preliminary questions as to the best route and the best engineering plans will tax the wisdom of the committee to the utmost. It is plain to see that from the election of November 6, 1894, there must date for the city of New York a new era of municipal reform, development and aggrandizement.

On the Other Coast.

In San Francisco Mr. Adolph Sutro was the winning candidate for Mayor, a number of tickets being in the field. Mr. Sutro represented an independent people's movement which grew out of purely local and special issues. His contest was fought upon the basis of opposition to monopoly railway interests, which were also dominating street railway management. Thus one non-partisan movement defeated another, and regular parties were consigned to the rear. Few Californians have had a more interesting and picturesque career than Mr. Sutro, who made a great

fortune out of his Comstock tunnel, and has added to it by his enormous investments in San Francisco real-estate. He is a local benefactor to whose generosity San Francisco is indebted for parks, public baths, and other permanent contributions to the health and pleasure of the citizens. His achievements are narrated elsewhere in this number. While the Republicans of California were generally successful in the congressional contests and also easily secured the legislature, their candidate for governor was defeated. Mr. Budd, whose picture was published last month in the REVIEW, won the governorship on purely state issues. Thus, in the great commonwealth of the Pacific coast, as in New York, there has been a remarkable disposition to vote independently and to consider actual issues rather than party shibboleths.

How the Populists Fared.

A combination of favoring circumstances gave the governorship of Nebraska to a member of the Populist party; but Judge Holcomb is hardly a typical Populist, and he was supported to a great extent both by Democrats and



JUDGE SILAS A. HOLCOMB,
Gov.-Elect of Nebraska

Republicans. The Republicans carried the legislature and were in general successful. Mr. Bryan will not go to the Senate. In Kansas and Colorado the Populists suffered sweeping reverses and the Republicans are once more restored to power. Governors Waite and Lewelling are relegated to private life. The Populists of Minnesota developed a surprising strength, but they would seem to have derived it largely from former Democratic voters, inasmuch as the campaign—which was fought chiefly upon money questions—resulted in the re-election of Governor Nelson by a tremendous majority, and Republican success at every point.

The War in China.

Soon after the reports had gained currency of England's failure to secure an agreement among the European powers for the purpose of intervening in the war between Japan and China, it was reported from Washington that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham had definitely concluded to offer the mediatory services of the United States. It has seemed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from the very inception of this Oriental contest that it was manifestly the duty of the United States, as a long-time friend and disinterested neighbor, to attempt to restore harmony. England, France and Russia are themselves Asiatic powers with interests, claims, ambitions and rivalries so numerous and so momentous that they are totally disqualified for any unselfish share in a task of intervention. Conquest and encroachment are the motives of all three of these powers. The United States on the other hand has no interests or entanglements. At the very moment when Great Britain, at the instance of China, was asking Europe and the United States to join her in undertaking to settle the Oriental quarrel, she was dispatching additional war vessels to the Chinese coast, and was preparing, according to all accounts, to seize and appropriate the island of Chusan, off Shanghai. Her proposed intervention looked altogether too much like an attempt to interfere with Japan's well-earned right to deal directly with the Chinese government. The Japanese, as we go to press, are on the point of complete victory at the great Chinese stronghold of Port Arthur, and China is completely demoralized. China's appeal to Europe through England was an attempt to dodge the disagreeable but proper and necessary appeal directly to Japan.

The Position of the United States.

So far as either China or Japan has ever formed friendships with any other governments, the United States has occupied the first place; and there can hardly be said to have been any second place. And it happens also that Corea, the hermit nation, trusts the United States alone of all the occidental powers. It would seem, therefore, that if one government can be said ever to have a duty to perform toward others, it was the duty of the United States to offer its services in a kindly attempt to restore peace between Japan and China, and to aid in the adjustment of Corea's disordered affairs. It is greatly to be hoped, therefore, that President Cleveland may be able to signalize his administration by the accomplishment of a successful mediation in a quarrel that threatens to shake Asia to its very foundations. China, of course, is eager for any outstretched hand. But Japan knows her own mind, and must be permitted to act upon her own judgment.

International Arbitration.

It is to be remembered that President Cleveland already has on hand a delicate piece of work as arbitrator in a South American boundary dispute. The position which this country holds in respect to the arbitration of differences between nations has come to be a commanding one. The list of disputes on our own account that have been peaceably solved by tribunals of arbitration is surprisingly long, and in addition to this our government has had a part in the arbitration of a considerable number of disputes between other nations. It would be a marked triumph for the principle of arbitration, and a striking illustration, moreover, of the growing influence of the United States, if our government should at last secure a righteous settlement of the grave boundary dispute now pending between the republic of Venezuela and Great Britain, and should be able to bring it to the judgment of a disinterested umpire or a regularly constituted council of arbitration.

England's Encroachments in Venezuela.

But a state of affairs exists in that portion of the American hemisphere that it is high time every American citizen should understand. The encroachments of Great Britain upon Venzuelan territory have been progressing steadily for more than fifty years. Furthermore, the Republic of Venezuela has asked Great Britain probably not fewer than a hundred times since 1840 to submit the boundary differences to arbitration. As if conscious of the flimsiness and weakness of her claims, Great Britain has constantly refused to arbitrate. Again and again the United States government, with delicacy and tact, has offered to adjudge the relative merits of the rival claims. Venezuela has been willing; Great Britain has refused. Most of the Spanish speaking republics, from Mexico to the Argentine Confederation, have at one time or another made their representations to Great Britain in favor of a reasonable and peaceful settlement of this standing scandal and international disgrace; and Great Britain has refused them all. If there were any consistency whatsoever in England's claim, the grounds for moral indignation against her might not be so great. But England has now occupied and fortified a vast region which only a few years ago, during the pendency of this very dispute, she freely admitted to be Venezuelan territory beyond any question. The simple fact is, so far as we can understand, that England has not the shadow of a lawful claim to any territory west of the Essequibo river. She has gradually stolen the coast line as far as the Orinoco, and has set up a claim to vast and rich interior regions, which ten years ago she admitted to belong to Venezuela.

A Record of Amazing Audacity.

A renewed attempt on the part of Venezuela to secure some agreement on a boundary line in 1886, resulted in claims on the part of Lord Rosebery, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, which went so far beyond the utmost limits England had ever claimed before, that Venezuela was compelled to break off diplomatic relations. In 1890, however, another approach was made, and Lord Salisbury informed Venezuela that he would be willing to compromise on a boundary line which, in its turn, encroached very much further upon Venezuelan territory than Lord Rosebery's audacity had carried him in 1886. Finally, Venezuela's confidential agent in London made a last attempt in 1893 to reach some basis of settlement with Lord Rosebery, again restored to office; and this enterprising statesman, after that discipline of delay to which England usually subjects the representatives of minor powers before answering their requests, magnanimously proposed a settlement on the basis of a boundary line which not only kept intact Lord Rosebery's own encroachments of 1886, and those added ones of Lord Salisbury's in 1890, but made still further large increases of England's claim! Thus Lord Rosebery has put himself in the position of asserting that what he admitted in 1886 that Venezuela might justly claim as her own, has, by virtue of the British policy of refusing to come to terms, been lost to Venezuela and gained by England in the lapse of seven or eight years. At the present rate, Great Britain will within a decade or two be demanding the whole Orinoco valley.

A Mysterious Growth of Territory.

The latest edition of the "Statesman's Year Book," which is virtually official so far as English claims are concerned, declares that British Guiana extends from 8 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude to 6 degrees 45 minutes, and from 56 degrees 15 minutes west longitude to 61 degrees 50 minutes. Our accompanying map will show the territory now actually occupied by Great Britain as compared with that which Venezuela would be disposed to concede. Lord Rosebery's latest proposal, as we understand it, is a compromise on the basis of England's taking a still further slice



THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

of Venezuelan territory not heretofore claimed as British. Comparing the present official bounds of British Guiana with those claimed only a few years ago, it is interesting to note the fact that the English Cyclopedia of Geography, which is a standard work and which does not scruple to sustain all English claims, was content only a few years ago to inform the world that British Guiana contained 50,000 square miles. Nobody has ceded England any further territory in that region; yet 109,000 square miles is the existing area, according to all the latest British statistical works.

What Should the United States Do?

Unfortunately, Venezuela is weak and defenseless. But England's aggressions in South America, and her refusal even to consider arbitration of boundary claims, constitute both an insult and a menace to every autonomous government in the Western Hemisphere. The least permissible penalty should be the full restoration to Venezuela of every foot of territory west of the Essequibo river. Not one of the dozen different boundary lines proposed by Great Britain since 1840 should any longer be considered for an instant. Moreover, the United States, Mexico and the South American republics, having declared themselves upon this question at different times, and having met England's disdainful refusal to arbitrate a question that belongs to the Western Hemisphere, should appoint a joint commission on their own account to investigate Venezuela's claims, should agree upon a just settlement of the true historical boundary line, and should thereupon give notice to Great Britain that they would jointly sustain Venezuela's claim to the territory on her side of a boundary thus determined. Any hesitation on the part of Great Britain to accept such a verdict, in view of her countless refusals to arbitrate, should be followed by the further agreement among the autonomous states of North and South America that England's conduct had justified total forfeiture of all her claims whatsoever on the South American coast, and that they would jointly sustain Venezuela in the occupancy of what is now properly known as British Guiana.

Pertinence of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine is recognized by all Americans as a part of the public law that they are in honor and in patriotism bound to sustain. That doctrine holds that the United States cannot tolerate European encroachments upon the soil of American republics which have thrown off their old-world allegiance. When this doctrine was declared in set terms seventy years ago it was with the heartiest concurrence and approval of Great Britain. At that time there existed an Alliance of continental monarchs, who were proposing to assist Spain in the recovery of her revolted South American colonies, with a view to apportioning them and forever holding them in bondage to Europe. It happened that England's interests were at that time adverse to those of the Alliance; and America's announcement of the Monroe doctrine, sustained by England, saved the South American republics and formed a brilliant episode in our national history. When this country was distracted with civil war, France and Austria thought to set at naught the Monroe doctrine by subjecting Mexico to the rule of an Austrian prince. Having settled our own differences, we proceeded to reassert old principles in a manner which made its due impression and which saved Mexico as a self-governing republic. There is only one government, at present, which is showing any disposition to play fast and loose with the principles of the Monroe doctrine; and that is the very government which seconded President Monroe and John Quincy Adams in their famous assertion of the claims of the new world. We are assured that England has no desire to quarrel with the United States; and nothing in the world is farther from our intentions or wishes than a quarrel with our excellent kinsmen. But our tolerance and good nature ought not to make us forget justice and duty. If these scandalous British encroachments had affected our own territory, our resentment would have been quick and conclusive. But we are also under obligations to exert ourselves in behalf of a sister American republic, when in her feebleness she suffers from insolent and unscrupulous European aggression. Fortunately Venezuela has now secured an eloquent and able advocate in the Honorable William L. Scruggs, a Southern diplomat and jurist, who was recently minister of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela, and who has made an exhaustive study of every legal and historical phase of the boundary question.

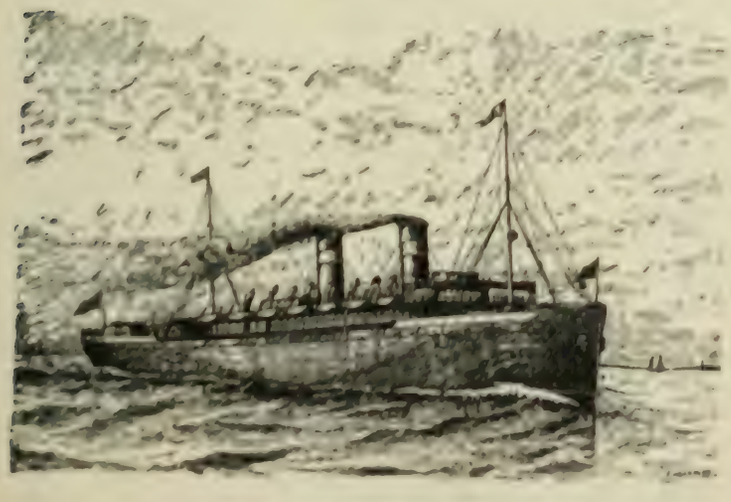
Reason for a Pan-American Congress.

If there was ever a sound reason for the convening of a pan-American congress, there exists a reason to-day in the circumstances of this dispute between an American republic and a great European power which is coolly annexing American territory and fortifying each new strip of stolen ground. It is time for the American republics to inform England that America is neither Turkestan nor India; and that the methods by which Russia and England are gradually appropriating the whole of Asia will not be tolerated on this side of the Atlantic. Nor is America in the stage of original discovery and colonization. England, France and Germany may carve up Africa to suit themselves, and the United States will give itself small concern. But England's habit of conquest and of disregard for the rights and claims of feeble folk who cannot protect themselves must eliminate the Western Hemisphere from its future field of operations.

England's Menacing Attitude.

England is the head centre to-day of appeals for the reduction of standing armaments and of glowing arguments for a golden reign of peace between the nations. But England goes steadily on increasing her navy, on the doctrine that sea-power is the most effectual form of

military force; and England continues to multiply her coaling stations and fortified posts throughout the whole world. Viewed locally, it is true that the rivalries and feuds of the continental European powers seem the causes most likely to provoke war. But viewed from the broad world standard, it might fairly be claimed that the insatiate commercial greed and the colonial ambition of England are the factors which most seriously threaten the peace and quietude of mankind. One thing the whole world knows, and that is that there is no principle in the political organization of the British Empire which places any check upon the imperial policy of encroaching always and everywhere just as far as circumstances make it seem safe to go. Our government may be wrong in the opinion, but it firmly believes that nothing but a wholesome respect for the power of the United States ever leads England to consent to arbitration with us. We are always ready to arbitrate disputes with the most insignificant powers. England contemptuously refuses to arbitrate a boundary dispute with Venezuela, but would not dare to refuse contemptuously to arbitrate a boundary dispute with the United States. These are plain statements, and they are not particularly complimentary to the political principles and methods of Great Britain. But they happen to be the truth. It is time that our government should maintain a more rigorous attitude in its assertion, as regards Great Britain, of the Monroe doctrine and all that it implies. There is very little in the conduct and attitude of other nations that makes it necessary for the United States to develop its new navy. But there is much in the attitude of England which lends desirability to our recent policy of naval construction. It is not that we wish to be in position to assume an aggressive front. It is only that America has an instinctive feeling,—born of early experience perhaps,—that Great Britain could not resist the temptation to take advantage of us if we were wholly without ships. It is a pity that England should possess such a reputation; but she has managed to earn it, and this opinion is entertained by every power, great and small, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.



THE NEW STEAMSHIP "ST. LOUIS."

The Launch of the "St. Louis."

The launching of the steamship *St. Louis* at the Philadelphia shipyards of the Messrs. Cramp was a domestic event of wide public interest. The *St. Louis* is the first large transatlantic liner of modern type to be built in the United States. She belongs to the American line, whose English-built, record-breaking steamships, the *New York* and the *Paris*, were admitted to American registry by special act of Congress on the condition that the company should proceed to build in the United States two additional vessels of similar importance. The agreement has been kept in good faith by the American line, and the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* bid fair to surpass in various other respects, if not in speed, all the famous passenger steamers now afloat. The launching ceremonies were of a brilliant character, President Cleveland and members of the cabinet being present, and Mrs. Cleveland graciously consenting to christen the new ship. There are a few topics that the great majority of progressive Americans agree about; and one of these is the propriety of the gradual increase of our new navy, while another is the desirability of promoting the revival of the American merchant marine and the development of modern shipbuilding on our sea coasts.



(Bell, photographer.)

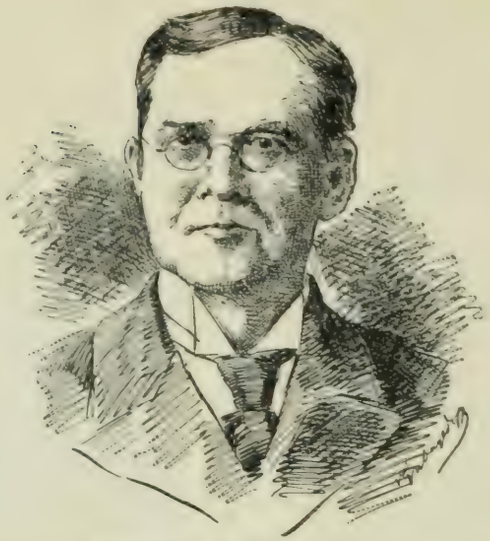
MRS. CLEVELAND, FROM A NEW PHOTOGRAPH.

Report on the Chicago Strikes.

The report of the United States Strike Commission, which was made public November 14, is a very remarkable document. Our readers will remember that on the 26th of July, under the provisions of a statute which vests such discretionary authority in him, the President of the United States appointed (in addition to the Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who was *ex officio* chairman) Mr. John D. Kernan, of Utica,



Carroll D. Wright.



Nicholas E. Worthington.



John D. Kernan.

THE UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMISSIONERS, WHO INVESTIGATED THE CHICAGO TROUBLES.

N. Y., and Mr. Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., as a commission upon the great railway strike at Chicago and all matters essentially related to it. The Commissioners began their sessions at Chicago in the middle of August, and heard a large amount of evidence. The report is in the nature of a critical review of the whole controversy. It contains numerous suggestions and reflections upon the latest phases of capitalism and trades-unionism, and upon remedies for industrial disputes. The report has been hailed with delight by labor organizations throughout the country. It treats the American Railway Union with the utmost consideration, while the Pullman Company's methods and conduct are subjected to a cold, searching analysis which amounts in actual effect to the severest criticism that has ever been passed upon them. Nothing that Mr. Debs and the advocates of the strike ever claimed or argued amounted to half so relentless an indictment of the Pullman Company as this official document contains; nor is the condemnation of the part played by the Pullman Company lightened by any word or extenuation.

Locating the Heavy Villain.

The report does not seek to make dramatic effects, yet is prepared in a manner which suggests the author's ability to construct a story or a play with a good old-fashioned plot. The heavy villain in this drama is the General Managers' Association. It is not the lawlessness of the Railway Union, formed in 1892 that fixes the attention of President Cleveland's Commissioners, but rather the usurpations, subterfuges, illegalities and tyrannous conduct of the General Managers' Association, formed in 1886. For purposes of fixing wages, fighting strikes and regulating other matters affecting employes, the Managers' Association has, according to this report, consolidated twenty-four railway lines centering in Chicago, and it presents an aggregation of corporate interests in the presence of which Mr. Debs' quondam union of railway employes seems almost insignificant. It is not for us to say whose hand prepared the document which the Commissioners present as their joint and unanimous work, but it bears marks from beginning to end of the unusual knowledge, as to conditions of labor and employment, which its distinguished chairman, Colonel Wright, has attained through many years of study and investigation. The Commissioners have been met with a deluge of newspaper attacks, and have even been accused of allowing Mr. Debs himself to write their report. We have as yet read only the report, and have had no opportunity to examine the mass of testimony which will accompany it when it is published in its ultimate form. We must, therefore, abstain either from indorsement or dissent, and meanwhile must urge upon all our readers who are interested in these matters to read the Commissioners' findings for themselves and to ponder each paragraph. Whether one likes the document or not, it is weighty and it is destined to exert a lasting influence. Most of its suggestions and recommendations are general rather than specific. An exception is its advocacy of the creation of a permanent strike commission, exercising a large range of authority in times of railway strikes and boycotts, and constituted in a manner analogous to the Interstate Railway Commission.

A Chicago Conference on Strikes.

The appearance of this report of the Strike Commission lent a special timeliness and interest to the important conference on remedies for strikes and industrial disputes, which was held in Chicago in November under the auspices of the Civic Federation. Colonel Wright was present and made an important address in which he brought out very strongly his doctrine of the value of investigation and publicity. He has long adhered to the view that in these matters public facilities for mediation and arbitration, together with opportunities for a prompt report upon pending difficulties, may avail to shape public opinion so decisively as to compel disputants to allow their differences to be

harmonized in a reasonable and peaceful manner. The conference was productive of much valuable discussion, and will doubtless result in promoting State and national action in the interest of industrial conciliation.

Russia's Imperial Masters.

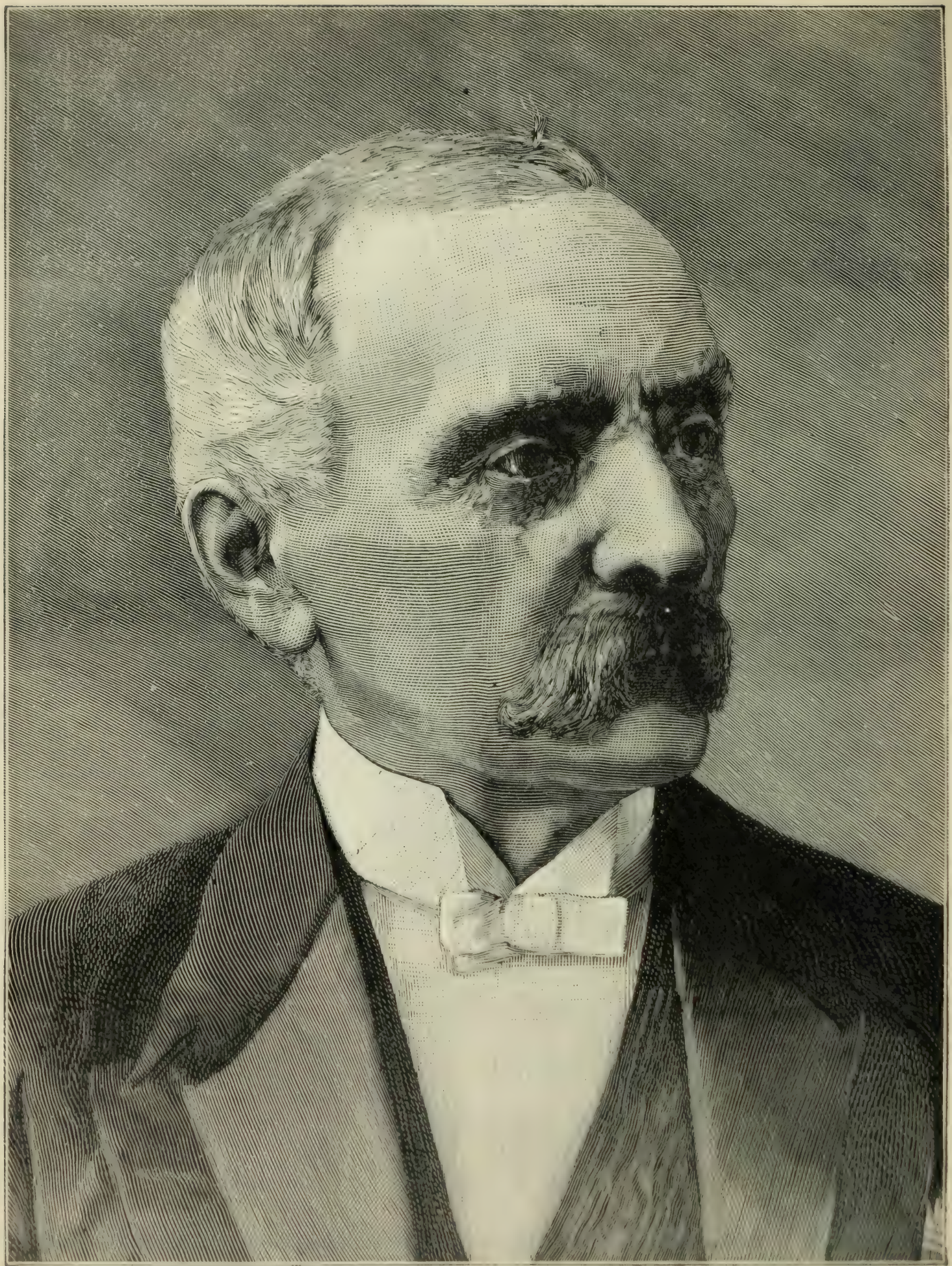
The death of the Czar, which was imminent when our last number went to press, actually occurred upon the first day of November. The stately funeral ceremonies were observed somewhat more than two weeks later, and the funeral was attended by dignitaries of high rank from all parts of Europe. The new Czar, Nicholas II, has entered upon his well-nigh crushing responsibilities with an evident wish to conciliate and to appease. The mature lines of his character have yet to form themselves under the dominating influence of his responsibilities. It may be assumed that he will make no rash departures of policy, but will for the present endeavor to carry out his father's aims and plans. Elsewhere we publish a tribute to the late Czar from the pen of Mr. Stead, who had long been that potentate's most ardent journalistic defender and admirer. With Mr. Stead's persistent declaration that the Emperor Alexander was a peacemaker rather than a peace disturber, other Englishmen came at last to agree. Perhaps it does not much concern us whether the late Czar's disinclination for war was a matter of high principle, or a part of his indolent and unadventurous temperament. Physical timidity and an ever-present, horriable dread of assassination were commonly attributed to him. From the domestic point of view, his thirteen years' reign was one of reaction and great harshness. It will be remembered in history as a time of frightful persecution and spoliation of the Jews, and of wicked proscriptions against the pious and harmless Stundists. It will be noted for its attacks upon the constitutional liberties of Finland; for its constant and abominable intrigues in Bulgaria; for its aggravation of the evils of the system of Siberian banishment and penal labor; for its arbitrary treatment of political suspects against whom no conclusive evidence existed, and in general for its abandonment of those principles of national progress which the Czar's father had espoused and had begun to work out in a policy of constitutional reform when he met death by violence.



THE NEW CZAR, NICHOLAS II.

A New Chancellor in Germany.

It is a curious, although apparently an accidental coincidence, that almost at the very moment when the sceptre was passing from the hands of the late Czar to the inexperienced grasp of his son, the Emperor of Germany should have suddenly changed his Chancellor, substi-



PRINCE HOHENLOHE, THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

From a photograph by Van Bosch, Strasburg.

tuting for Count Caprivi,—who has administered the affairs of the Empire since the fall of Bismarck with considerable tact and success,—Prince Hohenlohe, the veteran and aged administrator of Elsass-Lothringen. The change, however, is rather of domestic than of international importance. The story of the fall of Caprivi is somewhat involved, but it would appear that he and Count Eulenberg, the Prussian Prime Minister, differed seriously on the subject of repressive measures against the Socialists. Count Caprivi was for leniency, while Count Eulenberg was for repressive measures. The Emperor appears to have desired that the two offices of Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Prime Minister should be united in one person. To this Caprivi objected, but he succeeded in gaining the support of the Emperor in the immediate question at issue between him and Count Eulenberg. The Emperor, however, received a deputation of penitent agrarians, introduced by Count Eulenberg, who expressed themselves so strongly in favor of repressive legislation that Caprivi considered he had better resign. The Emperor induced him to withdraw his resignation, and, in order to emphasize the fact that he still enjoyed the Imperial confidence, an article appeared in his organ, the *Cologne Gazette*, which offended Count Eulenberg mightily, and he resigned. The Emperor endeavored to patch up the difference by trying to induce Caprivi to make some kind of amend to his Prussian colleague. Caprivi refused, and seeing no way out of the imbroglio he handed in his resignation, and Prince Hohenlohe was appointed Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Prime Minister. The appointment is generally approved, and it is understood that things will go on pretty much as they have been doing. As a Berlin wit said, "There are only two men overboard — the ship keeps on its course." But if Germany should act upon the suggestion of one contributor who advocates the restitution to France of the French-speaking strip of Alsace-Lorraine, this Chancellorship of Hohenlohe might prove a more illustrious one than Bismarck's.

The Death of the "Little Englanders."

In view of the complications which may arise at any moment, it is interesting to note what Lord Rosebery was able to say at Sheffield some weeks ago as to the position of his own country. In his controversy with France he rejoiced that he not only had the testimony of a good conscience, but also the consciousness of having behind him the unanimous sentiment of a strong and united nation. The conclusion of Lord Rosebery's speech at Sheffield is quoted by his supporters as an evidence that he is capable of speaking with dignity and decision when the occasion demands it:

A weak Government means a weak nation behind it, and a Government cannot be strong unless the nation in questions of policy is united. I believe that this country is united and determined in questions of foreign policy to a degree which has never been known before. [Cheers.] I believe that the party of a small England, of a shrunken England, of a degraded England, of a neutral England, of a submissive England, has died. [Loud and continued cheers.] Do not believe that the party that supports the Empire is limited to those who wear black coats, or to those who pay the higher duties under Sir William Harcourt's scheme. [Cheers and laughter.] The democracy are just as vitally interested as any other portion of the State—if only for the purpose of commerce—in the maintenance of the name and of the honor of Great Britain. As you have admitted larger and larger numbers of your fellow-countrymen to the suffrage, they each of them feel that their personal name and honor is now implicated in the name and honor of the Empire. [Hear, hear.] We have an animating memory in connection with that fact. To-night is St. Crispin's night, the night of the most memorable achievement in the annals of England told by the greatest of Englishmen The records of Agincourt have not yet died away. In the memorable speech which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Henry IV, that great King says that as long as that day will be celebrated their fame will be remembered. It is nearly five centuries since that great day, but even after that lapse of time it is not an ill thing for us to remember the stuff from which we are descended—[Cheers, and "Hear, hear"]—to remember the deeds of which our forefathers were capable, and to determine once for all that we in our generation will not fall short of that memory and that ideal, and that we in our time will maintain untarnished the Empire that they have made and handed down. [Loud cheers.]

All of which is robust and fine, but rather too aggressive and blustering. It is the kind of talk that neutralizes everything that British peace-loving enthusiasts say about the desirability of reduced armaments on the Continent.

The Cabinet and the Chinese Squadron.

In October there was some excitement owing to the sudden calling of a Cabinet Council immediately after Sir William Harcourt had left England for Italy. Lord Rosebery at Sheffield belittled its significance. It was summoned, the public was informed, to sanction the strengthening of the British fleet in Chinese waters. Two armed cruisers and some smaller craft were dispatched, but no orders were issued for the reinforcement of the military garrison at Hong Kong. It is evident that the Government was uneasy at the prospect of the anarchy which might ensue if the Chinese dynasty were to topple over under the blows of the Japanese. The public, however, still suspects that more business was transacted at the Cabinet Council than the mere ordering of two or three warships to the Gulf of Pechili. One item of negative information Lord Rosebery imparted. The question of diplomatic intervention between China and Japan was not discussed at the Cabinet, because the Cabinet dispersed before the news reached England that such an intervention was desired.

Lord Rosebery Flings Down the Gauntlet.

If Lord Rosebery spoke with dignity as the representative of the nation at Sheffield, he spoke with equal acceptance as the leader of the Liberal party on domestic affairs at Bradford. Addressing a crowded meeting of Liberals, Lord Rosebery proclaimed the policy of the Government in relation to the House of Lords. The speech was honest, earnest, and eloquent, seasoned with Lord Rosebery's mordant humor. The whole of the speech was devoted to the House of Lords. At Birmingham



THE PIVOT OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS OF NOV. 22, 1894.

Fifty thousand school children in London go to school habitually hungry. But the School Board is concerned chiefly over theological issues. "If it were possible to confront every citizen with the spectacle of these 'puny, pale-faced, scantily fed and badly shod, these small and feeble folk, sitting damp and chill on the school benches' there would be no need for further argument or appeal. If the comfortable and well fed citizen could but feel for one single day what each of the 81,000 scholars feels who come to school in want of food, it would not be with discussions of abstract theology that the time of the Board would be occupied. If we could but get the thin and pale faced hungry child to the front, the 'Stingy Stepmother' would disappear, snowed under, to use an expressive American phrase, by the ballot papers of an indignant electorate."—From a London campaign argument for the Progressive School Board candidates, entitled "The Story of a Stingy Stepmother."

Lord Rosebery had appealed to the country to furnish him with a policy; but at Bradford he found it necessary to lay down a policy of his own. As was expected, there is to be no wild running-amuck against the House of Lords, no cry for the abolition of the Second Chamber, or of the veto on legislation. The policy which Lord Rosebery defined was much more in accordance with the possibilities of the situation. Early in the next session, Sir William Harcourt will introduce a resolution declaring in clear and unmistakable terms that the House of Commons, in partnership with the House of Lords, is unmistakably the predominant partner. That resolution, of course, will be carried, and equally, of course, will have no legislative value against the ten-to-one majority in the House of Lords. Its only advantage will be to clearly challenge the opposition to try the issue at the general election, which may now be regarded as fixed for next autumn. Lord Rosebery says that he hopes to pass some if not much useful legislation before the dissolution, but that the time has come or nearly come for an appeal to the country as to whether it is willing to abide contentedly by the unbiased, patriarchal and mellowed wisdom of the House of Lords. The following peroration is not unworthy of the best traditions of English eloquence:

> In this great contest there lie behind you to inspire you all the great reforms, all the great aspirations, and all the great measures on which you have set your hearts. Before you lie all the forces of prejudice and privilege; before you lie the sullen ramparts behind which are concealed the enemies you long to fight and so long have fought. And I would ask you if you are prepared to go into this fight, and fight it as your old Puritan forefathers fought—[loud cheers]—if you are prepared to fight with their stubborn, persistent, indomitable will, to fight as they fought in Yorkshire, as those old Ironsides fought in Yorkshire, never knowing when they were beaten—[cheers]—and determined not to be beaten; to fight, as they would have said themselves, not with the arm of the flesh but with the arm of the spirit, to fight by the means of educating your fellow-men not as to the object—for in that I maintain you are clear already—but as to the proper means for attaining that object. If you believe that we of the Government are in earnest in this matter, and capable of dealing with this matter, you will give us your support. [Cheers.] We fling down the gauntlet; it is for you to back us up.

Lord Salisbury Takes It Up.

If Englishmen have reason to be proud of the manner in which Lord Rosebery has faced the issue before the country, they have not less reason to congratulate themselves upon the capacity and courage with which Lord Salisbury has responded to the appeal. At Edinburgh the Conservative leader in a speech which was characterized by many of the qualities which have deservedly made him one of the most respected of English statesmen, and made the most of the fact that the House of Lords in its recent votes has done nothing more than to sustain the majority of English and Scotch members against the casting vote of the members from the South and West of Ireland. This is evidently to be the keynote of the Conservative campaign. Is the House of Lords to be swept away for the purpose of enabling England and Scotland to abase themselves before the South and West of Ireland? That phrase in various forms he repeated again and again, and it will no doubt form the staple of Conservative oratory for the next twelve months. It will be the constant refrain of all Conservative speeches, and the Conservative classes will be exhorted to rally to the defense of the House of Lords and to close up their ranks in order to save society. The propertied classes, or, as Lord Salisbury phrases it, "all men who have received something from the accumulated industry or civilization of their forefathers," are exhorted to defend the House of Lords in order to save first, the religious institutions of the country; secondly, the security of contract, and thirdly, the sanctity of property. Not that the Conservative party, which a few years ago passed Free Education, will oppose Socialism out-and-out. That kind of Socialism which is the use of the machinery of the state for the purpose of achieving objects in which the community in general is interested is taken under Lord Salisbury's special patronage. Lord Salisbury concludes his speech by declaring "that a Second Chamber is necessary to control the decision of the representative assembly, unless we are prepared to sacrifice all those institutions by which religion is maintained and civilization is rendered precious to those who enjoy it."

What Will Lord Salisbury Do?

There is at least an even chance that Lord Salisbury will have a majority. In that case, Lord Salisbury will be in a very strong position, stronger indeed than that of any Tory prime minister of our time. His excessive strength will indeed be his chief weakness, for his followers will naturally argue that at last having been firmly seated in the saddle they should be allowed to ride in the direction of their hearts' desire. That is to say, they are almost certain to do two things, first, to attempt to redistribute local taxation so as to relieve the landlords from their present burden, and secondly, to reopen the great compromise of the Education act by subsidizing denominational schools from the rates. It was this prospect which gave so much significance to the contest which has been raging in London over the School Board Election. Both sides regard the fight as a preliminary skirmish, the result of which will indicate whether or not the voters are prepared to acquiesce in quartering the denominational schools upon the rates. Before this number appears the contest will have been decided. It can hardly fail to have an influence far beyond the area of the metropolis. The picture on the opposite page illustrates one phase of the campaign.

What Will Be the Issue of the Fight?

It is difficult to conceive how the great constitutional issue could have been placed before England more clearly or more worthily than it has been done by Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury. While that struggle lasts nothing else can be done. It postpones all proposals for legislation for the advantage and the elevation of

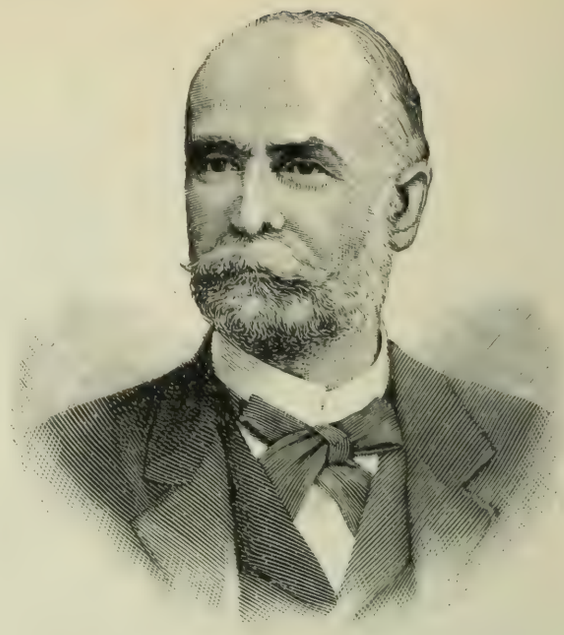
the masses. The country is confronted by two alternatives. Lord Rosebery says, Give me a majority, or submit to be governed by the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury says, Give me a majority, or submit to be governed by the South and West of Ireland. If one may judge from the by-elections, of which there have been almost fifty, the country will return a majority as indecisive as that which at present exists, and things will remain in the same deadlock. It is a difficult thing to see where a Liberal majority can come from. It is obvious that unless they secure a decisive majority, of at least 100, they will not be able to give effect to the resolution asserting the predominance of the House of Commons in the legislative partnership of the two chambers. The predominant partner in the United Kingdom will have to be converted before anything can be done. That is the first and last word of the whole situation, and Lord Rosebery will be vindicated more and more as time goes on for the phrase which created so much excitement at the commencement of last session. What chance the Liberals have of converting the predominant partner with the independent labor party still on the rampage, and Mr. Redmond and the Parnelites playing into the hands of the Conservatives, it is not very easy to calculate.

The Next Government.

Speculation is already rife as to the composition of the Tory-Unionist Administration which, if it comes into power, will probably outlast the century. The chief question of interest turns upon the distribution of office between the Tories and the Liberal-Unionists. Lord Salisbury once offered the Premiership to the Duke of Devonshire, but he was then Lord Hartington, and in the House of Commons. It is not very probable that the Duke will receive a second offer of the Premiership. At the same time it is regarded as natural, right and proper that in the next Tory cabinet the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James should reinforce Mr. Goschen, who will no longer be the solitary unionist in the administration. Some profess to believe that Lord Salisbury will be content to go to the foreign office, and allow his nephew, Mr. Balfour, to be both leader of the House of Commons and prime minister of the crown. That speculation may be ingenious, but is not very probable. There are many advantages in having a prime minister in the House of Lords, even when the Liberals are in office; but it would seem the natural and inevitable thing under a government which would only come into office as the result of a direct popular vote in favor of the predominance of the second chamber.



QUEEN RANAVALONA OF MADAGASCAR (AGED 33).



THE BARON DE COURCEL.

The French and Madagascar.

The French have once more changed their Ambassador at the Court of St. James. Baron de Courcel was suddenly appointed in the place of M. Decras. The change gave rise to many rumors, and there was some talk that is was due to the proposed French expedition to the capital of Madagascar. Lord Rosebery, however, has assured the public that the question of Madagascar has not even been raised between England and France, and there is no reason to believe that the relations between the two countries are any more strained than they have been for some time past. In view of the death of the Czar and the change of government in Germany, it is probable that the rulers of France will reconsider their determination to embark upon a costly expedition to the interior of Madagascar, where, notwithstanding the richness of the gold deposits, they would probably get more fevers than they would find nuggets.

Dr. McCosh and Dr. Shedd.

Two great educators and theologians, whose work has had various points of contact and association, were called away from their earthly honors and labors within a few hours of each other. Ex-President James McCosh, of Princeton University, died on November 16 at the ripe age of nearly 84. He had retained his mental acumen until the last few months of his life. He was educated in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was afterward a professor in Belfast, where he distinguished himself by his metaphysical and theological writings. In 1868 he accepted a call to the presidency of Princeton, and after a service of twenty years he laid down the burdens of his office in 1888. During his incumbency Princeton made very great progress in every respect. Dr. McCosh exerted a strong influence upon the theological and philosophical thought of his day, more particularly within the limits of the Presbyterian denomination. The Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, of the Union Theological Seminary, was some years younger than Dr. McCosh, although he too had attained a ripe old age and had withdrawn from the active duties of an educational position. He was quite as eminent a writer and thinker in the theological and metaphysical world as Dr. McCosh himself. The passing away of these giants of systematic theology, and of a philosophy that was as theological as their theology was metaphysical, helps to mark more sharply than ever



REV. W. G. T. SHEDD, D.D.

the transitions of our time. So changed is the modern point of view and mode of approach, that the voluminous and masterly writings of these two great men may quite possibly ten years from now have



REV. JAMES M'COSH, D.D.

gone so much out of fashion that very few people will read them, and that even the theological students will only delve in them occasionally as in the work of great masters belonging to a bygone era. Nevertheless a certain high influence that belongs to the work and teaching of these men will continue.

James Anthony Froude.

In our last number appeared a portrait of James Anthony Froude, with the announcement of his death, which occurred just as our pages were closing. He was one of England's most brilliant men of letters, and the most fascinating of historians. Mr. Froude for some years occupied the position of editor of a London magazine. At the time of his death he was Regius Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford. Although he wrote much he always wrote well; and in all his voluminous writings there are very few dull pages. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects," his "History of England" and his "Life of Thomas Carlyle" are the three books which occur to the mind when his name is mentioned. But he had a considerable influence over and above that which he exercised through his books. He was a man of strong convictions and some fierce antipathies which sometimes were on the right side. In the great struggle against Lord Beaconsfield, when the Turk was tottering to his doom, Mr. Froude antagonized Beaconsfield, and gave generous and chivalrous support to the Russian cause. His attitude toward the cause of Ireland was not so generous, and some of his writing was marred by serious inaccuracy.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

The death of Philip Gilbert Hamerton removes an eminent writer and critic who was widely read and thoroughly esteemed in three great countries. Mr. Hamerton was an Englishman who had chosen to make France his home, and who understood perfectly the traits of both nationalities, while he was also a master for literary purposes of both languages. He lived in the heart of the artistic and literary life of his generation, and many intelligent men and women would be ready to testify that, to their minds, his views and criticisms were the sanest and the most helpful that they have ever read. His influence has been educative in the best sense of the word, and had been growing through several decades of unhurried but uninterrupted literary production. The death of Holmes in America, Froude in England, and Hamerton in France, removes three great masters of English composition and three public teachers of wholesome and beneficent influence upon the life and thought of their generation. The REVIEW may appropriately note the fact that they were all prominently identified for long periods of years with magazine literature, and their different kinds of work well typify the breadth and range of the modern periodical press.



THE LATE PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

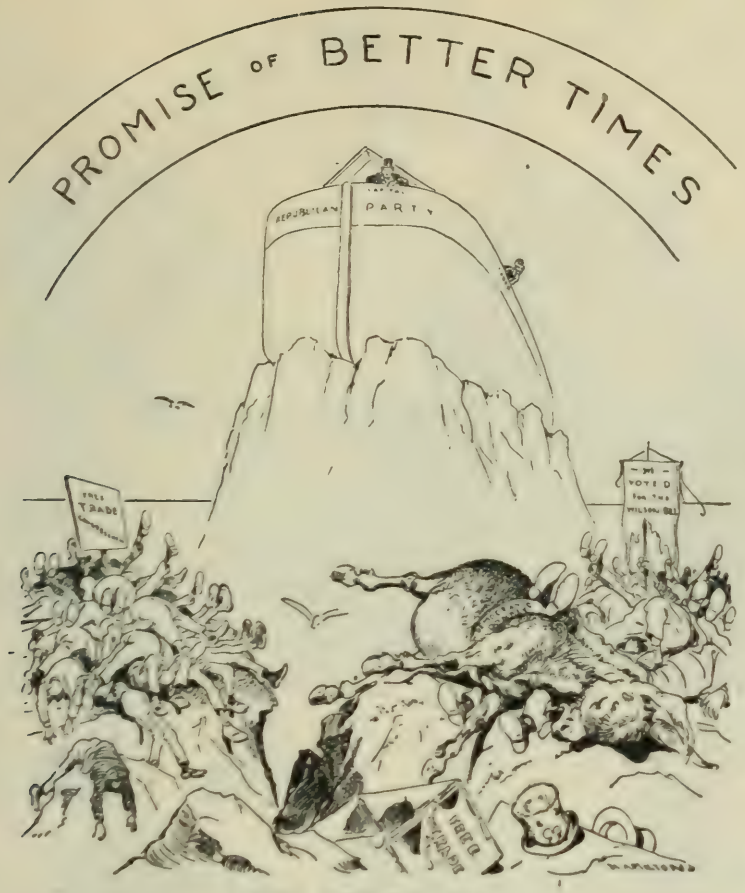
Women in Public Activities.

The influence of women in matters of a public character has been exerted with unusual force and effect during the past few weeks, in various parts of the world. The great metropolis of London has perhaps only once before in its history been so stirred up by a moral contest as it was last month by the fight between the London County Council and the Empire Music Hall over the question of a relicensing of that notorious institution. The lead against the "Empire" was taken by Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who boldly proved the scandalously disreputable character of the place. The County Council sustained her position by a vote of seventy-five to thirty-two. The Empire is an enormously rich establishment, which has been paying dividends of seventy per cent., and which has been backed by one or two of the greatest newspapers of London. The contest meant a great deal, because the Empire was considered as the strongest representative of a class. The victory over that fashionable but immoral resort means a future policy not narrowly puritanical, but wholesomely moral and decent. The victory is primarily that of women. In the New York election contest the women played an unprecedentedly active part. Up in Scotland a contest of a different character has been fought out. For a long time the Scotch women have been trying to get privileges of medical education and training equal to those allowed to men. A woman physician, namely, Dr. Jex Blake, began the campaign as far back as 1869 when she and others matriculated as medical students at the University of Edinburgh but were afterward forbidden to complete their studies and to take the usual degrees. It has been an uphill fight for just twenty-five years, and at last Dr. Jex Blake and her friends have won. Women henceforth may study medicine in the Scotch universities and take degrees as well as men. In the political sphere the most noteworthy event has been the large and interesting participation of women in the Colorado election, both as voters and candidates. In New Zealand the women vote but are excluded from the colonial legislature. It is believed that Colorado's position as to the eligibility of women for office will help the New Zealand women to gain that point also. In New South Wales the two great opposing political leaders, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs, have both declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage, and the legislature has passed a resolution supporting their view by a very large majority. This means of course that within a short space of time the innovation will have been brought into practical effect.



LADY LAURA RIDDING,
A speaker at the Church Congress.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



AFTER THE DELUGE.
(The Republican ark saves Capital and Labor and the rainbow of hope appears after the storm).
From *Judge* (New York).



THE TAMMANY TIGER CAGED—NOW KEEP HIM THERE.
(Father Knickerbocker, supported by Goff and Strong.)
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



THE CHRISTIAN GLADIATOR.
(Dr. Parkhurst as he appears from a Western point of view).
From *Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

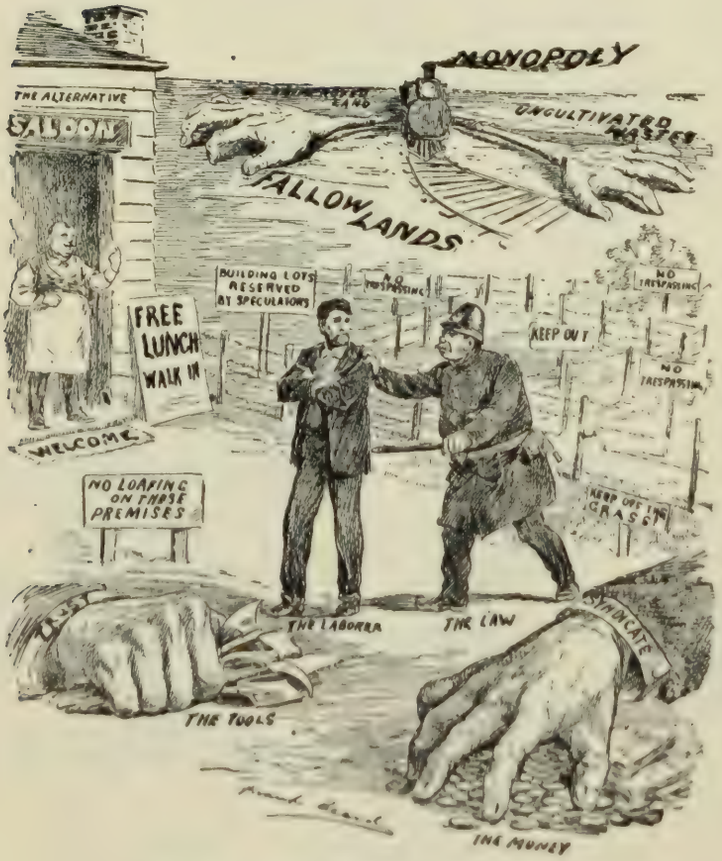


THE ELEPHANT'S JUBILATION.
"Hooray, boys! We're right 'in it' this time."
From *Judge* (New York).



LAURIER IN THE WILD WEST.

He makes a gallant effort to rescue the "maiden in distress."—From *Grip* (Toronto).



THE POOR MAN'S ALTERNATIVE

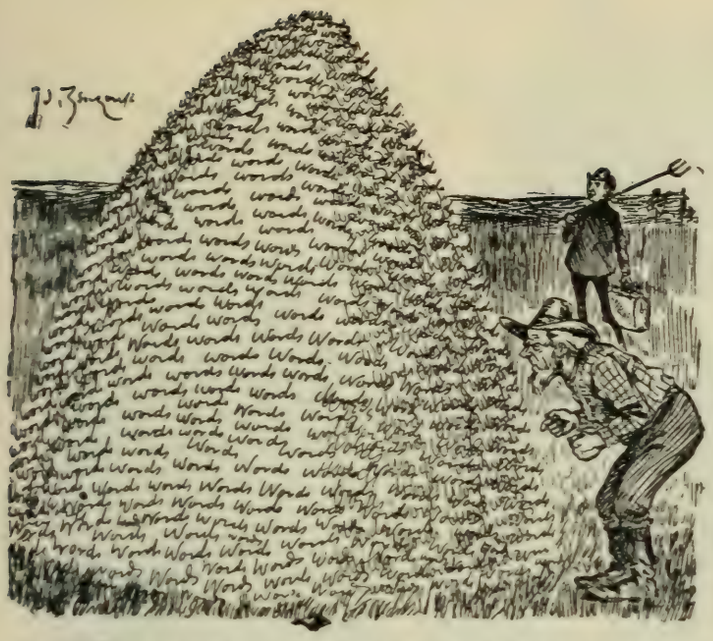
From *Ram's Horn* (Chicago).



LABOR'S BURDEN.

From *Grip* (Toronto).

A PAIR OF SERMONS ON THE MODERN LIQUOR QUESTION.



"LOOKING FOR THE NEEDLE IN THE HAYSTACK;"
Or, The Nor'west Settler Trying to Discover Laurier's Exact Tariff Policy.

From *Grip* (Toronto).



"UNREST!"

From *Punch* (London).



"I'M GETTING A BIG GIRL NOW!"

Miss Unified London putting away all her pretty toys and play things.

From *Punch* (London).



JOHN BULL GARGANTUA.

Never satisfied!!!

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



THE START FOR THE CHINA CUP.
From *Moonshine* (London).



THE EFFORT OF ENGLAND TO BRING ABOUT A UNITED ACTION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS IN EASTERN ASIA IS SHATTERED.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

October 21.—Robbers hold up a train on the Missouri Pacific Railway in the Indian Territory, shooting and wounding passengers.. .Five laborers on the Chicago Drainage Canal are killed and three are fatally injured by premature blasts....The two houses of the Japanese Diet pass unanimously the bills appropriating 150,000,000 yen for war expenses....The German Socialist Congress opens at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

October 22.—A great reception is tendered to General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in New York City....Many bodies of "Socialist Workers" are suppressed in Italy.... Several villages are destroyed by volcano eruptions in Java....Premier McIver, of Chili, demands and obtains a vote of confidence ....Scotch coal strike ends: the men return defeated at all points, after being on strike eighteen weeks.

October 23.—The American Missionary Association begins its annual meeting at Lowell, Mass....Governor McKinley, of Ohio, makes eleven campaign speeches in West Virginia....The special session of the Japanese Diet closes at Hiroshima....The French Chamber of Deputies resumes its sittings... Annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester....Conference of women workers at Glasgow....The Portuguese Minister of Marine submits to the Cortes a bill authorizing the government to contract a loan of $13,330,000 for the purchase of warships and the construction of dockyards.

October 24.—The Georgia legislature meets .... An equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan is unveiled at Philadelphia....The Pope presides at the opening of the conference of Eastern churches with the Vatican.

October 25.—Destructive prairie fires in Western Nebraska .... Lord Rosebery makes an important speech on Great Britain's foreign relations....The steamship *Paris* is in collision with a sailing vessel, which is believed to have gone down with all on board ..The advance



HON. ALETON G. DAYTON,
Elected to succeed Hon. William L. Wilson in Congress.



HON. O. A. BACON,
United States Senator-Elect from Georgia.

column of the Japanese army gains a victory at Kiu-lien-tcheng over a Chinese force of 3,500 men....Negotiations between Sir H. D. Wolff and the Spanish government result in the attainment of a basis of discussion for a new commercial treaty.

October 26.—The German Ambassador at Washington informs Secretary Gresham that Germany will soon prohibit the importation of cattle and fresh beef from the United States....Thousands of cattle perish by prairie fires in Nebraska....The Cunard steamer *Lucania* lowers the westward record from Queenstown to New York by twenty minutes....Premier Nicolaievics, of Servia, resigns....The Japanese attack Kiu-lien-tcheng, and the Chinese forces (sixteen thousand) flee, leaving the Japanese in possession of the fortifications, thirty guns and stores....Count von Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of Germany, and Count Eulenburg the post of Prussian Premier....The London County Council discusses Report of the Licensing Committee, and approves the Committee's recommendation in the case of the Empire Theatre by a majority of two to one.

October 27.—Sixteen people lose their lives in a hotel fire at Seattle, Wash....Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst is appointed Chancellor of Germany and Premier of Prussia....The Swazi Deputation arrives in England The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences bestows the Audiffret Prize of £480 on Dr. Roux for his discovery of a remedy for diphtheria....Violent earthquake in the province of San Juan, Argentina, destroying the capital and 100 lives....Explosion at the Sandwell Park Colliery,

West Bromwich ; twelve colliers are injured, one fatally. ....The Japanese main army crosses the Yalu into Manchuria ; Japanese and Chinese fleets are off Che-Foo....A decree prohibiting the importation of American cattle is promulgated in Hamburg.

October 28.—The steamer *Wairarapa*, plying between Sydney, New South Wales, and Auckland, is wrecked on



SIR JOSEPH RENALS,
New Lord Mayor of London.

Great Barrier Island ; 111 passengers and 23 of the crew are drowned....The Bremen Senate acts with that of Hamburg in prohibiting the importation of live cattle or fresh meat from the United States....King Alexander, of Servia, accepts the resignation of the Nicolaievitch Cabinet, and another Ministry is constituted with M. Christitch as Premier.

October 29.—The Fall River weavers return to work at the manufacturers' wage scale....Five of the Cook gang of outlaws are captured in Indian Territory....Prince von Hohenlohe and Baron von Koeller assume office as Chancellor of Germany and Prussian Minister of the Interior, respectively ; the Emperor confers decorations on Caprivi and Count Eulenburg....The French Chamber of Deputies votes to prosecute accused officials in spite of Premier Dupuy's protest.

October 30.—Seven people are killed in a New York tenement house fire....The Spanish Ministers resign because of differences over proposed legislation... Lord Salisbury speaks at Edinburgh in reply to Lord Rosebery's attack on the House of Lords....National Free Labor Congress opens ...Statue of Burke unveiled by Lord Rosebery at Bristol.

October 31.—The German government issues orders for the establishment of bureaus of agriculture in connection with its embassies at Washington, London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg....Whitewayites create a riot at St. John's, N. F....Disastrous floods in France....The Prince and Princess of Wales start for Livadia in consequence of the serious condition of the Czar.

November 1.—The Democrats of the Georgia Legislature name the Hon. Patrick Walsh to fill United States Senator Colquitt's unexpired term, and A. O. Bacon for the long term....Chauncey M. Depew addresses large numbers of people at towns along the Erie Railway in Southern New York on the issues of the campaign....The new cruiser *Cincinnati* is tested in tactical evolutions off New London, Conn....The Czar of Russia dies at Livadia.

November 2.—Rain falls in the drouth-stricken portions of Kansas....Nicholas II is proclaimed Czar of Russia ; services in memory of his father are held in various European capitals.

November 3.—President Cleveland signs orders greatly extending the classified civil service....J. J. Howard, Levi P. Morton's coachman, who was held for violation of the contract labor law, is released from detention by Secretary Carlisle....Princess Alix is received into the orthodox Greek Church.

November 4.—Fire in San Francisco causes a loss of $300,000....In a fight with the Cook outlaws in Indian Territory, two officers and one bandit are killed....An impressive service is held at St. Isaac's Cathedral, in St. Petersburg, in memory of the dead Czar.

November 5.—Severe snow and rain storms prevail throughout New England and New York ; in Connecticut the damage to telegraph and telephone wires amounts to $100,000....The four hundredth anniversary of Hans Sachs' birth is celebrated in Nuremberg.

November 6.—Congressional and State elections result in general Republican victories ; the reform ticket is successful in New York City and the Republican ticket in the State ; Republicans carry every Northern State except California, Nevada and Nebraska (on Governorship) and elect a Governor in Tennessee ; the next House will have a Republican majority of about 140, and there will be a Republican plurality in the Senate....The United States offers to arbitrate differences between China and Japan. ....Arrangements are completed for the removal of the Czar's body from Livadia to St. Petersburg.

November 7.—Six men are killed in a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio road in Pennsylvania....Germany formally recognizes the Hawaiian Republic.

November 8.—Gen. O. O. Howard retires from the regular army....Brazilian troops mutiny at Rio....The Argentine government refuses to sell warships to China.

November 9.—Gen. Alexander McD. McCook is promoted to major-general and Col James W. Forsyth to brigadier-general by the President....The New York City Committee of Seventy votes to continue its organization long enough to aid Mayor Strong in establishing a reform government, and till violators of the election law are punished....The Attorney-General of Tennessee moves for the forfeiture of the charters of the six companies composing the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust....Lord Rosebery speaks on England's foreign relations at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

November 10.—Transit of Mercury across the sun's disk, visible from various points in the United States.... Extensive forest fires in Tennessee....Gen. Miles is ordered to New York, Gen. Ruger to Chicago, and Gen. Forsyth to California....The British Cabinet decide to give the anti-Lords resolution first place on their programme of legislation....Diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar are suspended.

November 11.—New York clergymen deliver sermons rejoicing over the defeat of Tammany and praising Dr. Parkhurst ...The Pope authorizes Monsignor Satolli to collect the Peter's Pence contributions in the United States ...The body of Alexander III reaches Moscow.

November 12.—The new steamship *St. Louis*, of the American Line, is launched at Philadelphia ; Mrs. Cleveland christens the vessel ...The Pennsylvania Supreme Court declines to enjoin nuns from teaching in the public

schools....The Whitewayites are successful in the Newfoundland by-elections.

November 13.—Secretary Carlisle issues a call for bids for an issue of $50,000,000 of 5 per cent., ten-year bonds. ....The report of the Commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Chicago railway strike is given to the public....The Congress of Conciliation and Arbitration meets in Chicago....The Knights of Labor open their annual convention in New Orleans....The Church Congress of America (Protestant Episcopal) opens in Boston....The Belgian Parliament opens its sessions at Brussels; the Senate expresses grief at the Czar's death, against the protest of a Socialist member.... The body of the Czar arrives at St. Petersburg....The French government asks the Chamber of Deputies to vote 65,000,000 francs for the expenses of the campaign against Madagascar....Many lives are lost and great damage done to property by storms and floods in Europe.

November 14.—The Cook gang of outlaws holds up a train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway in the Indian Territory....The anti-Revolutionist bill is introduced in the German Bundesrath....United States Consul Hollis, in Mozambique, is held without trial by the Portuguese authorities on a charge of murder....The Belgian government resolves to create a labor bureau.... Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Glasgow, announces Welsh Disestablishment as the first measure of the coming session of Parliament.

November 15.—Colorado mining camps are surrounded by forest fires....Dr. Moraes, the first President of Brazil elected by the people, is inaugurated ...The British ship *Culmore* founders off the English coast in a gale; twenty-two persons are drowned....Brigands make a raid on Tortoli, Sardinia, wounding thirty of the townsmen and securing many valuables.

November 16.—Annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets at Cleveland, O.... The Mayor of the town of Lula, Miss., is assassinated.... Important labor measures are introduced in the Belgian Chamber by the government....An earthquake is felt in Southern Italy and Sicily....Horrible massacres of Armenian Christians by the Turks in Kurdistan are reported.

November 17.—Several bandits are wounded and captured in Indian Territory ... Details of the new treaty between the United States and Japan are agreed on at Washington....The famous lace market at Nottingham, England, is burned, with a loss of $750,000; 2,000 hands are thrown out of work.

November 18.—The Moorish rebellion in favor of Muley Mohammed is suppressed....The earthquake panic in Southern Italy continues; great loss of life is reported.

November 19.—The Navy Department orders a court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the accident to the *Cincinnati*....Officials in the Indian Territory request that troops be sent there to suppress lawlessness. ...The funeral and burial of the Czar take place, with stately ceremonies, in the Fortress Cathedral in St. Petersburg

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Ex Governor Joseph Dorsett Bedle, of New Jersey....Ex Mayor Monroe Heath, of Chicago....Ex-Mayor Samuel Winslow, of Worcester, Mass....Captain Alexander S. Palmer, for many years identified with the whaling interests of Stonington, Conn....Rev. Dr. Charles A. Harvey, formerly of Middletown, N. Y.

October 22.—Prof. Charles Carpmael, Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service....George Sclater-Booth, the first Baron Basing....Baron Bilt, formerly Prime Minister of Sweden.

October 23.—Joseph Duhamel, Queen's Counsel, of Montreal.

October 24.—Captain Robert B. Pegram, a veteran naval officer of the Confederacy....Charles Nicholas, a Minnesota pioneer....Judge R. M. Moore, of Las Animas, Col., the last survivor of Kit Carson's band....Commodore William E. Hopkins, U. S. Navy, retired....Lieut.-Col. Garrick Mallery, U. S. A....Henry T. Helmbold, millionaire patent medicine manufacturer....Sir Clifford-Constable, Bart.

October 25.—John Bruce Ford, publisher....Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.

October 26.—Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alexander, well-known New York clergyman....Gen. Amos Beckwith, U. S. A., retired....Charles Newbold Pine, for many years prominent in Philadelphia journalism.



THE LATE ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

October 28.—Ex-Mayor Clarence W. Carpenter, of Norwich, Conn.

October 29.—Dr. Eugene Crowell, of New York City, a well-known writer on spiritualism.

October 30.—Ex-Premier Honoré Mercier, of Quebec.... Edwin G. Waite, Secretary of State of California ... Frank Morrisey, editorial writer for the Omaha *World-Herald*....Chwydfardd, the Welsh Arch Druid.

October 31.—Herr Klee, of Berlin, editor of the *Reichs-Anzeiger*.

November 1.—Alexander III, Czar of Russia....Rev. Dr. Samuel Rodgers, of Baltimore, a presiding elder of



THE LATE JOHN WALTER, PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

the Methodist Church South....Gilchrist Porter, of Hannibal, Mo., an ex-Member of Congress.

November 2.—Duncan H. Campbell, an inventor of shoe-manufacturing machinery.

November 3.—Hon. Philip Hoyne, Chicago pioneer.... John Walter, chief proprietor of the London *Times*.

November 4.—Eugene Esperance Oudin, the noted singer....Rev. Dr. William Ernest Eigenbrodt, Professor in the General Theological Seminary of New York City.

November 5.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton, English artist and *litterateur*....Rt. Rev. Alfred Bloomfield, D.D., Bishop of Colchester, Eng....William R. Leeds, a Republican leader in Philadelphia.

November 6.—Captain William Henry De Wolf, a naval veteran of the Civil War.

November 7.—Frank P. W. Bellew, a New York caricaturist....Richard M. Hersey, a leading citizen of Kingston, Ont....Gen. John G. Mitchell, of Ohio, a veteran of the Atlanta campaign....Col. Andrew De Graff, railroad builder and Minnesota pioneer.

November 8.—Prof. William C. Gorton, of the Woman's College at Baltimore, Md.

November 9.—Guillaume Louis Figuier, French chemist and scientific writer....Dr. Chalmers, ex-Principal of the London Presbyterian College....Samuel Snowden, a well-known member of the Baltimore bar.

November 10.—Theodore R. Davis, artist and war correspondent ...Captain J. P. Schintel, U. S. A....Captain G. M. Humphrey, ex Speaker of the Nebraska House of Representatives....Peter Boyer, of Oswego, N. Y., engineer of the first steamboat that entered Chicago harbor in 1839.

November 11.—Amherst H. Welder, one of the early settlers of Minnesota....Rufus N. Ramsay, State Treasurer of Illinois.

November 12.—J. Hood Wright, a well-known New York broker, member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co....Col. John A. McCaull, the opera manager....William S. Sturges, the Chicago millionaire....Representative Myron B. Wright, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District.

November 14.—Admiral Sir Thomas Mathews Charles Symonds, of the British Navy....Horace Ransom Bigelow, a St. Paul lawyer and leader in Republican politics.

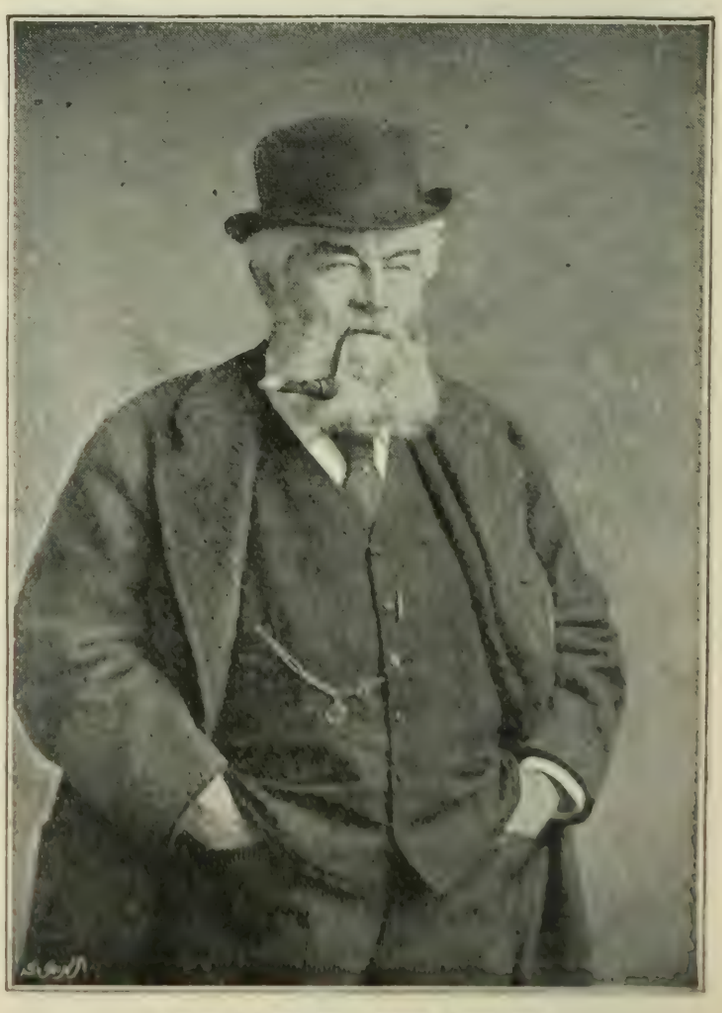
November 15.—Henry Keney, a philanthropist, of Hartford, Conn....Gen. Orison Underwood, who was commissioned Brigadier-General of Massachusetts militia in 1841....John Claudius Neraz, Bishop of Catholic Diocese of San Antonio.

November 16.—Ex-President James McCosh, of Princeton....Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston....Caroline Agnes Beresford, Dowager Duchess of Montrose.... Peter J. Donohue, sporting editor and writer, of New York City.

November 17.—Rev. Dr. William Greenough Thayer Shedd, for many years a professor in Union Theological Seminary and a voluminous theological writer.....Princess Claudine of Teck, aunt of the Duchess of York.

November 18.—Thomas K. Gilbert, pioneer banker, of Grand Rapids, Mich....Col. Jacob W. Knapp, of Warsaw, N. Y., a cavalry commander under Sheridan.... Francis Magnard, editor-in-chief of the Paris *Figaro*.

November 20.—Anton Gregor Rubinstein, Russian pianist and composer.



THE LATE SIR JOHN ASTLEY.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1894.

AFTER all the attempts that have been made to explain the results of the recent elections, it can hardly be said that either the politicians or the people generally have a better understanding of the situation than they had on the morning after Election Day. State issues were so complicated with national, and municipal with State, that one is bewildered in trying to get at what the voters were doing, or thought they were doing, in any particular portion of the country. Why a Western Governor should be elected as a friend of "silver," when his official station can give him no opportunity whatever to influence monetary legislation, in Congress or elsewhere, and why San Francisco should choose a man Mayor because he is opposed to certain railroad interests in the State at large, may well seem to foreigners altogether incapable of rational explanation.

While national questions were kept continually before the people throughout the country, nearly every State party platform containing declarations on federal legislation, there were also numerous local issues, and in several States important constitutional amendments were submitted to popular vote. The tactics of party managers varied from State to State. Here local questions were pushed to the front and took precedence of the tariff and the money question; there local and State matters were almost wholly neglected in the canvass, free silver or protection to American industry forming the engrossing topic of debate at every campaign meeting. It is this composite of iss es that makes the task of generalization so extremely difficult. It is necessary to an intelligent interpretation of the late elections to know something of antecedent political conditions and movements in the different States, and to this end the REVIEW OF REVIEWS undertakes a rapid survey of the campaigns of 1894, as they were actually conducted.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine and Vermont having held their State and Congress elections two months prior to November 6, there remained of the Northeastern group only the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut to choose Governors and other State officers, while Rhode Island participated in the elections of that day only to the extent of choosing Representatives in Congress. Throughout that part of the Union the tariff was the dominating issue of the campaign, in the sense that the law of last August was made the object of attack by the Republicans, and voters were urged to give expression of their disapproval of the measure by defeating Democratic candidates at the polls; the Republicans were not pledged, however, to a change in the schedules. The Massachusetts Democrats, in their platform, gave the fullest indorsement to the national administration and to the Wilson bill that has been given anywhere, even approving the principle of the income tax. Only one Democrat was returned to the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, and he is a new candidate. Not one of the nine Democratic Representatives from New England in the Fifty-third Congress is favored with a re-election. There can be no doubt that the industrial depression played an important part in determining the vote of New England factory towns. In Rhode Island both the Democratic Representatives were displaced by Republicans; in Connecticut, where three of the four House seats were held by Democrats, the delegation will now be solidly Republican. On the money question there was substantial agreement between the parties in New England. The platforms contained some declamation against the application of religious tests as qualifications for office, and the Democrats denounced the A. P. A. explicitly. The local questions discussed during the campaign were few and comparatively unimportant. The decisive majorities for the Republican State tickets were due less to an increased vote by that party than to a decrease in the Democratic vote, taking the figures of recent elections as a basis of calculation. Thus in Connecticut the Republican gain on the vote for Governor over that of 1892 was only 7,000, while the Democratic loss was 16,500, making the plurality for Coffin (Rep.) over 17,000; there was a decrease in the total of 10,600 votes. In Massachusetts there was an actual falling off in the vote for Gov. Greenhalge (Rep.) of about 2,500, the Democratic loss being 33,000 and Greenhalge's total plurality exceeding 63,000, nearly double that of 1893 for the same candidate running against the same opponent. It is evident that thousands of Democrats chose to rebuke their party leaders by refusing to go to the polls. By this method the heretofore "doubtful" States of Connecticut and Rhode Island were made Republican, and Mr. Fitzgerald, of the ninth Massachusetts district (Boston), will be the solitary representative of Democratic principles from the "down East" States in the Fifty-fourth Congress. The political complexion of New England's representation in the Senate will be unchanged, as the legislatures are overwhelmingly Republican.

NEW YORK.

Passing from New England into New York, we at once find ourselves in a totally different political environment. The "Empire State," while usually classed as "doubtful," has always been subject to pronounced changes amounting almost to revolutions and proclaiming its adhesion to one or other of the great parties by immense majorities. While it is pre-eminently the field of the party boss and "machine" leadership of the basest type, there is no State which can on occasion more thoroughly dumfound the politicians and party managers. The key to the political situation in New York in 1894 is to be found in the waning domination of Tammany Hall in New York City and the apparently indissoluble un on between Tammany and the "regular" Democratic organization of the State. That organization has for years been dependent on Tamm ny for its State victories, and it was but natural that Tammany should dictate policies and nominations. Whether Senator Hill was an unwilling candidate for the Governorship, as many believe, or not, it is certain that he was Tammany's candidate, and despite the heroic efforts of certain estimable Democrats in New York City to fight Tammany with one hand and save Hill with the other, it was a losing game. The people wanted better government in both State and city; the intense anti Tammany feeling aroused in great measure by the disclosures before the Senate Committee operated powerfully throughout the State against the party which was known to derive so large an element of its strength from the tottering bulwarks of corruption which Tam

many had reared. Thousands of Democrats in 1893 had repudiated an unworthy candidate of their party for a judicial office, and it was for that reason less difficult for the same Democrats to oppose the election to the Governorship of a man whose career in State politics had been identified with the building up of a machine which was maintained, as many within the party believed, by unfair means. Thus it came about that whatever means the party leaders employed to manufacture issues, the supreme issue in the campaign was the unique candidacy of Senator Hill.

RESULTS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

An early attempt to discredit the Republicans because of their alleged connection with the A. P. A. met with almost no success, and the fight waged against the constitutional amendments, especially the one relating to apportionment, on the ground of party interest, had slight effect in the result. National politics played a prominent part, of course. The platforms of both parties were conservative in references to the silver question; the Democrats gave only a qualified approval to the tariff act, and condemned the income tax. (It was noticeable, however, that the subject of an income tax was generally ignored on the stump.) The remarkable Republican gain in Congressional seats was doubtless due partly to the general effect of the hard times and partly to the deteriorating influences at work in the party organizations of State and city. In the Fifty-third Congress the New York delegation consists of nineteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans; in the Fifty-fourth, five New York City Democrats will have seats, and the remaining twenty-nine Representatives allotted to the State will be Republicans. In the total million and a quarter votes cast for Governor this year, Mr. Morton received 670,500—a gain of 135,500 on the Republican vote for Governor in 1891; Mr. Hill, on the other hand, received 513,720—a loss of more than 69,000 from the total received three years ago by Gov. Flower; Mr. Wheeler, the Reform Democratic candidate, received 28,000 votes. It will be seen that the situation is wholly unlike that described in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The enormous Republican majority in New York could not have been obtained by the negative support of stay-at-home Democrats, nor even by Democratic support of the independent ticket; it was made possible only by active and effective reinforcements from the Democratic ranks. The vote on the constitutional amendments was very light, as was that on the consolidation of "Greater New York;" in New York City proper the question of bonding the city for rapid transit was submitted to the voters and decided affirmatively by a small vote. Interest centered in the contest for the mayoralty and recordership. The victory of the anti-Tammany candidates for those offices, as well as the wresting from Tammany's grasp of a majority in the Board of Aldermen, only proved what has so long been asserted by competent observers, that a union of anti-Tammany forces on a non-partisan basis would insure Tammany's overthrow. Throughout the State, Republican success was practically complete, and the greatest embarrassment that besets the victorious party arises from its unwieldy majority in the legislature.

THE OTHER MIDDLE STATES.

New Jersey, for the first time in her history, sends a solid Republican delegation to Congress. The Congressional campaign was conducted on practically the same lines as in New York and other Eastern States. Democratic leaders were divided in their support of the tariff bill. State issues arising from dissatisfaction with ring rule entered into the canvass. The next legislature will have a large Republican majority, and a Republican will be chosen to succeed Senator McPherson (Dem.).

Pennsylvania, under ordinary conditions, is a Republican State, and no one doubted this year that she would retain her place in the Republican column. Perhaps the only eccentricity in the platform of the successful party was the demand for an expansion of the circulating medium of the country to $40 *per capita* of the population. The well-known protectionist leanings of the State would have helped the Republicans to elect a safe majority of the Congressional delegation, even without the use of the "hard times" argument, but the expression of the popular will was emphasized by the success of all but two of the Republican candidates for the thirty seats held by the State in the national House of Representatives. (In the Fifty-third Congress there are ten Democrats from the Keystone State.) The vote for Governor shows a Republican gain of 125,000 votes, and a Democratic loss of more than 133,000, compared with the figures of 1890.

The Republican wave also submerged the little State of Delaware, where a Representative in Congress, a Governor, and a legislature were elected, and a Republican will be chosen to succeed United States Senator Higgins (Rep.). The State is usually "close," and the change in vote was comparatively slight. The most noteworthy feature of the Republican platform was its pronounced adherence to silver coinage. It was voted to call a convention to revise the State constitution.

THE INTERIOR.

The silver issue becomes still more prominent in the great Republican State of Ohio; but it is prominent rather as a cause of dissension in the Democratic ranks than as a dividing question between the two great parties. The free coinage plank in the Democratic platform cost the party the support of some of its ablest leaders in the State. Another topic of discussion in the Congressional contests was the free wool clause of the tariff act. The House delegation of twenty-one members in the next Congress will include only two Democrats where at present there are eleven. Only minor State officers were elected, and the vote was light. The Populists made large gains in the State, apparently at the expense of the Democrats; the total Populist vote was about 50,000, as against 15,000 last year. There were marked Republican gains in the county elections.

Indiana achieved a still more remarkable turn-over in electing a solid Republican delegation to succeed the present one of eleven Democrats and two Republicans. Representatives Holman and Bynum, two of the House leaders, are among the defeated.

Interest was added to the campaign in Illinois by the canvass for the United States Senatorship, in which Mr. Franklin McVeagh was the Democratic candidate. A State treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, and university trustees were elected. For the latter women were allowed to vote. The last legislature had a Democratic majority of ten on joint ballot, and it was thought that McVeagh's prospects of election to the Senate were fair, but the result was in line with the Republican success in Indiana. The Republican majority is very large. The Populist vote in the country districts did not assume expected proportions; some impetus had been given to the Populist cause in the State by the recent accession of that pioneer Republican, Lyman Trumbull, but the party at large made slight gains. The A. P. A. issue did not ma-



A GROUP OF NEWLY ELECTED STATE GOVERNORS.

1. James H. Budd (Dem.), Cal.
2. G. Vincent Coffin (Rep.), Conn.
3. Joshua H. Marvil (Rep.), Del.
4. Wm. H. Upham (Rep.), Wis.
5. Charles A. Culberson (Dem.), Tex.
6. Knute Nelson (Rep.), Minn.
7. Levi P. Morton (Rep.), N. Y.
8. H. Clay Evans (Rep.), Tenn.
9. John T. Rich (Rep.), Mich.
10. A. W. McIntire (Rep.), Col.
11. D. H. Hastings (Rep.), Penn.

terially affect the voting, it appears. Chicago's pluralities went to the victorious party, and all but one of the twenty-two Representatives of the State in the next Congress will be Republicans; among the defeated candidates is Representative Springer; the present delegation is evenly divided between the parties. Both the Democratic and Republican platforms were conservative on the currency question, and there was practically no difference between their respective declarations on that subject; each favored bimetallism based on parity of values between gold and silver.

Michigan and Wisconsin each chose State officers and legislatures this year; Michigan is naturally a Republican State, and Wisconsin had been of the same political faith until 1890, when the parochial school issue gave the State to the Democrats, who have succeeded in holding both executive and legislative departments for two successive terms, electing two United States Senators and redistricting the State to suit party purposes. The large German-American vote in Wisconsin has generally allied itself with the Republican party; this element is unalterably opposed to any change in our currency system having the slightest tendency to produce instability, and for this reason both parties in that State refuse to commit themselves to the policy of free coinage of silver. The Germans generally regard the Republican party as safer than the Democratic on the currency question. Nevertheless, the Populists made l rge gains in the State this year. In the northern portions of the State there was much dssatisfaction with the free-lumber clause in the new tariff law. In place of the present Congressional representation of six Democrats and four Republicans, Wisconsin sends to the next House ten Republicans. The Republicans elect both Governor and legislature by large pluralities, and a gerrymander in the interest of their party may now be expected. Michigan also makes her delegation in Congress solidly Republican (a gain of five Representatives), re-elects Gov. Rich (Rep.) by a greatly increased plurality and elects a legislature in which the Democrats have but one representative and which will have the not unwelcome duty of choosing two United States Senators. The much-dreaded A. P. A. seemed to accomplish little; some weeks before the election suspicions of affiliation with it led to demoralization in the Democratic camp.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES.

Minnesota and the two Dakotas elected Governors and legislatures, besides Congressmen. It is here that the Populist party becomes a formidable opponent of Republicanism; we find that in Minnesota Gov. Nelson gains 35,000 on his vote of two years ago, while the Populist candidate gains 45,000 and the Democrats lose 41,000; the total vote is increased by about 30,000. The Populists in this campaign took the place formerly held by the Democrats; their fusion with Democrats in legislative districts failed to change the composition of the legislature in their favor, and the Republicans will retain the seat in the United States Senate now held by Mr. Washburn. The Minnesota campaign was fought almost exclusively on the currency question, the Republicans taking a firm stand against free silver coinage. All the House seats for the three States will be held by Republicans, and a Republican Senator will succeed Pettigrew in South Dakota. In the Dakotas, the Republicans were fully committed to free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. North Dakota is the only State in which there has been fusion between the Republicans and the Prohibitionists on State offices. The Governor elected by this fusion succeeds a Populist. In South Dakota the Republican Governor was re-elected.

In Iowa the election had fewer surprises than elsewhere; there was nothing remarkable in the gain of the one Republican Congressman needed to make the delegation solid, and a large plurality on the State ticket was expected; the defeat of Mr. Weaver (Pop.-Dem.) for a seat in Congress was a notable incident.

Missouri has usually been regarded as a Southern State, but perhaps should more properly be grouped with Kansas and Nebraska. The Republican vote there has always been considerable; whether its increase this year was as great as the pluralities would indicate, is open to question; there appears to have been a great falling off in the Democratic vote. In St. Louis, especially, the total vote was very light. The defeat of Representatives Bland and Hatch and the conversion of a Democratic representation of thirteen in a Congressional delegation of fifteen to a beggarly minority of four, were the chief devel pments of the election.

In Kansas the Populist State administration of the past two years was on trial; Gov. Lewelling was a candidate for re-election, and another wing of the party also had a ticket in the field. The contest, which resulted in the election of Major Morrill, the Republican candidate, was waged largely on strictly State issues. The Populists barely succeeded in electing one Congressman, and Jerry Simpson was among the defeated candidates. The Republicans not only elected seven of the eight Representatives, but a majority of the legislature also, so that a Republican will succeed Senator Martin. The woman suffrage amendment was defeated.

Nebraska, unlike Kansas, had not tried the experiment of a Populist State executive, but the Populists formed the larger minority party in the State, and by the aid of the Democrats had succeeded in naming a United States Senator in 1893; they had also held two seats in the House delegation. In 1892 the Democrats had polled 44,000 votes for Governor, the Republicans 78,400, and the Populists 68,600. It was thought that a Democratic-Populist fusion this year might be able to elect a majority of the legislature, thus naming the successor to Senator Manderson (Rep). The Populist nomination for the Governorship was indorsed by the free silver Democrats led by W. J. Bryan, who was himself a candidate for the Senatorship. The Cleveland Democrats, being opposed to free coinage, bolted this arrangement and nominated a Democrat. The Republican nomination was distasteful to anti-railroad Republicans, and their votes were cast for Judge Holcomb, the Populist candidate, who finally won by a small plurality. The legislature, however, was carried by the Republicans, as were all the Congressional seats but one which went to a Populist. It is fair to conclude that Holcomb's election was due to the independent Republican vote.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

In Colorado, conditions somewhat resembled those in Kansas: The Populist party was on trial more for its deeds than for its theories; it had been in power for two years in the State and had incurred the bitter hostility of both the old parties, which were now ready, in certain districts, to unite against the common enemy. On national questions neither Republicans nor Democrats differed so widely from the Populists as in the older States; no party can ask for votes in Colorado without indorsing free silver coinage. Special hatreds had been engendered

in the course of Gov. Waite's turbulent term of office, and there was a general disposition to attribute Colorado's apparent loss of prestige in the business world to the character of the State administration. The Republicans appealed to conservative business men to support their ticket for the sake of restoring the State's financial credit, and the appeal was not in vain. The vote of the women was an important factor and seems to have been cast pretty generally against the Populists in the larger towns. In Denver fully half the total vote was cast by women. The Populists elected one of the two Congressmen, but lost the legislature to the Republicans, who will have the naming of a Senator to succeed Mr. Wolcott (Rep.).

Idaho, Montana and Wyoming are now solidly Republican; this means the return of five Republican Senators in 1895, the gain of one Republican Representative (from Wyoming) and of a Governor in Wyoming. In all three States, Republicans and Democrats alike favor free coinage. Montana did not vote for Governor, but had an interesting fight over the location of the State capital. The claims of Anaconda, a town controlled by a copper smelting corporation, as against Helena, the present capital, could hardly be taken seriously by outsiders, but in the result Helena barely won the prize.

The four Territories returned Republican delegates to Congress.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The California Democrats adopted the tactics of the Nebraska Populists and the Colorado Republicans, and fought the State campaign on strictly State issues; questions relating to economy in administration were at the front. Mr. Budd, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was one of the very few representatives of his party in the Northern States to escape defeat. One Congressman also was saved by the party from the general wreck, but a Republican legislature was chosen, which involves no political change in California's representation in the Senate. The Republican party of California is for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Populist vote has nearly doubled since 1892, but with little practical result. The most interesting incident of the election was the municipal contest in San Francisco, as a result of which Adolph Sutro, the millionaire opponent of the Pacific Railway, was chosen Mayor over four competitors. Important constitutional amendments were submitted to the people at this election, but at this writing it is impossible to say whether they were carried or not.

Oregon was won back from the Populists by the Republicans last June; that was the beginning of the Republican wave on the Pacific coast. Washington had no Governor to elect last month, but maintained her Republican representation in both Houses of Congress. Nevada re-elects Congressman Newlands, of the "Silver" party, and elects a Governor and legislature of the same political faith. The dominant party in Nevada is neither Republican, Democratic nor Populist; its sole *raison d'être* is its demand for free silver.

THE SOUTH.

Even Mason and Dixon's line did not mark the bounds of Republican success. In Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia it was a square fight between the old parties for Congress, with few local contests to divide the contending forces (these States did not choose Governors this year). Tariff reform and the national administration were the prominent issues. In at least two of the Maryland districts (the Fifth and Sixth Senator Gorman's friends gave the Democratic candidates very slight support. The six Maryland Representatives all of whom are now Democrats, will be succeeded in the Fifty fourth Congress by three Republicans and three Democrats. The total Republican vote in the State exceeded the total Democratic vote by nearly 3,000. While the registration exceeded that of 1892 the Democratic vote was nearly 18,000 less than that cast for Cleveland, while the Republicans did not poll the full Harrison vote. A certain apathy noticeable in the Virginia campaign led some observers to predict greater Republican gains than were actually achieved there. In one district there was fusion between the Populists and the Prohibitionists, and this district was so nearly won by the Republican candidate that he threatens to contest for the seat with the Democrat to whom it is awarded on the face of the returns. Only one of the ten districts has been conceded to the Republicans. The canvass of Representative Wilson, in the Second West Virginia district, naturally assumed national importance because of the candidate's responsibility for tariff legislation. Mr. Wilson's State sends four Republicans to take the seats in the House now held by himself and his three Democratic colleagues. In addition, the Republicans have secured a majority in the legislature, on joint ballot, and will send a Republican to the United States Senate in place of a Democrat.

The fusion between Republicans and Populists in North Carolina resulted in taking that State, for the present, out of the Democratic column, since but three of the nine Congressmen are left to that party, and a legislature which will have the choosing of two United States Senators will be in the control of the fusionists; one Republican and one Populist will be sent to represent the State in the Senate. All parties are unreservedly in favor of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

In South Carolina no Republican ticket was in the field and the Tillmanite Democrats who contro the "regular" organization are Populists to all intents and purposes. There was, however, an independent Democratic movement, led by Sampson Pope. The successful candidate for Governor, John Gary Evans, was the author of the Dispensary law. An overwhelming majority of the legislature is pledged to the election of Gov. Tillman to the Senatorship, and the House delegation is solidly Democratic. The Tillman movement for a constitutional convention was successful by a small majority.

The Georgia State elections in October led many to expect heavy Populist gains in the Congressional contests, but the returns did not verify such predictions; there will be no change in the State's representation. In Alabama one Populist was chosen, and in Texas the third party made great gains on the State ticket. The solidity of the Texas Congressional delegation was broken by the election of one Republican and possibly one Populist.

In Tennessee the Republicans were successful in winning the Governorship, besides the two Congressional seats now held by Representatives Enloe and Snodgrass, who represent extreme free coinage views. The total Republican vote for Governor was less than that cast in 1892. Kentucky barely saves a Democratic majority in her Congressional delegation. The bad feeling aroused in the Breckinridge-Owens contest persisted, and nearly caused the defeat of Owens by his Republican opponent.

In Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the elections were confined to Representatives in Congress, and solid Democratic delegations were returned from each State. The revolt of the Louisiana sugar planters failed to materialize at the polls.

ADOLPH SUTRO: MAYOR-ELECT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A CAPITALIST'S FIGHT AGAINST MONOPOLY.

BY EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

AFTER a canvass of unprecedented heat and stubbornness, the veteran capitalist, Adolph Sutro, was elected Mayor of San Francisco by a vote greater than the combined votes cast for his four opponents; elected almost without a formal nomination and against the opposition of every daily paper and recognized political force or organization in the city. The dispatches have spoken of Mr. Sutro as a Populist, for the apparently sufficient reason that a little political organization in San Francisco, calling itself the Populist party, made him its candidate for Mayor. It would have been equally possible, and also equally misleading, for Mr. Sutro to have been announced as the candidate of the "Sandlotters" or "Wharfburners" or "Chinese-baiters." Politically and civically, Mr. Sutro no more represented the Populists than any other of the possible parties named.

The stigma of Sandlotism has clung to unhappy San Francisco with such persistency that Eastern readers, uninformed as to the peculiar revolution which has taken place in that city, have naturally assumed that the election of Mr. Sutro signalizes the return to power of the element aroused nearly twenty years ago by Dennis Kearney, which set back San Francisco, yes, and all California, a quarter of a century, and drove from the state a hundred millions of capital. The truth is that Mr. Sutro's election signalizes a victory of honest elements of San Francisco's citizenship in the long, and for many years seemingly hopeless, struggle for municipal triumph over powerful monopoly interests.

The people of San Francisco, as individuals, are possessed of the burgher spirit to a degree that is probably surpassed in no other city in the United States. This spirit until the 6th of November, 1894, found only individual expression. Mr. Sutro appealed to this spirit, consolidated it, organized the men actuated by it, and with its force, and against every force recognized in political action, achieved a victory which well-wishers for San Francisco will regard as a substantial blessing.

PERSONALITY.

Personally, Mr. Sutro is as striking and interesting as any figure that has appeared in American politics in many years. He is a frank and agreeable gentleman, vivacious, but above all else courageous and energetic. For twenty-five years he has been a conspicuous character on the Pacific Coast, and during most of that time he has been engaged in a warfare of some kind with organized capital; himself during all that time a capitalist. Since the time, a quarter of a century or so ago, when he defeated the opposition of the silver mining corporations of the Comstock lode, Nevada, to his great tunnel scheme, until his latest victory over the great Southern Pacific railroad corporation, which opposed him in his Mayoralty fight, he has never been defeated in any of these remarkable single-handed contests.

Mr. Sutro is a German, about seventy years of age. He has been in America more than fifty years, nearly all of which,—for he went to California soon after the Argonauts of '49,—he has passed on the Pacific Coast. Like a great majority of the well-to-do Californians of to-day, Mr. Sutro laid the foundation of his fortune not in mining, but in trade. It was not until after he had acquired a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars as a merchant that he became known at all in connection with the mining industries. Then he went to Nevada where the marvelous wealth and extent of the great Comstock lode were just beginning to be realized, and suggested the great tunnel under the lode, the building of which made his name familiar throughout the United States, and well known and respected by civil engineers throughout the world. At the outset of that Sutro tunnel enterprise the Mayor-elect of San Francisco had his first experience in fighting organized capital. As a legislative condition precedent to his engaging the capital required for the great undertaking, Mr. Sutro asked for certain franchise rights which the mining companies of the Comstock opposed. These enormously wealthy corporations were aided, during the many years through which the struggle continued, by a railroad corporation which had the monopoly of the railroad freight transportation Mr. Sutro would require in getting material and supplies for his tunnel construction. This railroad was owned at that time by the late Nevada Senator, William Sharon, and during the fight against Sutro became known by the name given to it by him, "Sharon's Crooked Railroad." Indeed there were many peculiar curves in that railroad. Against this, and other almost equally powerful opposition, which extended not only into the State Legislature but into Congress, Sutro struggled, and won.

Mr. Sutro is frequently referred to as the tunnel millionaire, and the impression has been given by many of the dispatches concerning him that his great fortune resulted directly from his operations and construction of the tunnel. This is not so. While the undertaking was profitable to its chief promoter, the very many millions Mr. Sutro is now worth are far from being represented by the profits he derived from the tunnel. His great wealth has resulted from his investments of those tunnel profits in San Francisco real estate.

Twenty years ago, at a time when the eastern end of Golden Gate Park was beyond the western limits

of city streets, Mr. Sutro began investing in land in the neighborhood of the Park, then known as "outside lands," and which, at the time of his greatest purchases, was acreage property. With a firm faith in the future growth of the city Mr. Sutro continued these purchases until his real estate holdings amounted to one-twelfth of the acreage of the city and county



ADOLPH SUTRO.

(After a sketch from life made for the San Francisco *Examiner* on Election Day, November 6, 1894.)

of San Francisco, yet he was laughed at for his operations. He owned thousands of acres of shifting sand dunes and of steep, sage brush covered hills. Even men who were recognized as shrewd real estate investors shook their heads, and wondered what possible motive could induce Sutro to load himself up with land on which a residence could not be built, either because of the shifting of the sand, or the steepness of the hillsides, and, if built, could never be made easily accessible. But the cable cars came, and they could climb any grade, and the sand dunes were subdued by the planting of Holland "bent" grass, and lo! the German investor owned many millions of dollars' worth of land for which he had probably paid only as many hundred thousands.

With the pushing westward of cable car lines to the eastern limits of Golden Gate Park, Mr. Sutro's acreage property began coming into the market as building lots, and it was said of him that when he

wanted a million dollars he turned over a few acres to a real estate agency for a subdivision.

Mr. Sutro's most notable purchase in San Francisco was the land on which the famous Cliff House is built, and a thousand acres in its vicinity fronting on the Pacific ocean. When he made this purchase there was no popular means of transportation to the ocean. The Cliff House was the resort only of those who drove or rode through the Park, and the magnificent stretch of broad, firm, white beach, reaching south from the Cliff House for miles, was scarcely more familiar to the public of San Francisco than to the people of New York. Yet there is not a day in the year when barelegged children cannot play on that beach in comfort.

"The people ought to have the benefit of this," said Mr. Sutro, and the envious replied: "He is trying to boom his land."

THE PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Included in his ocean front purchase is a high bluff overlooking the Cliff House, which is now known as Sutro Heights. A roomy, old-fashioned, country house, long deserted, stood on this height. Mr. Sutro rehabilitated the house, laid out many acres of ground surrounding it, as a park, planted flowers, set up statuary, and then opened the gates to the public and said: "Sutro Heights are free to you."

At about this time two of the city cable lines made steam railroad extensions to the ocean, and carried thousands daily, and tens of thousands Sundays to the beach, to the Cliff House and to Sutro Heights. Each passenger paid twenty cents for the round trip. Mr. Sutro contended with the railroad companies for a single fare each way, but they laughed at him and said: "He is trying to boom his land."

Then Mr. Sutro began the construction of enormous and costly salt water bath houses. He expended in this enterprise more than a million dollars, finishing in luxurious style a bathing pavilion 350 feet long, supplied with tempered ocean water, brought in floods from beyond the line of breakers. When these baths were opened luxury-loving San Franciscans went out to them in thousands, bathed, promenaded, listened to the music, ate and drank and smoked in the glass sheltered inclosures, and the railroad charged them ten cents to go out, and ten cents to come back.

"Make your fare five cents each way," said Mr. Sutro, "and I will make a free gift of Sutro Heights to the city of San Francisco. I will put my library there for students, and will charge to enter the baths only a nominal sum."

"He is trying to boom his land," again said the railroad companies, and declined to reduce their fares.

PHILANTHROPY VS. CAPITAL.

Then Mr. Sutro began to fight. He was meeting an old enemy, and a very powerful one. The extensive cable railway system of San Francisco is controlled by the capitalists who also control the Southern Pacific railway system. These people have a peculiar monopoly of freight and passenger transportation, urban, suburban and rural in California. It is impossible to go to San Francisco by rail from any point, except over lines owned or controlled by what are known as the Southern Pacific people. For many years this railroad corporation has conducted its passenger and freight business in California on the principle of charging "all the traffic will bear." Stated in untechnical language, that means that on every pound of freight produced in California the railroad people charged as much as would leave only that margin of profit which would offer a faint inducement for the producer to continue to produce. Its passenger rates were regulated in the same spirit. That is, they were shaded just below the point at which people would stop traveling on the railway trains and return to stage coaches. The monopoly was applying this principle in opposition to Mr. Sutro. It was cheaper, easier, and more profitable to carry ten thousand people per day to the beach at twenty cents each, than to carry twenty thousand at ten cents each. With one or two feeble exceptions, no man, or party, or organization or anything of any kind, had ever risen in California to make a determined fight against this monopoly. So completely did it control press, legislature, courts and officials, that it was considered as evidence of Quixotism to attempt to oppose it, but Mr. Sutro made the attempt. To begin with, he fenced in his various attractions in the neighborhood of the Cliff House, including that historical place, and any one who went out to the ocean by the railroads had to pay to get through the fence. That seemed a simple and even a rather crude method of warfare, but when it resulted in reducing the number of twenty-cent passengers by about 75 per cent., the railroad people began to "sit up and take notice." They found no immediate remedy. There was no law to prevent Mr. Sutro building any kind of a fence he chose on his own property. The railroad people, through the press, sought to manufacture public opinion against Mr. Sutro. He was shown to be a hard-hearted and even a wicked man to deprive the common people of their accustomed view of the seal rocks and the statuary on Sutro Heights, but somehow the people did not seem to take that view of it. They rather agreed with Mr. Sutro that the proper remedy was a single five-cent fare each way, which was the condition he made for removing his fence. Then Mr. Sutro was ridiculed. It was vigorously asserted that he was taking a mean revenge because of his failure to boom his real estate property. But this failed to make a hit, for there are in San Francisco thousands of people who, in the past twenty years, have invested savings in building lots which would benefit by any boom Mr. Sutro might create. Then the papers said that Mr. Sutro was a demagogue, wanting office, and was playing for popular approval.

THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN.

It is a curious fact that this suggestion of office in connection with Mr. Sutro came first from his enemies.

Four political parties had met and made municipal nominations and Mr. Sutro was not named on any of the tickets. The suggestion of an office for him was taken in a way which surprised his enemies. If he had been a practical politician, in control of the press and all the wires which manipulate political proceedings, and had undertaken to produce the result which followed, it could not have been more effective or astonishing. There arose all over the city a demand that Mr. Sutro should run for Mayor. It was an organized expression of the Burgher-spirit which had so long lain dormant. It came not from the Sandlots, but from the meetings of property owners, of merchants, and of savings bank depositors. It found its expression officially in the municipal convention of the Populists, and Mr. Sutro was nominated for Mayor. Opposed to him were not only the nominees of the regular Republican and Democratic conventions, but also a charlatan who had succeeded Dennis Kearney as the leader of the Sandlotters. Against these, and also a fourth nominee, against the press, against every factor supposed to be potent in politics, Mr. Sutro's candidacy was at first looked upon as a joke. But this was not for long. Mr. Sutro went into the fight with his customary vigor and talent for that sort of thing. He worked night and day. He spoke in all parts of the city, to all classes of people; he appealed to the rising Burgher-spirit; he pointed out the dismal failure of San Francisco to achieve the greatness its natural advantages should long ago have given to it; he proved how this failure had been brought about by the strangling clutch of the railroad monopolists. He promised not only reform but progress; he managed to keep himself prominently in print, in the columns even of the opposing press; and suddenly the political lieutenants of the railway corporation discovered that heroic measures were necessary to meet the kind of battle he was giving.

Then another curious thing occurred! Within a few days of the election the railroad company announced that it had decided to make a five-cent fare rate from the bay to the ocean. This, it was confidently expected would cut all the ground from beneath Mr. Sutro's feet. What it did, in fact, was to give him a more solid standing than he had before.

"He is the only man who has ever won for us a profitable victory against the monopoly; his ability as a fighter has been demonstrated. Now we must elect him Mayor," said the people. Then this happened: on Election Day Mr. Sutro received for Mayor 30,676 votes. The three next highest votes for Mayoralty candidates were respectively, 12,548, 11,274, 4,376.

No other candidate on his ticket was elected, or polled even a vote of sufficient size to lift the figures out of the column of "scattering."

It was a personal victory for the first man of brains and property to make an honest fight for the independence of San Francisco from monopoly rule. Mr. Sutro accepted his success with what must be termed magnanimity in view of the character of the assaults made upon him during the campaign. He said on election night, that as Mayor "I shall endeavor to be just and fair to all, but the moment the aggressive corporations overstep the bounds of law I shall firmly oppose them, and if corrupt means are used I shall, in my official capacity, endeavor to unearth and bring both the bribers and the bribed to justice. I shall try to bring about an honest, business-like, and economical administration of the affairs of the city."

WHAT SAN FRANCISCO EXPECTS.

There is no doubt that Mr. Sutro will fulfill his promises in this respect. He has always had the confidence of the banking (he is himself a banker) and commercial element of the city, and by this latest victory will command the confidence of the whole community. The tax payers will undoubtedly respond cheerfully and liberally for the purpose of carrying out his well-known plans for improving and extending the park system of the city, of improving its wretched streets and doing other public work to make the city more attractive, and in that way retain as residents the thousands of people who do business in San Francisco, but whose homes are in the better governed suburban towns, and to attract Eastern visitors who, of late years, have neglected San Francisco for the more progressive cities of Southern California. But more than this, it is expected of him that he will be able to organize the business men of the city and the producers of the vineyards, farms and orchards, for a successful effort to control in some degree the exactions of the railroad corporations, which have done more, even than did Dennis Kearney, to retard the growth and development of the unbounded resources of the State.



FORT POINT AND NORTHERN SLOPE OF SUTRO HEIGHTS.

ALEXANDER III, PEACE-KEEPER OF EUROPE.*

WITH SOME REMARKS UPON HIS SUCCESSOR.

BY W. T. STEAD.

NOT since that terrible day when Lord Wolseley's telegram told England that Khartoum had fallen and that General Gordon was no more, has the news of the death of any man so profoundly affected the civilized world as that which announced the death of the Czar. There was sorrow and sympathy when the Emperor Frederick slowly dragged his tortured way down to the gates of Death; but the long-drawn-out agonies of suspense had prepared the world for the end long before it came. But the Czar, who only three short months ago seemed almost the strongest and best life in Europe, has gone with a rapidity that loses none of its tragic force from the solemnity of the visible approach of death. Seldom have the bulletins from a sick room been perused with keener interest, never have they described a scene more worthy the exit of a sovereign at the summons of a greater even than he. Slowly and gravely, without any unworthy repinings or unavailing lamentation, Alexander the Third went down alone into the pit. On the very day before his death, he rose, transacted such business as his strength permitted, said what kindly words his laboring chest could suffer, and then he lay down to rise no more. He at least knew how to die. And not until he actually lay dead did the world know how much it had lost when Alexander the Third ceased to fill the Russian throne.

Carlyle has painted for us such a death scene, when the life of another strong, silent ruler of men slowly ebbed away amid the passionate but unavailing prayers of his people. But the Czar had not to wait as had the Protector for two centuries for the vindication of his character, for the recognition of the services which that strong pillar of the state rendered to the world. Eight years ago it was the fashion of the journalists of Europe to fill their columns with calumny concerning the Russian Emperor. Western Europe persisted in picturing this patient and pacific Czar, whose one passion was to keep the peace, as an infuriate, semi-savage god of war, who at any moment might hurl the millions of Muscovy into a combat to the death. They abused him as a drunkard—he, the most abstemious of men—and lampooned him



THE LATE ALEXANDER III AND THE EMPRESS.

* In January, 1892, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS published an elaborate sketch entitled "The Czar and the Russia of To-day."

by turns as a besotted barbarian and trembling coward, almost unworthy the name of a man! And now! Was there ever so complete, so marvelous a change? During the last month not a single catiff of all the scribbling horde, who in other days yelped and bayed at his heels, but has been compelled over and over again to admit with emphasis, although, alas, without penitence, that it was indeed the most valuable life on the Continent that was passing away at Livadia, and that when he died the Peace-keeper of Europe was no more.

A TARDY TRIBUTE TO TRUTH.

It is to me at least a proud but melancholy satisfaction that the privilege was accorded to me first among the journalistic crowd to discern the truth about the Czar, to publish it to the world, and after a year or two of derision and abuse to see the evidence I had tendered confirmed as literally and exactly true by the very men who had mocked it the most. It is not a matter of boasting, but it is a matter for heartfelt gratitude—a gratitude never felt more keenly than to-day—that I was permitted to know the truth and to make it known to my countrymen. From the day when, in the palace of Gatschina, in private conversation as frank and full and unreserved as ever I held with any man, I had the opportunity of knowing the Czar, of ascertaining his ideas, of learning his policy from his own lips, I never wavered in my personal devotion to Alexander III, or in my absolute implicit confidence both in the sincerity of his word and the earnestness of his resolution to maintain the peace of Europe. Few other men, certainly no other Englishman, enjoyed such an opportunity; and now that he lies dead, and all the world is lamenting his decease, I have at least one consolation which no one can take away and which even death itself can only bring into clearer, albeit more sombre relief.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALEXANDER III.

The Czar was an intensely human man, lovable, simple and true. Never was there a more loyal heart or a more honest soul. I have never met any one who impressed me more completely with a sense of absolute trust. He was not a brilliant talker. He was slow, reserved and sparing in his words. But he—as Mr. Chamberlain used to say of the Duke of Devonshire when they were colleagues in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—he always put his point clearly and he always hit the nail square on the head. When he was puzzled he said so. He did not pretend. He was emphatically not a viewy man. No one could have been a greater contrast to the German Emperor, with his rapid trout-like mind, darting hither and thither with a velocity born of mere restlessness. He was slow but sure, with much of the solidity and not a little of the sagacity of the elephant. He had a positive distaste for the speculations that fascinate many men. "Why talk about such things?" he would say. "There is no question of that now." Sufficient unto him was the day and the evil thereof; and it was with the utmost difficulty I pursuaded him to discuss the ultimate ownership of the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles. One thing, and only one thing, in the future interested him keenly, and that was the question as to who would succeed Mr. Gladstone. He did not like it much when I



THE CHATEAU AT LIVADIA WHERE THE CZAR DIED.

mentioned Lord Rosebery, for at that time—it was in 1888—the memory of the Batoum dispatch was still fresh, and Lord Rosebery, as the Czar remarked, was always with Herbert Bismarck. His nominee for the Liberal leadership was the Duke of Devonshire; and I can never forget how anxious the Czar was that the Irish question might be settled in time for the Duke, then Lord Hartington, to succeed Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party. He had met Lord Hartington in London and liked him, which is not surprising, for there was much resemblance between the characters of the two men.



The Grand Duke Vladimir.



The Grand Duke Michael.

BROTHERS OF THE LATE CZAR.

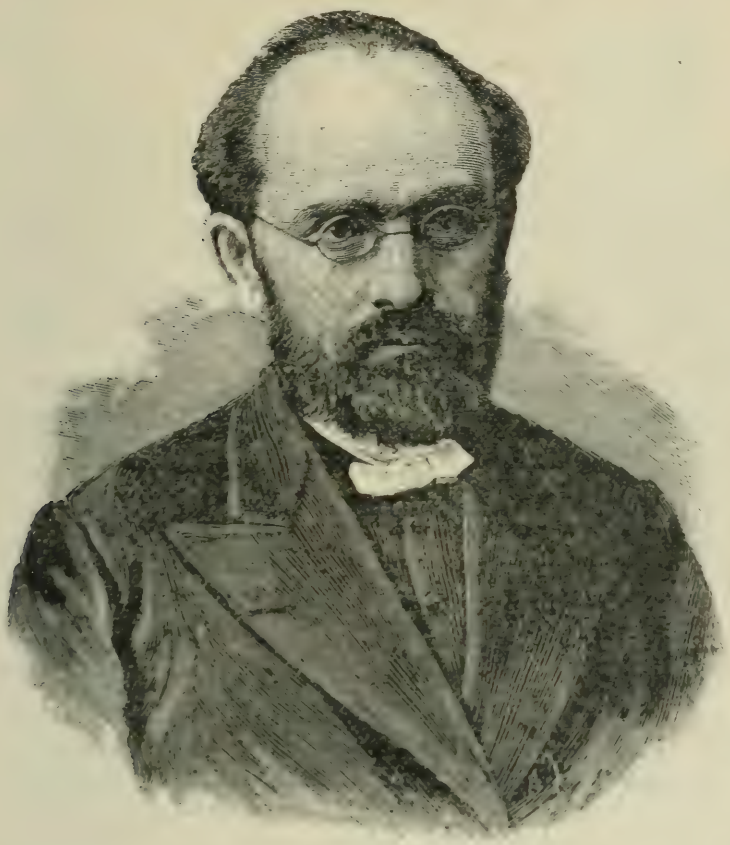
HIS PACIFIC AMBITION.

The Czar, however, had in him a stronger infusion of John Bright's passionate hatred of war than ever distinguished the Duke of Devonshire. His ambition, as one of his ministers told me, was not to be a great sovereign, but to be the sovereign of a great people, whose reign was unstained by a single war. He at least carried with him to the grave the grateful consciousness that he had attained his wish. For fourteen years the master of two millions of armed men never allowed a shot to be fired in anger throughout the whole of his immense Empire. The affray at Penjdeh, as he told me, truly enough, was directly due to the action of Captain Yate, whose conduct in provoking a collision between the Afghans and the Russians richly deserved a sterner punishment than was ever meted out to him. And with this passionate love of peace there was also a deep-seated belief in the wisdom and goodness of God, whose ways, however, he honestly admitted, were past finding out. As God made the world otherwise than as we wished, "He must know best. But for my part, if He should end it all to-morrow, I should be very glad." But he was not impatient. When he was fresh from a hair-breadth escape from the hand of the assassin, he never flinched. "I am ready," he said. "I will do my duty at any cost." And upon his tomb he needs no other epitaph than those words, followed by the simple statement of the literal truth, that in this, as in all else, he was as good as his word.

THE FATAL CHILL.

Of his beautiful domestic life, of his devotion to the Czaritza, and his tender love for all his children, I need not speak. But it is not generally known that the fatal chill which carried him off was due to this paternal tenderness. When at Spala, the Czar and his son, the Grand Duke George, whose delicate constitution has always been a source of anxiety to his parents, went out shooting in the woods. The boy shot at and dropped a duck. The bird fell in what seemed, to the lad's inexperienced eye, a grassy glade, but on approaching the bird he found to his horror that he had walked into a treacherous marsh. He began to sink with great rapidity and before his cries of alarm brought his father to the spot he had sunk up to his neck in the bog. The Czar rushed to his rescue, and succeeded in extricating his son from the bog by putting forth his immense strength, but not until he had been thoroughly saturated by the moisture. They hastened home. The young Grand Duke showed signs of fever, while his father was conscious of a chill. The palace of Spala is an extensive building, and it so happened the Grand Duke's rooms were at the end of one wing, while the Czar's bedchamber was in the centre. At night the Czar wished to get up and visit his boy. The Czaritza strongly opposed this desire, declaring that his health was of quite as much importance as that of his son's, and, considering the chill which he had received, it would be dangerous for him to get out of bed. The Czar, who always shrank from opposing the will of the Empress, pretended to go to sleep. His wife, satisfied that he was slumbering peacefully, went to her own room. No sooner was the coast clear than

the Czar got up and traversed the long draughty corridors of the palace in dressing-gown and slippers until he reached his son's apartments. After remaining there for a short time he returned, with the result that the chill which he had received in extricating his boy from the bog settled upon his vital organs, and from that day is dated the acute stage of the malady which ultimately carried him off.



DR. ZAKHARIN,
Who attended the late Czar in his illness.

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

One of the last official international acts of the Emperor was to express his sympathy and admiration for the attempt initiated in England for promoting the reduction of armaments. There was nothing which he had more at heart than the maintenance of peace, and he rejoiced to know that a movement was on foot in that country directed toward so desirable an end. At the same time, he regretfully admitted that, owing to the outbreak of war in the far East, and also to difficulties nearer home, the present moment was not opportune for such a step. It must be relegated to a more convenient season. But now that the strong hand of the Peace-keeper of Europe is no longer on the helm of Europe, it is absurd to expect that the young Czar will attempt to take action in the matter. Even if his sympathies were entirely in accord with those of his father, the new Czar would naturally think twice, or even thrice, before taking any steps which might incur the ill-feeling of the headquarters staff of the Russian army. The chance therefore, of a mutual agreement for partial disarmament appears to have passed. The more's the pity.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TRIBUTE.

It was the fortune of Lord Rosebery to express more publicly and more eloquently than any other statesman the universal sentiment of the civilized world in relation to Alexander III. Speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on October 25, the Prime Minister made the following observations, which we have some reason to believe were communicated to the dying Emperor :

In that domain there is one shadow at this moment which clouds everything else. There is not a thoughtful mind in Europe at this moment which is not turned to the sick bed at Livadia. There have been in times past subjects of difference with Russia, acute subjects of difference ; but I am certain of this, that there is no one who knows what has passed in Europe for the past twelve years who does not feel the immeasurable debt of obligation under which we lie to the Emperor of Russia. Gentlemen, it is not my concern to-night to say one word as to the relation of the Emperor to his own Empire, though it seems clear enough from the pictures that are delineated to us by newspaper correspondents that in every church in Russia there are anxious prayers offered at this moment for his recovery. But we have a right to concern ourselves with the Emperor as he appears to foreign countries, and we have in him a monarch the watchword of whose reign and whose character have been the worship of truth and the worship of peace. I do not say that he will rank, or does rank, among the Cæsars or Napoleons of history—the great conquerors of whom history perhaps takes too much account—but if "Peace has" (as she has) "her victories not less renowned than war," the Emperor of Russia will reign in history with a title not less famous than that of Cæsar or Napoleon. It is something in a sovereign of undoubted power to have it said of him that he has made more respected in the realms of diplomacy an absolute conscientious devotion to truth. I have not the honor of that sovereign's acquaintance, but all who have unite in saying that the one sin he never forgives is the sin of personal deceit and untruthfulness. On the other hand, he has by his influence done that which few men in his position have ever been able to do—to guarantee in his own person, by his own character, that matter of inestimable importance—the peace of Europe. It is more than four and twenty years ago since we had a great European war, and it is not too much to say that if peace has not been broken in more than one instance during late years, it is due as much to the character and the influence of the Emperor of Russia as to any other cause we may mention. Well, gentlemen, I can say nothing as to the issue of his illness that we do not know ; but we in Great Britain, whose interest is in peace, have the deepest interest in his welfare, and in his future, because we know that if he is removed, one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest guarantee for the peace of the world is removed with his life.

NICHOLAS II, THE NEW CZAR.

That greatest of all guarantees for the greatest of all blessings is gone, and Europe and Asia are left face to face with the unknown. Nicholas the Second, who has succeeded his father, and of whose personal character little or nothing is known, excepting that

it is usually reported that he has displayed weakness rather than strength, is said to have acquired bad habits which were calculated to impair both moral character and physical vigor. There is a general agreement that he lived in considerable awe of his father, but that as a boy he was bright, intelligent and very much like an English schoolboy. So at least Mr. Gladstone described him to me after meeting him at Copenhagen some twelve years ago. Mr. Heath, of St. Petersburg, his tutor, a most excellent



NICHOLAS II.

and worthy man, told me an anecdote which I recall to-day with no small sympathetic interest. The boys had been reading with him "The Lady of the Lake," and Nicholas was much delighted with the description of the popularity of fair Scotland's King James the Fifth. The stanza is the twenty-first of the fifth Canto, which begins:

> The castle gates were open flung,
> The quivering drawbridge rock'd and rung,
> As slowly down the steep descent
> Fair Scotland's king and nobles went,
> While all along the crowded way
> Was jubilee and loud huzza,
> And ever James was bending low
> To his white jenet's saddle-bow.
> Gravely he greets each city sire,
> Notes each pageant's quaint attire,
> Gives to the dancers thanks aloud,
> And smiles and nods upon the crowd,
> Who rend the heaven with their acclaims,
> Long live the Commons' King, King James.

"That," said the boy, flushing with pride, "that is what I should like to be." It remains to be seen whether the young man who has just ascended the most dangerous throne in Christendom will be able to realize his boyish ideal.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW REIGN.

In one respect it is to be hoped that Nicholas the Second may improve upon the policy of his father. He appears to have a trace of the deeply religious sentiment of Alexander the Second, and although that is a drawback in some respects, it has the compensating advantage in the fact that he may shrink from carrying out the persecuting policy which under M. Pobiedonostzeff cast such a shadow upon the late reign. When a mere boy Nicholas was reading the Gospels with his tutor, and expressed his sorrow that our Lord should have suffered so severely at the hands of the chief priests and rulers. His tutor informed him dryly that if Jesus of Nazareth were to come to St. Petersburg, and attempt to teach in the streets as he did in Jerusalem, General Gresser, who was then chief of police in St. Petersburg, would have him arrested in no time, and he would be clapped into jail with quite as little ceremony as ever was shown in ancient Judæa. It is improbable that any immediate change will be made in the drift of Russian policy for some time to come. We are in this also altogether in the dark.

THE CZARITZA.

Nicholas the Second was recently in England, but heirs-apparent do not lend themselves to the interviewer, and our press failed to get any impression of the man or of his ideas. He spoke very well at the Lord Mayor's banquet, but that is a kind of capacity for which he is not likely to have much employment in the future. He recently traveled round Asia, and visited India with four companions, but so severe is the discipline of the Imperial Court, and so entirely did the Czar and his family keep themselves aloof from their subjects, that not one of his traveling companions has been allowed to communicate with him since his return. The Imperial family live apart from the rest of the world, seeing very few people, and therefore being very ill-informed concerning the affairs of their immense dominions. The immediate hope of the future lies in Princess Alix, and the influence which she may exert over the Czar may decide the destinies of Russia for many years to come. What the Russians say is that she will be popular if she can contrive to give the impression always and everywhere that she is English and not German. The papers have been more than usually silly in their statements as to the ordeal through which the Princess had to pass before she could be admitted into the Greek Church. So far from a Lutheran being required to curse the religion in which she was baptised, her baptism is admitted as valid, and she is received without any formal abjuration of the faith of her childhood. Her part will be very difficult as the foreign wife of an untried sovereign, but it is possible that through this young girl may come many advantages to Russia, among others that of establishing a more close union between the two great empires upon whose *entente* the peace of Asia depends.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

AN AMERICAN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION HOW TO RECONCILE FRANCE AND GERMANY.

NEVER did a Peace Congress meet under brighter auspices than that at Antwerp, on August 28 last. The Russo-German commercial treaty, the German Emperor's courtesies toward France, and the appreciation of them shown by the French press, the favorable action of the United States Congress and of the British Parliament on the proposed treaty of arbitration between the two nations, inspired the delegates with enthusiasm. "Peace is in the heart of all men in civilized countries," said the Mayor of Antwerp.

FIVE PROJECTS OF DISARMAMENT.

Writers of wide experience, however, accustomed to watch the drift of public sentiment, warned against over-sanguine expectations. "The prospect of arranging a truce of God for the closing century," said the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, "seems to be remote. Mankind with its brutal animalism, its blood-shot eye and hereditary savagery, seems destined to groan for some time longer under the burden of the prince of this world, whose yoke is not easy, nor is his burden light. Seven hundred and fifty million dollars per annum cash down for armaments is the fine that they pay for organizing Europe on the principle of Cain."

These prognostications, which seemed dismal two months ago, are now seen to have been but too appropriate. Once more the diplomatic sky is overcast. Alexander III, the preserver of peace, is dead, and nobody knows what his successor's policy will be. The change of chancellors in Germany has disclosed a state of tension in that country, and where there is tension there is apt to be violence and unreason. The revival of particularism manifested especially in southern Germany may be as wholesome as Prince Bismarck seems to think; it may also be a symptom of that spirit which led to the Thirty Years' War. A nation under arms, when strained by discord, is a mine with a train of powder ready laid; it may explode at any moment, and no one knows which way the fragments will fly. In this state of uncertainty the prospect of disarmament seems remote indeed.

Is this darkened prospect a ground for discouragement? By no means. For the Mayor of Antwerp was right: "Peace is in the heart of all men in civilized countries." No better evidence of this can be found than the respectful tone in which the proceedings of the Antwerp Congress have been noticed by the newspapers. Instead of faltering, the friends of peace should look upon the present symptoms of danger as an additional argument for acting on the declaration of Baroness von Suttner "that the time has passed for declamatory speeches; that practical measures must now be taken for the suppression of war." It is characteristic of the times that such practical measures have been brought forward in rapid succession during the present year, not by obscure enthusiasts, but by practical men of world-wide fame, and have found record in periodicals of the highest standing. A few years ago they would have been scouted as Utopian. Five of these propositions have attained considerable publicity.

1. That of M. Anspach, of Brussels, for a truce of ten years.

2. That of M. Jules Simon, of Paris, for a truce until the year 1900.

3. That of M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, for a reduction of the military service of each soldier to twelve months.

4. That of Dr. Grelling, secretary of the German Peace Society, at Berlin, that the several states should agree not to increase their armies during a period of three years.

5. That of the author of the article entitled "Halt!" in the *Contemporary Review* for June, 1894, that the nations should agree not to increase their war budgets till 1900.

Each of these propositions asks little and expects much. In each case the implied results are expected to exceed by far the results formally stipulated. In each case it is thought that the measure once passed by international agreement will be found such a relief and win such applause that its continuance beyond the stipulated period may be assumed as a matter of course, especially as it can hardly be expected that there will be an imminent danger of war at the very moment when the treaty expires; that thus the effect will be cumulative, till the renewal of the treaties grows to be a matter of custom.

THEY ALL REQUIRE A SACRIFICE ON THE PART OF FRANCE.

Not one of these propositions, however, goes to the root of the matter. They all assume that international boundaries shall continue in *statu quo*. Now this implies the assumption that France will simply swallow her grief and shame; will consent to have the thousand years' struggle for the Rhine terminated by a French defeat; will acknowledge that Alsace-Lorraine is part and parcel of Germany forever. Aye, there's the rub! Every one conversant with the matter will admit that civilization has now so far advanced that, but for the Alsace-Lorraine question, universal peace would lie within sight. True, various suggestions have been made to remove this cardinal

source of danger. These are discussed by Samuel James Capper in the *Contemporary Review* for July, 1894. He plainly shows them all to be impracticable. It is idle to talk of the possibility of the voluntary retrocession of the whole province by Germany. After 250 years of spoliation of Germany by France, the victory of 1870, to the mind of every German, barely restored the balance of justice; and the nation is unanimous in its determination to retain the land thrice redeemed by German blood. To make Alsace-Lorraine an independent buffer-state between the two nations is out of the question, for no sooner would that state be independent than it would rejoin France. It could not be joined either to Belgium or to Switzerland, for neither of these, in the improbable case that it accepted the dangerous gift, would have sufficient military power to keep the province from attaching itself to France. To the proposition that France indemnify herself in Morocco or elsewhere, she may well reply: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!" What hope, then, remains of a peaceful solution? Judging by the tone of recent articles, there would seem to be no hope but this: that France, with a stationary population, already 12,000,000 less than her rival, isolated from the rest of Europe or at best but languidly encouraged by her Russian ally, will for a good while be too weak to venture on a war of revenge; that peace will thus be tolerably secure till a new generation shall have sprung up, who shall know of the last war only from hearsay; and that by that time the general advance in civilization will have rendered war impossible.

WILL FRANCE BE COMPELLED TO MAKE THE SACRIFICE?

If this hope was well founded, it might be a comfort to a proud nation in her humiliation to think that her martyrdom is the price of the world's peace. But is it certain that France will long remain in the background? Again and again has she been prostrated till she seemed about to disappear; and yet as often has she risen again to be the first power in Europe. The clouds in the heavens are not more unstable in their shapes than are the fortunes of nations. How many "perpetual alliances" have been made and how many are now in existence? With better reason than Cavour might a French statesman say to-day: "Patience, and deal the cards!" Who knows but some new social factor may arise within the next ten years that may turn the tide of increasing population in favor of France? And who knows but some unforeseen circumstance may paralyze the strength of Germany and make France once more the arbiter of Europe, till the wheel turns again? Above all, success in war very often depends on the presence of a single man of genius; and if in the next war that man of genius be found on the French side, what will superior numbers, impregnable fortresses, Mannlicher rifles and Dowe coats avail?

CAN THE SACRIFICE BE AVOIDED?

In brief, it is by no means certain that war will not break out between France and Germany within the next ten or fifteen years. If this is a dreadful possibility to contemplate, it behooves those who wish to see it prevented to look out for some means of reconciling the two nations now, *by removing the cause of their enmity*, instead of leaving that reconciliation to the uncertain agency of time, and to the mercy of that blind chance by which they may be helplessly driven into war to-morrow. When differences of argument seem irreconcilable, it is always well to return to first principles. By studying the geography, ethnology and history of the disputed regions, it may be possible to discover a method of disposing of them that may be satisfactory to both parties. In all suggestions thus far made, Alsace-Lorraine has been treated as a unit. Those who say that Germany ought to retain it mean that she ought to retain all; those who say that it ought to be given back to France mean that the whole province ought to be given back; those who wish to make it independent mean that the entire Reichsland, with its present boundaries, ought to be independent. No one, looking at this question from the standpoint of peace, seems to have taken notice of a fact which nevertheless lies at the surface and is well known to a large class of readers; a fact which, the moment it is stated, is instantly seen to be of the utmost significance.

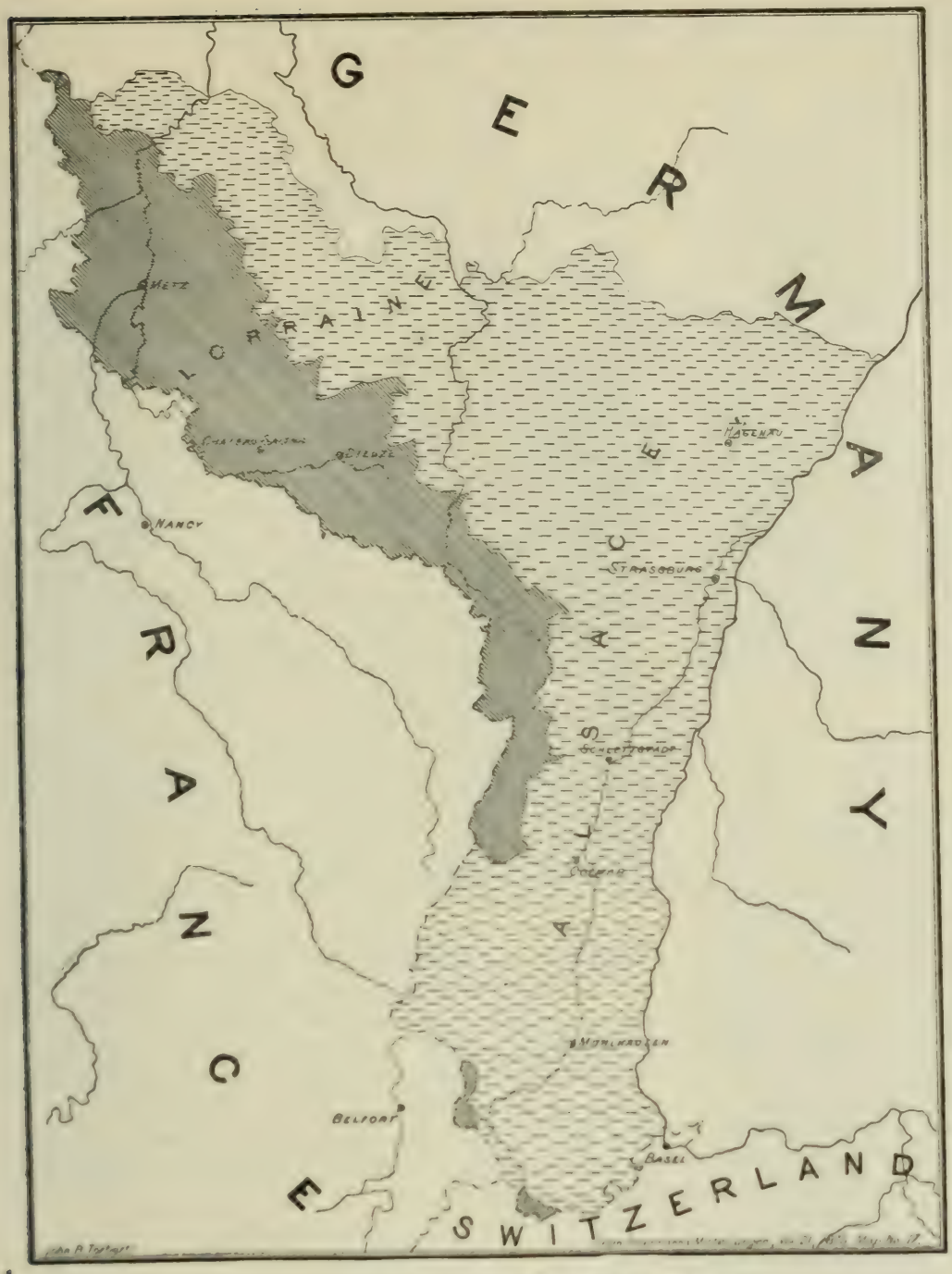
WESTERN ALSACE-LORRAINE SPEAKS FRENCH.

The fact is this:

Alsace-Lorraine consists of two parts, one French-speaking, the other German-speaking.

Let it be understood that this applies to the German Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, taken from France in 1871. In other words, the Germans in 1871 annexed a large tract exclusively French in language. Those portions of Alsace and Lorraine which were left in the possession of France are entirely French in language, so that France at present contains not a single commune whose current speech is German.

These facts are exhibited in the accompanying map. According to Richard Andree (Mitt. d. Vereins f. Erdkunde, Leipzig, 1885, p. 182), the German-speaking districts of Alsace-Lorraine contain 1,160,015 inhobitants, the French-speaking 181,736, and the districts where both languages are used 157,269. These figures have probably changed but little since then. The number of Alsace-Lorrainers whose habitual language is French is generally stated to be 250,000, or one-sixth of the total. The French-speaking districts are mainly comprised in a broad belt along the western frontier of Lorraine, but they include also a few upland valleys in middle Alsace and a few communes in the southwestern part. Most of this area has been French in language ever since that language was developed. A few communes indeed which now speak French spoke German in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but that fact has hardly more to do with the present situation than the other undoubted fact that all Alsace spoke a Romance dialect before the invasion of the Franks and Allemanni, which, for that matter, is again offset by the fact that the larger part of Alsace was included in the Roman province of Germania superior. The French-speaking area adjoins France, the German-speaking area ad-



ALSACE LORRAINE.—ANNEXED TO GERMANY IN 1871.

(The darker portions of the map indicate French-speaking population, the lighter German-speaking.)

joins Germany; there are no detached "language islands" in either territory.

The boundary between the two languages is as sharp as is usually the case with linguistic boundaries. In the northern part indeed, toward Luxemburg, the flux and reflux of the industrial population causes a commingling of the two languages; but yet it is always easy to determine whether a particular commune ought to be called French-speaking or German-speaking. Farther south the transition is almost abrupt.

THE GERMAN-SPEAKING PART IS RE-GERMANIZED.

In eastern Lorraine and in nearly all Alsace the language in ordinary use is a German dialect, differing less from literary German than do most German dialects. In fact, Alsace, especially Strassburg, had no mean share in the formation of literary German. In those regions French was always a foreign tongue, quite as much as in German Switzerland, in Luxemburg, in Flemish Belgium, or in England after the Norman conquest. Shortly before 1870, indeed, the French government made strenuous efforts to spread the French language, especially by means of the schools. So little did they succeed, however, that according to a current French saying, the Alsatians, who in 1871 expatriated themselves rather than become German subjects, invariably, on meeting each other, begin to *hacher la paille* (chop straw)—that is to say, talk German — with every manifestation of utter delight. It may not be without interest to add that the Bavarians of the Palatinate, being habituated to an almost identical method of "chopping straw," often succeeded in passing themselves off in France as Alsatians and thus earning the same sympathy and more substantial emoluments which those exiles found everywhere awaiting them. There is some satisfaction in looking on this clever imposition as an historic retribution for Turenne's devastation of the Palatinate.

In the German-speaking part of Alsace-Lorraine, German has now for twenty-four years been the language of the courts, of the civil administration, and most important of all, of the schools. The youth in the primary schools in that part have not learned French at all; their higher ideas have all been conveyed to them through the vehicle of the German language. That part, therefore, with the single exception of Mülhausen, may be considered completely re-Germanized, at least so far as language is concerned.

"NATURAL BOUNDARIES" ARE LANGUAGE BOUNDARIES.

In the French-speaking part, the language of the schools and to a certain extent of the administration is still French. That part, therefore, enjoys the few advantages and suffers the many inconveniences of a bilingual region. A boy in that region obtains his

primary education in French; if next he wishes to prepare himself for a professional or public career in his country, he must complete his education in German. Now, a perfect control of the current language of the country is one of the main requisites to success in life; and this control can only be obtained if the later education is built on the foundation laid in childhood. Perfect control of language is automatic; and no part of our language is ever so automatic as that which was acquired in childhood. Some speakers indeed seem to handle two languages with equal ease and precision; but could we investigate the mental process which this involves. and measure the effort which it costs them, we should find that they are digging with a shovel and shoveling with a spade. No doubt the study of foreign languages is eminently useful; but it must be made subsidiary to the main object — the thorough training in one's mother tongue. Hence in the interest of the inhabitants, political boundaries ought so far as possible to coincide with language boundaries. These, together with certain prominent geographic features, are the only "natural boundaries;" the others can be so called only by a fanciful construction.

FORCING A STRANGE LANGUAGE ON AN UNWILLING PEOPLE.

Besides this utilitarian consideration, there is another, which for want of a better name may be called the sentimental one. Language is being more and more regarded as synonymous with nationality. All Europe is loud with strife on the language question. The Tchech in Bohemia, the Pole in Posen, the Rumanian in Servia, the Greek and Armenian in Bulgaria and Turkey, each is striving to maintain his language in its present territory, and, if possible. to extend it. The question of blood, even of name, counts for very little in this struggle. The second birth—into language—is supposed to work such a regeneration that the natural birth loses its significance. It is certain therefore that the French-speaking portion of Alsace-Lorraine will for a long time to come continue to regard itself as French in nationality, and will look upon the German domination as a foreign yoke. It is nothing less than cruelty to place two hundred and fifty thousand human beings in a position where they must look on themselves as traitors either to the land of their residence or to the land of their love; where they find the *doux parler de France*, which from childhood they had learned to worship almost as a sort of divinity, relegated to a position of inferiority, while the place of honor is given to a language which, whatever be its merits, is certainly not pleasant to the ears of a Frenchman. Were there question of a small tribe, isolated in the midst of a great nation, as is the case with the Wends of Brandenburg, the suppression of their language could only be regarded as a signal benefit to them, and could excite no just regret except among philologists. In the present case, however, the two hundred and fifty thousand persons concerned are members of a great and cultured people, separated from them merely by an arbitrary line—a ligature impeding but not stopping the natural circulation, and serving merely to keep the ligated member in a chronic state of irritation. For a long time to come, the center of attraction, to the French-speaking Alsace-Lorrainers, will lie in the West, in the world of French thought, whose literary products, freighted with French ideas, French associations, French prepossessions, will constantly come pouring across the border, constantly reminding them that they are living in exile. And even should it be possible, in the course of a century or so, to exterminate the French language in the territory in question, would that be a result to be proud of? Not only France but all the world loves the French language as an exquisite instrument for the expression of human thought, a work of art elaborated out of noble material by centuries of rich national life, and embellished by the works of one of the most superb galaxies of men of genius. Who can witness unmoved the curtailment of the language in which "Graziella" was written? Does it not look like a sacrilege comparable to the breaking of a finger from a beautiful statue? Of course it would be wrong to accuse the German government of any deliberate intention to do this; but it is the inevitable result of annexation. But if the possession of Metz involves this deed of violence, is not that too high a price to pay for Metz? In brief, the existence of this French-speaking population under German dominion is destined to keep alive the sore feeling between the two countries. Nay more, the discontented French-speaking part will constantly remind the German-speaking part that it, too, was torn from France against its vigorous protest, and never formally consented to the separation. The retention of the French-speaking part, therefore, will retard the Germanization of the rest.

Nearly all these arguments of course tell equally against the incorporation of any German-speaking districts with France.

THE NATURAL SOLUTION.

What is the conclusion?

Let the French-speaking part of Alsace-Lorraine be restored to France; let the German-speaking part be retained by Germany.

The equity of this arrangement is so palpable that one asks in wonder why it was not adopted long ago. The reason is that the popular ideas on linguistic boundaries are exceedingly vague. (How comes it, by-the-bye, that there exists not one good ethnologico-linguistic atlas of Europe?) Nearly every German thinks that Alsace-Lorraine is thoroughly German in speech; nearly every Frenchman thinks it is French in speech, the German dialect being merely the language of the back districts and of the uneducated. Few persons are aware of the actual fact that the eastern five-sixths are entirely German, the western sixth entirely French, with a sharp line of division between them. Were it thoroughly understood in Germany that the western fringe of the Reichsland,

with a population of some two hundred and fifty thousand, is as thoroughly French in language as any part of France, it seems certain that few Germans would care to retain so unnatural a possession. What in fact was the plea by which Germany justified the annexation? That the Alsace-Lorrainers were a lost German tribe, torn from the Empire by wanton robbery during a period when it was either paralyzed by internal strife or had to summon all its forces to resist the Turkish invasion; that along the Vosges there was "German blood" to be redeemed from the yoke of the foreigner; that the German Fatherland ought to be "So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt." How then can a district where the German tongue is *not* heard be part and parcel of the Fatherland? And if the German thinks it self-evident justice that all territory where German is spoken shall belong to Germany, may not the Frenchman with equal justice demand that all territory where French is spoken shall belong to France? If France wronged Germany by annexing German-speaking districts, did not Germany wrong France by annexing French speaking districts?

If it be affirmed that Germany has a claim on the territory in question because it was part of the old German Empire, that would hold true also of Toul, Verdun, Franche-Comté and various other parts of France. In point of fact the present boundary is entirely new, hardly anywhere coinciding with an ancient boundary between the Empire of Germany and the Kingdom of France, except along the crest of the Vosges.

BISMARCK STOOD UP FOR THE LANGUAGE BOUNDARY.

Bismarck recognized the soundness of the principle here advocated. "I did not care to restore the historical boundary," he told the Reichstag some years ago; "*I stood up for the language boundary.*" There was, however, the other consideration of gaining important strategic points in order to guard against further attacks from the west. The question lay between Belfort and Metz. The French commissioners, while willing to cede either one of these cities, insisted that they could not cede both. Moltke was consulted. "Belfort," he said, "we can do without; but Metz is worth an army of 100,000." "Good," said Bismarck, "then we take Metz."

THE ENCROACHMENT ON FRENCH-SPEAKING TERRITORY WAS IMPOLITIC.

It is plain, then, by the best possible evidence, that the French-speaking belt was annexed solely for strategic reasons. But what will strategic points along the Vosges avail so long as the road through Belgium remains wide open? Everybody knows that in case of a war between Germany and France the neutrality of Belgium and Switzerland will be respected only as long as it suits either belligerent. A better defense against France would be found in the friendship of the French nation, which can almost surely be won by restoring to her the territory which speaks her language. Those German professors who imagine the French people to be possessed by an inborn and unquenchable thirst for the Rhine, and who would therefore like to see them driven back beyond the Ardennes and kept there by a chain of impregnable fortresses, can hardly be regarded as abreast of the times. Because a French king in 1444 said that "all land up to the Rhine belongs to France," it cannot be assumed that in our individualistic and commercial age the French Republic plans or even cares to realize so abstract and unpractical an idea, any more than the German government cares to act on the statement made by a well-known German geographer that the present boundary between Germany and France "falls yet far short of the natural boundary of Germany." The real cause of French attacks in the past was German disunion, enabling France to attack the different German states separately, generally with the aid of other German states, so that she was always practically certain of victory. Now that Germany is united, she is practically safe against French attacks. This being the case, does it not look somewhat like timidity on the part of a nation of fifty millions to resort to such questionable, not to say ungenerous, means of fortifying itself against a nation of thirty-eight millions? It may be wise and just to despoil a fallen foe of his ill-gotten goods; it is "ungracious" to mutilate him. Nay more, it is imprudent; for so long as you cannot kill your foe or render him completely powerless, your severity will merely intensify his thirst for revenge and make it certain that he will attack you at the next opportunity, and if fortune should give him the victory he will exact all the more dire retribution. In other words: Restore to France the French-speaking districts, and you will preclude any future war and secure the permanent possession of the German-speaking districts; refuse to make the restitution and you will render war certain at the first opportunity, and if you are beaten you will lose not only Alsace-Lorraine but the whole left bank of the Rhine, and probably forever.

IS GERMANY WILLING TO RECTIFY HER MISTAKE?

There is little doubt that when the measure here advocated is once fairly set before the German people, it will win the support of nearly all classes. First of all, it is thought that the German nation is civilized enough and noble enough to see that the loss of two hundred and fifty thousand unwilling subjects (they can hardly be called fellow-citizens), speaking a foreign tongue, would be a trifle compared to the credit she would gain throughout the world by such an act of manly generosity, unprecedented in the annals of history. Again, it is to the interest of every German to see that every part of the Empire shall cling to the whole of its own free choice and inclination, and thereby strengthen the whole structure; and therefore a district which can only be kept attached to the rest by force must be recognized as a source of weakness. On the other hand, the German-speaking Alsace-Lorrainers, severed from their French-speaking countrymen, forcibly reminded of their German blood by the very grounds on which the restitution is made, finding their reannexation to France definitely pre-

cluded by the reconciliation, will in all probability turn their backs on France and will strengthen Germany by the accession of one and a quarter million of German patriots. There is no doubt that nearly all Germans desire peace. "Germany has eaten and is full," said Bismarck some years ago. Such being the case, they must see that peace will not be promoted by flaunting in the face of France the bleeding pound of flesh torn from her breast—French-speaking Alsace-Lorraine. The men of learning, who have more influence in Germany than anywhere else, are proverbially cosmopolitan, scorning international jealousies as remnants of barbarism; and they will accordingly welcome a measure which will render their relations with their French colleagues more unrestrained. Moreover, as has been explained, the present boundary is not one to which any sentiment attaches; several times during the negotiations of 1871 it was changed, whole lists of communes being thrown, now on one side, now on the other. The laboring classes of Germany, instigated by a press which is almost American in its freedom, are growing more and more impatient of the military burdens, and will doubless welcome a measure which promises permanent relief. The German government, eager to embark in scores of enterprises—educational, engineering, colonial—will be glad of a chance to diminish the military budget, perhaps even—may it be whispered?—unlock the Juliusthurm and restore its treasure of 120,000,000 marks to rational use. In the Reichstag the measure can certainly count on the support of all the Catholics, who in this matter could not easily act contrary to the clearly expressed wishes of the present enlightened Pontiff; all the members from Alsace-Lorraine; all the socialists, who, though well aware that the measure, by allaying a large part of social discontent, will cut the ground from under their feet, could not consistently with their program oppose the permanent reconciliation with France; and probably a large number from other parties.

WILL FRANCE ACCEPT THE RESTITUTION?

The next question is: Suppose that Germany offers to restore the French-speaking territory, will France accept that offer as a final settlement? Will she consider the partial restitution as sufficient amends for her loss of territory, treasure and prestige? Will she admit (as she certainly ought) that the permanent retention of the German-speaking part is simply the restitution which France all along owed to Germany? One cannot always judge a nation's temper by those who make most noise. The imputation cast on France by other nations—that she alone seeks war—an imputation which Jules Simon indignantly repels, is due no doubt to the utterances of a few inconsiderate persons, such as the author of "Avant la Bataille," which are quite at variance with the sentiments one hears in private conversation. "*Nous réclamerons toujours les deux provinces; mais la guerre, c'est une chose terrible; nous n'en voulons plus!*" are the words of a Frenchman who was in Paris at the time of the siege; and they may well be taken as typical of the current opinion. But the time has perhaps arrived when it may be well for France to consider whether the demand for complete restitution is reasonable or wise. Twenty-four years have passed, and Alsace-Lorraine is still German, and there is no immediate prospect of a change. Though it is hazardous to make predictions, yet at the present moment everything seems to indicate that for a good while to come France will continue to fall behind Germany in the race for power. In the meantime the strong pro-German sentiment, which, according to Mr. Capper, has already sprung up in the provinces, will go on increasing, especially if the present Emperor's lenient policy is continued and extended in the directions pointed out by Mr. Capper. It would indeed be surprising were it otherwise. In every school in the German-speaking district the young Alsace-Lorrainer is taught how his ancestors, Franks or Allemanni, came from beyond the Rhine; how his land was the very birthplace of German civilization; how it remained German till the Thirty-Years' War, when Catholic France, aiding the Protestants of Germany (after persecuting the Protestants of France), succeeded in dividing the strength of the Empire and seizing Alsace as her spoil; how Strassburg was taken by surprise in the midst of peace; how Alsatians and Lorrainers continued to regard themselves as Germans down to the very eve of the French revolution; how their conversion into French patriots was due mainly to the glitter of the Napoleonic era, whose hollowness and whose disastrous effect on their country no one has better portrayed than their own Erckmann-Chatrian, and whose *régime* of absolute selfishness is well characterized by Napoleon's remark on the death of that great and good Alsatian, Kléber: "*Eh bien, un rival de moins!*" Glancing up and down the map of his country, the young Reichslander sees none but German names; scanning the names of his classmates and of the people of his village, he finds that they are all German; listening to the voices in the streets, and in his own family, he hears words that are nearly always identical with those used by his schoolmaster who came from over the Rhine. His books, his father's newspaper, are German; if a French book or newspaper falls into his hands, he is generally unable to read it. Can any one imagine that such teaching and such influences can continue for twenty, thirty, forty years without arousing the Alsace-Lorrainer to the consciousness that he is German to the core? In 1871 indeed he sang:

"Adieu, adieu! ma belle France!
Adieu, adieu! je t'aimerai toujours!
Adieu, adieu! pour de plus heureux jours—
Plus heureux jours—je garde l'esperance."

but yet, as lovers occasionally do, he would now seem to be wavering in his resolution, and even (if Mr. Capper is to be believed) in some instances to have learned to love Germany more. If this process goes on, a time will soon come when the regrets at being severed from *la grande nation* will have given place, in the minds of the Alsace-Lorrainers, to self-con-

gratulation at belonging to "Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles!" and when they would protest against reannexation to France as vigorously as their ancestors did in 1552, in 1648 and in 1681. For it cannot be denied that the new situation has certain advantages. If as Frenchmen they were proud to know that their land was the sanctuary of art, as Germans they will be proud to know that their land is the sanctuary of science. They cannot help noticing that the press in outside countries is rather more favorable to Germany than to France. And who is there that does not like to be on the winning side?

Let it be hoped, however, that the poet's wish may yet be fulfilled, though in a different sense from what he intended; that while learning to love Germany, he may never cease to love France; that the "happier days" for which he hopes may be those when Germany and France shall be friends and allies.

In any case, if things continue as they are, there is no doubt that in the course of comparatively few years German-speaking Alsace-Lorraine will be completely Germanized, not only in language but also in sentiment. Meanwhile Germany's title to the province, already strong by actual possession, will constantly grow stronger by continued occupation, till a war for its recovery would seem like wanton robbery. Even the French-speaking districts will be in danger of being Germanized: in Metz the German-speaking population (including the garrison) is already in the majority.

A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.

Thoughtful Frenchmen will therefore admit that unless the lost provinces are regained within the next twenty-five years, they are very likely lost forever. It is a bitter experience no doubt to France to have to resign the hegemony of Europe, which she has held for three hundred years; but she ought to remember that this hegemony could only be maintained by fomenting discord among her neighbors; and the *rôle* of Fomenter of Discord would ill comport with the motto of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." As the engines of destruction become more and more perfected year by year, as the arteries and capillaries of commerce multiply and anastomose, as individual demands for the amenities of life grow more and more exacting, a declaration of war comes to be a more and more momentous undertaking, and therefore less and less probable. Even now it seems possible to imagine a time when a war undertaken by France for the recovery of her lost provinces would be looked upon as criminal and would call down on her the world's execration. If, therefore, a chance is offered of regaining, without bloodshed, that portion to which France has the triple stronger claim of longer occupation, proximity of position and identity of language; that portion which an impartial tribunal would unquestionably adjudge to France—it is probable that the enlightened statesmen of the French Republic will be content with that part rather than lose all, and will consider the solution a signally honorable one to both nations.

CORRUPTIO OPTIMI PESSIMA!

Much, however, will depend on the manner in which the offer is made. If it is made in a niggardly spirit, with ungenerous conditions, for example in reference to the fortresses; if there is haggling and dickering and talk of compensation; if Germany shows herself doubtful of her own strength and distrustful in regard to the use which France may make of the restored territory, the probability is that the offer will be declined with polite contempt, and the claim to the whole of the annexed provinces reaffirmed; and the outcome may be merely an aggravation of the existing bitterness. On the other hand, if Germany says: "Gentlemen, we did wrong to annex a district where your language is spoken; we relinquish it unconditionally; we beg you to take it back!"—it is almost certain that the chivalrous nation *par excellence* will rapturously grasp the proffered hand of friendship and accept the restoration as a final settlement.

BALANCING ACCOUNTS.

The cry of "Revanche" is utterly unreasonable even according to the brutal code from whose vocabulary the word is taken. Borrowing a figure from the redskins, France even now has more scalps dangling from her belt than Germany has. For nearly three hundred years France has almost uninterruptedly triumphed in her German wars. Why should that long career of victory and conquest be supposed to have been wiped out by the single defeat and mulct of 1870–71? Even in that case the prostration of France was not to be compared with that of Prussia in 1806, when Memel was the only Prussian town not occupied by the French. And how did the conqueror treat Prussia on that occasion? Half her possessions were taken away, and a money indemnity exacted far greater, considering the circumstances, than that paid by France to Germany after 1871. Nobody doubts the prowess of France; Bismarck himself confessed that in 1870 Germany was victorious by accident. Hence if Germany made the offer of reconciliation here suggested, the world would hold France in duty bound to accept it; and the best minds in France would feel that by such acceptance their nation would gain a far higher honor than could possibly be gained by the most brilliant of victories.

"SIE SINGEN VON LENZ UND LIEBE, VON SELIGER, GOLDNER ZEIT."

For consider the consequences of this reconciliation. Two nations which, though outwardly at bitter enmity, have long entertained at heart the profoundest respect for each other, suddenly become friends and very probably allies. What an outburst of generous feelings will such an event call forth in the millions on either side! What a relief to millions of anxious hearts! But these will not be the only coun-

tries affected. Reconciliation with Germany will necessarily imply reconciliation with Italy, and thus the unnatural estrangement between two Latin nations will come to an end. With the consent of two such friends, France may then at once proceed to clean the Augean stables of Morocco. Germany and France combined could absolutely forbid war elsewhere in Europe. Not that there would be any need of such prohibition; for, as has been said, all other causes of quarrel, in Europe and elsewhere, are mere trifles compared to the Alsace-Lorraine question, and they will vanish as by magic when the two nations whose enmity is bitterest are seen to set the example in obeying the voice of reason. Backed and assisted by united Europe, the Sultan could then complete the thorny task on which he is now engaged, the reform of his vast empire, raising it once more to the rank of a great power, and thus solving the Eastern question. Is it too much, then, to say that the partition of Alsace-Lorraine along the language boundary will lead to universal peace? And is there a mind vast enough to grasp the endless possibilities of human progress when the time, energy and money now spent in mutual antagonism are set free and turned into the channels of civilization! How will the desert blossom when the white race, no longer restrained by its own discord, can go forth in good earnest to claim its birthright—to possess the earth! To mention only one example: what an outburst of new life would there be in the African colonies of France and Germany, if a tithe of the military budgets could be diverted to them! Is it possible to doubt that France, proverbially high-minded, will make the glory of that deliverence her own, by accepting the restitution? Has she not always claimed the cause of humanity as her own? Was it not one of her favorite sons whose brain was fine enough to conceive, and whose heart was great enough to utter the phrase oft since repeated: "The United States of Europe!"

THE ROYAL ROAD TO PEACE.

Two advantages are claimed for this proposition, as compared with the other propositions above enumerated, for bringing about a general disarmament. 1. This proposition *goes to the root of the matter*, which the others leave untouched. 2. It does not call for an international agreement, which is notoriously difficult of attainment, and whose efficiency is notoriously precarious. To bring about such an agreement one of the great militant nations would have to take the initiative, and thereby seemingly confess that it felt the burden most severely. It is not likely that any nation will be willing to place itself in that attitude; for each is unwearied in shouting "We can stand it better than any one else!" A simple act of justice such as the one here proposed, an act which according to present ideas of diplomatic morality cannot fail to be called an act of generosity, an act which by its nature implies the very contrary of timidity, an act which will make it morally impossible for France to begin another war against Germany—such an act avoids that difficulty, and yet by its very nobleness (in the offer and in the acceptance) will coerce the world into a tacit international agreement far stronger than a formal one.

WHO WILL TAKE THE LEAD?

Who will undertake this most glorious task of reconciling two of the foremost nations on the globe? There is one person who can most easily do it, and who also, unless all appearances deceive, is most likely to do it. The young Emperor of Germany, during his short career, has given abundant proof not only of wise statesmanship and progressive spirit, but also of noble and generous feelings. There can be no doubt that if he were to make the proposal, it would be received with acclamations throughout the German Empire and carried through the Reichstag with hardly a dissentient voice. His recent endeavors to conciliate France are known to all the world, and if they have been cordially received in France while as yet her loss and mortification are without redress, it seems certain that if her wounded pride were soothed by a substantial concession, such as the one here advocated, offered by the ruler of Germany of his own accord, it would call forth a burst of rapture from Picardy to the Pyrenees.

The details of the new boundary would naturally have to be arranged by a joint commission; and the prediction is ventured that the French and German members of that commission will vie with each other in giving, not in taking. If another prediction may be ventured, it is this: No sooner will France have regained possession of Metz (unconditionally), than she will of her own accord proceed to demolish its fortifications; and within a month thereafter she will reduce her army by at least 50,000.

APPEAL TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Noble Sovereign of the German Empire! You hold in your hand such a gift as it was never in the power of a sovereign to bestow on his people and on the world—the gift of universal peace. The laurels of famous rulers in the past are blood-stained; they were won by conquests costing untold agonies, conquests which for the most part have vanished, and at best have left the world no better than before. You have it in your power to achieve a conquest which can never perish, a conquest fraught with incalculable blessings. You can win the love of your people, nay, of the whole world, to a degree never enjoyed by another sovereign, and obtain a position of power and influence unequaled on earth, which will greatly facilitate any other reforms on which you may have set your heart. You can at once surpass the renown of all your ancestors, and it is doubtful whether another opportunity of so doing will present itself to you. You can convert the German-speaking Alsace-Lorrainers from protesters into fervent German patriots, and thereby set up a new and strong check to German particularism. He who makes this appeal is a native German, and a native Prussian besides, who is as keenly alive to the glory of his native land

as if he had never left her soil, and who never thinks of the battle of Jena without a twinge of shame. But by that cruel memory he measures the feelings of patriotic Frenchmen at the thought of Sedan. If that rankling wound can be soothed by a deed involving no loss, but positive gain and peerless glory to the conqueror, humanity requires that it should be done. Because we desire to see our Fatherland attain the highest possible honor among the nations, therefore we ought to be anxious to see her foremost in peace, at she has proved herself foremost in war. Such a victory, unlike the victories of war, can never be dimmed by subsequent defeat. We not care for Metz, except as a means of defense. If we restore it now we shall need no defense. No doubt the world, on reading these lines, will say: "Utopian!" And why? Because noble deeds are so rare that the world has come to regard them as impossible till they are done. Yet the world is perpetually hungry after noble deeds, perpetually longing to exclaim: "Wahrlich,' so ist's! Es ist wirklich so! Man hat mir's geschrieben!" The few noble deeds of the past are the constant theme of poets and orators, an endless source of marvel and delight and emulation to young and old. Add to that list a deed which will outshine all on record and will be on the lips of future generations for all time to come. They who say that you are not capable of such a deed—that, having this greatest of benefits in your hands, you will refuse to bestow it on your people—show but little understanding of the relations existing between the House of Hohenzollern and the German nation. Already you have been called the Prince of Peace. Confirm that title to yourself for ages to come by rendering the world's peace perpetual, and you will have won a place in history so glorious that nothing in the past can equal it, and probably nothing in the future. Do not delay, lest you be anticipated by some one else; lest the wreath of fame about to descend on our Fatherland should pass away from her to deck another brow. Now is the propitious time, while France is yet aglow with delight at your recent courtesies and elated by her colonial success. Do it now, lest the opportunity vanish, never to return. Do it graciously, as befits your noble House, your great and mighty nation, and your own high aims. Tell your Parliament that you will consent to nothing but an unconditional restitution of the French-speaking territory. You know that in this matter your Parliament will be but too glad to do your bidding. Your reign will thus become the main turning point in history. International transactions in the past have been an almost unvarying tale of sordid bargaining, low trickery, or brutal force. Secure to our Fatherland the honor of taking the lead in a new era of diplomacy, in which civilized nations shall act toward each other as gentlemen do now—striving to outdo each other in generosity. PAN-ARYAN.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF OLYMPIC GAMES.

HOW INTERNATIONAL SPORTS MAY PROMOTE PEACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

BY ALBERT SHAW.



ATHENS, WHERE THE CONTESTS OF 1896 WILL BE HELD.

THE revival of interest in athletic sports, out-of-door recreations and physical culture is one of the most hopeful signs of the day. Experience has shown that athleticism and sports can be made to minister to almost everything that is pernicious and degrading on the one hand, or can, if properly controlled and directed, minister powerfully to everything that is wholesome and ennobling. The drift a very few years ago was almost wholly in the direction of extreme professionalism. A reaction has set in, and a better atmosphere begins to pervade the world of sport and recreation. In our own country no better thing for legitimate sports has ever happened than the success of the no-gambling, no-pool-selling amendment to the constitution of New York, adopted by a large majority on November 6. Race-track gambling is not a necessary concomitant of the development of speed in horses. The adoption of the amendment, coupled with the overthrow of the race-track gamblers in New Jersey, is destined not only to improve the morals of the turf, but also to promote the interests of legitimate sport of all kinds, whether professional or amateur. The great international yacht races of the past season have stimulated an unwonted interest in nautical sports of an honorable and wholly amateur character. In our American colleges, strenuous and generally successful efforts have been made to eliminate the taint of professionalism. Intercollegiate contests have been brought under better regulations, and the game of football in

particular has been improved by new rules, which do away with very much of its alleged brutality.

Educators everywhere have begun to appreciate the fact that physical culture is as truly a part of the business of the schools as mental and moral culture. The truth that character to a very great extent is dependent upon the development of a sound and well-disciplined body has come like a new revelation to the world of professional educators ; and, as a consequence, in our best schools some kind and degree of physical training is now assuming the position of the one indispensable branch of instruction. Greek, or Calculus, or Chemistry may be optional ; but proper care, discipline and development of the physical man, in the judgment of the chief educators, should be uniformly required of every student. The relation between gymnastic exercises, athletic sports and great national games is so intimate that there is reason enough for associating them together.

The most remarkable outcome of all this revived interest in athleticism and sports is the re-establishment of the Olympian games after a lapse of some 2,000 years. The centre of the movement for a great quadrennial meeting of amateur champions from all nations is in Paris ; and the leader in the movement is an accomplished young Frenchman, known to many Americans—Baron Pierre de Coubertin. M. de Coubertin, who is now in his thirty-second year, is a member of many learned societies in France, is a prominent writer for the principal reviews and journals of Paris, and is already eminent as a leading authority on university life and work. Thus he has published several volumes upon university education in England and in the United States, and in 1889 bore an official commission from the French Minister of Public Instruction to investigate various matters pertaining to the higher education in the United States. Through his interest in the organization of university instruction, M. de Coubertin has taken the leading place in France in the promotion of physical culture in connection with the schools of every grade, and has for some time served as the General Secretary of the French Union of Athletic Clubs. This union federalizes the gymnastic, boating, cycling and various other amateur athletic societies of the country. His visit at Princeton was gracefully signalized by the founding of a prize for the best speech by a member of the senior class on some topic of contemporary French politics. The prize takes the form each year of a medal, designed by an eminent French sculptor, and engraved and struck in Paris. It is stated, by the way, in a Parisian newspaper which has come to our notice, that M. de Coubertin has now decided to found two other American university prizes. One of these is destined for the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, and the other is to be contested for in San Francisco each year by a debater from the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and one from the State University of California. The prizes are to be medals in memory of the lamented President Carnot. Students may well covet the honor of winning one of these Coubertin prizes.

But to return to the favorite theme of the enthusiastic young Baron. He had acquainted himself thoroughly with the general conditions of athletics and amateur sport in England and the United States, in Belgium, in Italy, and, to some extent, in Germany, before venturing to make the audacious proposal that an international organization should be formed to exercise a sort of high moral jurisdiction over the whole world of honorable and manly games and sports. Having convinced himself that such a thing was possible, he bent himself to its realization. The first step was to secure a preliminary committee. He won hearty support in Paris, was encouraged by



BARON DE COUBERTIN.

leaders of amateur sport in England, and found his many university friends in America ready to pin their faith to his proposals. A conference in New York resulted in the designation of Professor William M. Sloane of Princeton as the representative of the United States upon the committee which should issue a call for a congress. Mr. C. Herbert, of the Amateur Athletic Association of England, was associated with Messrs. Coubertin and Sloane in the arrangements which resulted in the exceedingly brilliant gathering which assembled in Paris on the 16th of last June, and which remained in session for eight days. M. de Coubertin had clearly seen that there could be no such thing as great quadrennial contests of international champions until a number of preliminary questions had been settled. Consequently it was decided that the congress of last June should come to

some sort of conclusion regarding such topics as the following :

"1. Definition of an amateur : reasons for the definition. Possibility and utility of an international definition.

"2. Suspension, disqualification and rehabilitation. Facts which respectively sustain them and the means of proof.

"3. Can we justly maintain a distinction between different sports, in regard to what constitutes an amateur, especially in racing (gentlemen riders) and pigeon shooting ? Can a professional in one sport be an amateur in another ?

"4. The value of medals or other prizes. Must it be limited ? What steps are to be taken concerning those who sell prizes won by them ?

"5. Gate money. Can it be divided between the associations interested or the contestants ? Can it be used toward the expenses of the visiting association ? Within what limits can the expenses of teams or their members be borne, either by their own or the opposing association ?

"6 Can the general definition of an amateur be applied to all sports ? Must it comprise special restrictions for cycling, rowing, track athletics, etc.?

"7. May an amateur bet ? Does betting disqualify ? Means to arrest the development of betting.

"8. The possibility of re-establishing the Olympic games. Under what conditions would it be feasible ?

"9. Conditions to govern participants. List of sports to be represented. Frequency of the re-established Olympic games, etc.

"10. The nomination of an international committee for carrying out the plans adopted."

The congress of last June proved to be a more brilliant affair than any one had anticipated. The delegates were received with the highest marks of consideration by the French government. The week was enlivened by contests and athletic exhibitions, by receptions and banquets and felicitous speech-making, and, best of all, by solid progress toward the serious purpose which had brought the delegates together. The Baron de Courcel, long distinguished as statesman, diplomat and senator, and just now appointed as Ambassador to England, presided over the sessions of the congress. As honorary members of the general committee were enrolled the Kings of Belgium and Greece, the Prince of Wales, the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, and various other royalties and dignitaries.

The questions which had been set for discussion were met earnestly and ably ; and while many different opinions were developed, the conclusions that were reached were honorable to the high character and really noble aims of the gathering. As regards athletics in general, the line between professionals and amateurs was sharply drawn. Money prizes were tabooed, and rules of action that such men as Professor Sloane could indorse were generally agreed upon.

One of the most enthusiastic members of the congress was the representative of the Greek gymnastic societies, himself a distinguished scholar and educator—M. Bikélas. He proposed that the revival of the Olympic games should begin with a meeting at Athens in 1896. So ardently and brilliantly did he present the claims of Greece that his invitation was accepted unanimously. It was further agreed that the next meeting should be at Paris in the year of the great forthcoming exposition in 1900. Baron de Coubertin was made Secretary-General of the international committee, and the headquarters of the movement remain at his address, 20 Rue Oudinot, Paris. But the Presidency will go, each four years, to the country which is to entertain the assembled champions ; and thus, until 1896, M. Bikélas will hold the Presidency, while a Frenchman will preside



PROFESSOR WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

from 1896 to 1900, and it is generally assumed that he will be succeeded by an American, and that the Olympic games of 1904 will take place in the United States.

The international committee that is now preparing for the games at Athens is as thoroughly representative as one could well desire. With a Greek for President, and two Frenchmen in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, the committee includes General de Boutowski, of the Russian Military School at St. Petersburg ; Dr. J. Guth, who is an eminent professor in Bohemia ; Commandant Balck, head professor in the Central Institute of Gymnastics in Stockholm, Sweden ; Leonard A. Cuff, of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association ; Professor William M. Sloane, of Princeton ; Dr. Zubiaur, Rector of the National College of Uruguay ; C.

Herbert, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of England; Lord Ampthill, also representing England; Franz Kémény, Director of a Royal School in Hungary; the Duc d'Andria Carata, of Naples; and the Count de Bousies, of Brussels.

The Athenians are not only enthusiastic over the proposed revival on Greek soil of the ancient Olympian games, but they are already preparing in a practical way to meet all possible expectations. For some of the feats and contests they are intending to make use of the very spots where Athenians of old were accustomed to assemble to witness dramatic representations and other entertainments. The Harbor of the Piræus will lend itself to rowing contests and other kinds of nautical sports. While modern games of recognized standing will all be represented, there will also be an interesting attempt, as a matter of special entertainment, to present in antique fashion many of the very same feats of skill and contests of strength and endurance that formed the chief attraction of the games of the classical Greeks. The American and other schools of archæology in Athens are giving very active co-operation, the King and the government will lend full official sanction to the occasion, and there can be no doubt of its very unique and brilliant success.

As for the games in Paris in 1900, they will be so organized in connection with the great exposition of that year that there can be no possibility of their failure. The Baron de Coubertin is already engaged upon the collection of an exhibit for the exposition of 1900, which shall illustrate athletic sports and contests in all countries, from the earliest periods known to history down to the present time. M. de Coubertin takes no light-headed view of the hobby he has chosen to ride. He is seriously of the opinion that just as the Pan-Hellenic games of old were a bond of union which promoted peace and good will among the citizens of rival and independent communities, so the modern revival of international contests of sport, conducted in a manly and honorable way and in an atmosphere of moral purity, will play a very important part in the supreme task of binding together rival nations, and relegating the barbarism of war to an evil past.

As for France, her vast plans for a consummate exposition in 1900 must help not a little to curb the militant spirit, and to promote peaceful relations. It may seem Utopian to express such an idea, yet may one not find some ground for the hope that the nations of Europe will prolong the existing era of peace to the end of the century, and that then they may find it possible to agree upon a programme of disarmament, with arbitration as a substitute for war? Let us welcome every international agency which may help to turn the scale in favor of such a consummation. There are many older and more authoritative men in France than the genial young Baron de Coubertin, who believe that the proposed Olympic games may prove a powerful factor for peace and good will among the nations. It is to be regretted that Germany was not represented in the preliminary congress of last summer. Nevertheless there is reason to hope that German sportsmen and athletes, at whose very head stands the young Emperor himself, —with his yachting and riding and various other sportsmanlike proclivities,—will be brought into a prominent and honored place in the organization. If some such solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question could be reached as that which is presented in this number of the REVIEW by a thoughtful contributor, old feuds might be ended, and France and Germany, hand in hand, might with England and the United States ordain the new era of universal peace.



THE COUBERTIN MEDAL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

(The original is three inches in diameter.)

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND CONCILIATION.

BY THE HON. C. C. KINGSTON, Q.C., PREMIER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[These views of a distinguished Australian statesman will have unusual interest at this moment for American readers, by reason of the widespread demand for legislation to remedy the ills of industrial strife.—EDITOR.]

AUSTRALASIANS have now learned by hard experience the importance of this question. The maritime strike of 1890, the Broken Hill strike of 1891 and 1892, and the shearers' strikes of 1891 and 1894 are too recent to permit of a deaf ear being turned to any suggestion for the future prevention of similar national calamities. All are concerned in the solution of the problem—what is best to be done for the prevention



HON. C. C. KINGSTON, Q. C.

of strikes? This induces consideration of the question—what are the causes of strikes? It seems to me that the causes of strikes, stated for the purposes of this paper in the most general terms, are simply differences between masters and men with reference to the terms of industrial employment. These differences, of course, arise from a variety of causes. I propose only to deal with some of these causes which appear to me to be capable of legislative remedy. These I divide into two classes, as follows:

1. The absence of facilities for industrial agreement.

2. The absence of provisions for industrial conciliation.

THE SUPINENESS OF THE STATE.

Dealing with the first class, we are positively startled when brought face to face with the fact that no means whatever are provided by the state to facilitate agreements between large bodies of masters and men. On the contrary, such agreements, both in Imperial and Australasian legislation, are selected for marks of special disfavor. These are contained in the provisions of Trades Unions acts preventing the legal enforcement of agreements between trades unions. These relics of the laws against combinations are suggestive of the severity of the struggle through which workers have won their way to partial industrial freedom. Unfortunately they have been copied in the legislation of every colony in Australasia. While these enactments remain in force, bodies such as the Pastoralists' Association and the Shearers' Union are practically prevented from permanently adjusting their differences, for the most solemn agreement, signed by the officers of each body, would be worthless for any purpose of legal enforcement. Surely it is desirable that agreements should be made for the investment of capital and the employment of labor. The law lends its aid for the enforcement of such agreements if made by individuals. If 100 individuals entering into 100 separate agreements are entitled to secure their enforcement, what reason is there that one agreement, made on behalf of the same individuals acting collectively, should not be afforded legal recognition? In these days of highly organized trade associations the question is second to none as affecting the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes. Most strikes of consequence are struggles between unions, representative of masters and men. These contests, in the absence of surrender by either party, can only be ended by agreement between both. But of what use is an agreement incapable of enforcement? What guarantee is there for the permanency of peace secured by so flimsy a compact? What assurance is there to either master or man, in the absence of any binding treaty, that war will not be again declared at any moment?

HOW THE LAW FAILS.

It is difficult to conceive a parallel case. The nearest imaginable would be the refusal of the law to assist in enforcing the contracts of joint-stock companies. The result to trade and commerce would be paralyzing. Yet it frequently happens that matters which form the subject of negotiation between trades unions involve issues of infinitely

greater consequence than are involved in the contracts of trading companies. Morever, the disabilities to which trades unions are subjected are not confined to non-enforcement of contracts with third parties. Their rules, in all important particulars, are declared to be incapable of enforcement against members. This is fatal to the strict internal discipline which might assist in securing continued individual observance of collective agreements. As well might the law decline to permit the liability of a shareholder in a limited company to be enforced. Stated broadly, the most recent trades union legislation is of value only so far as it frees unionists from the criminal consequences previously attaching to their union and protects their property, for it expressly deprives the union of legal rights in respect to outside dealings or internal management. Chaos would be the consequence if trading companies were similarly embarrassed. What wonder that strife and insecurity prevail, when the law refuses to recognize the agreements necessary to industrial peace and security.

A LEGAL CURE.

I am strongly of opinion that disabilities to which trades unions are subjected under the Trades Unions act should be removed, and that organizations, whether of masters or men, should be afforded the same facilities for combination and agreement as are given in the case of ordinary joint stock companies. To this end unions, or associations of unions, should be made capable of registration and *quasi* incorporation. A union would act through a committee, and an association, which would be an organization embracing several unions, such as the Trades and Labor Council or the Employers' Association, would act through a council. Provision should be made for controlling the committee or council by general meetings, and the mode in which individuals or unions would become or cease to be members of unions or associations should be strictly defined. Registered unions and associations should be clothed with power to enforce their rules against their members by appropriate penalties summarily recoverable, and the most important power of making industrial agreements legally enforceable within prescribed limits should also be conferred. As a result, by means of an industrial agreement, unions of masters and men might arrange working conditions for a specified period, and the agreement would be as binding as if executed by every individual interested. Scales of wages varying with prices might be provided for; boards of conciliation might be constituted; special securities for the performance of obligations might be taken. In short, organizations should be conceded the same rights of agreement as are permitted to individuals. This proposal is absolutely permissive. It is an extension of freedom of contract. It gives to bodies of men the power to do collectively what each might do individually, and it supplies facilities for effective agreement which are at present conspicuous by their absence in industrial circles.

WILL FAITH BE KEPT?

It has been objected that in spite of legal liability men would repudiate an agreement if a large number were interested and dissatisfied. I do not hold this view. I have some knowledge of the mode in which workers regard legal responsibilities even at times of the greatest excitement. Their general resolve is undoubtedly to obey all legal requirements. They obey the law because it is the law, though if it were not for its provisions discontent might induce different action. The great majority of men will carry out agreements at all times, and particularly when, as proposed, their failure to do so would entail legal consequences. Personal service even under agreement is often distasteful, but the cases are not excessive where agreements for service require to be enforced. I do not think that the numbers of these cases would be seriously increased on account of the agreements for service being arranged by the committee of a union instead of by the individual members. Very considerable advantage should result to workers from combinations such as are suggested, and which would enable collective labor to be pledged for the performance of any particular work. Men should be thus enabled to directly undertake contracts on the butty gang principle in its most effective form. The middleman's profit might, in many instances, be saved. The committee of a union would be enabled to trade on the credit of the labor agreed to be contributed by members in somewhat the same manner as the directors of a company do now in respect of the unpaid capital agreed to be subscribed by shareholders.

LEGAL CONCILIATION.

Passing to the next heading of this paper we find no effective legislative provision for industrial conciliation. The New South Wales Conciliation Board, which owes its origin to the Royal Commission which sat in New South Wales in 1890–91, and of which Dr. Garran was chairman, is the most complete legislative effort to provide a tribunal capable of preventing strikes or of assisting in their settlement. But though opportunities have occurred for effectual work by a tribunal clothed with sufficient powers, the Sydney Board, through no fault of its members, has been able to accomplish comparatively little. No expense is spared in any colony in providing for the legal decision of differences between individuals of the most trifling character, and affecting the parties only. I contend that no pains should be spared to call conciliation boards into existence and to clothe them with ample powers for effective work. Several points require to be specially considered in connection with these boards. Of these the chief are:

1. The period of their constitution.
2. The nature of their constitution.
3. Their powers.

Taking these in their order, it is patent that conciliation may be most effectively attempted in the early stages of a difference.

ORGANIZING PEACE.

Conciliation boards should be established in anticipation of the differences they are designed to prevent. On the occasion of a great strike, the public cries out for conciliation. Suggestions are received from all quarters recommending conferences and arbitrations. But when war has been declared and the disputants, as it were, are at each other's throats, each hopeful of ultimate success, they are seldom in the mood to listen to peacemakers. If either party fears the result of the contest, it may favor pacific councils. There is, however, a vehement probability that the stronger party will reject all overtures and insist on an unconditional surrender, and all the advantages which victory can command. The dispute is then determined not on its merits, but by sheer strength. The vanquished, smarting under a sense of defeat and injustice, capitulate only with the view to the early renewal of the struggle under more favorable circumstances. As well might it be attemp'ed to organize a fire brigade in the midst of a conflagration as to provide for an effectual system of conciliation in the middle of a strike.

STRIFE BRED OF IGNORANCE.

No means are provided for communication between masters and men. It frequently happens that representations, made by men to masters, though on matters of mutual concern, if not resented, are only tolerated. What wonder is it, under these circumstances, that misapprehensions leading to strikes and lockouts not unfrequently arise out of trifles, and that matters capable of ready explanation, if the opportunity of explanation had been given, develop into grievances which would never have existed if opportunities for discussion of fancied grievances had been provided for. Every board of conciliation should be a body representative of masters and men, meeting periodically in friendly conference on matters of common concern. It is half the battle in the struggle for peace, after industrial war has been declared, to get masters and men into the same room with the object of discussing points in difference. Differences are bound to be avoided or removed, and harmony to be promoted, by these amicable meetings. It is simply a recognition of the friendly partnership which in business concerns, to be satisfactorily conducted, must exist between masters and men. Many instances in Australia furnish proof of its satisfactory working. Chief among these in South Australia might be cited the Adelaide Bootmakers' Board of Conciliation. This has existed for eight years, and at different times has arranged scales of prices and terms of working, and has been successful in preventing industrial trouble between masters and men. No doubt masters and men are equally anxious to secure the best returns for their capital or labor which are reasonably obtainable. Neither side, however, would knowingly insist on rates which, being impossible for the other to concede, must involve the termination of all relationships. The absence of information as to the rates which masters can afford to pay not infrequently results in action by men which they would not have taken had they known the facts. Boards of conciliation would avoid this. A strike at the Moonta mines was averted by the disclosure to representatives of the men of the figures relating to the revenue and expenditure of the mine, by which they were satisfied that no better terms than the mine proposed could fairly be expected.

HOW BOARDS SHOULD BE FORMED.

As to the constitution of boards of conciliation, I think that every reasonably conceivable form of constitution should be presented for selection. Here the facilities proposed to be given for the registration of organizations and the making of industrial agreements would be of the greatest assistance. By their means registered organizations of masters and men would be able to provide for the creation of boards of conciliation in such manner and with such powers as might be thought fit. Every board so constituted would exercise such jurisdiction as might be agreed between the organizations constituting it. Local self-government should also be provided for by the election of local boards, having jurisdiction in certain localities and industries, over persons interested in such industries who, by registration as voters, submit themselves to their jurisdiction. Provision should also be made for a state board of conciliation, having jurisdiction over all registered organizations, and constituted of equal numbers of the representatives of masters and men, with a president of the highest standing and impartiality, appointed and remunerated by the state, and holding office for a term subject only to good behavior.

As boards constituted as suggested would derive jurisdiction from the voluntary act of the parties to be affected, substantial powers might well be conferred on them. Every authority necessary for the investigation of matters in difference should be given.

WHAT THE BOARDS MIGHT DO.

The president of the state board of conciliation should always be charged with the duty of endeavoring to reconcile the parties to any industrial dispute in which he shall consider it desirable to intervene. The first duty of the state board in considering any industrial dispute should be to endeavor to reconcile the parties, and in default to pronounce an award on the merits; or, if they should not think this desirable, to dispose of the matter by report differing only from an award by being non-enforceable. The procedure of local boards and private boards would be similar, subject to such modifications introduced in the case of private boards by the industrial agreements by which they were constituted. Every award should be enforceable as a judgment of a competent court, and the ordinary courts, at the instance of the Registrar, would act in aid of the award. No award, however, should affect any person unless by membership of a registered association, registration as a voter for a local board, or execution of an industrial agreement, he has first subjected himself to the jurisdiction of boards of conciliation. The compulsory element, against which so much is said, is, therefore, conspicuous by its absence from the provisions recommended.

The arguments I have advanced in reply to the suggested difficulties in enforcing agreements against large bodies apply to any similar objection as regards the enforcement of awards. I should, however, be wanting in candor did I attempt to conceal my opinion that some day it may be found desirable to attach to the registration of all organizations of masters and men a condition that such organizations shall be subject to the jurisdiction of boards of conciliation of some description. A precedent for special legislation of this character may be found in the case of joint-stock companies, which, in their internal management and outside relations, are subjected to very special jurisdiction. Indeed, there are to be found in the Companies' acts precedents for provisions prohibiting such organizations, unless registered and subjected to such jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS.

In 1890 I embodied most of the proposals here advocated in a bill to encourage the formation of industrial unions and associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes. The second reading of the bill was moved on December 17, 1890, in the South Australian House of Assembly. Since then the bill, with a few amendments, has twice passed the House of Assembly, but has been lost in the Legislative Council. A somewhat similar measure, subsequently introduced in the New Zealand Parliament, after twice passing the House of Representatives, has similarly miscarried in the Legislative Council. There is, however, much to encourage us in South Australia in pressing on the Industrial Conciliation bill, which has now formed a portion of the policy of the four governments which have last held office in South Australia. Supporters of the measure have lately derived the greatest encouragement from a perusal of the observations appended to the fifth and final report of the Royal Commission on Labor, dated May 24, 1894. These observations are signed by the Duke of Devonshire (Chairman), Mr. David Dale, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Thomas H. Ismay, Mr. George Levesy, and Mr. William Tunstall, and, consequently, are entitled to the utmost respect. It is highly gratifying to find that these observations contain recommendations which approve of some of the most important principles embodied in the bill. I allude especially to the provisions relating to the registration of unions having power to enforce rules and having power also to make binding industrial agreements. The observations, though of absorbing interest, are too lengthy for ample quotation.

THE ENGLISH LABOR COMMISSION.

I must, however, cite paragraph 8, referring to the power of making binding agreements proposed to be conferred on trades unions. It is as follows:

8. We think that such an extension of liberty, if conceded (and in so far as it might be acted upon), would not only result in the better observance for definite periods of agreements with regard to wage-rates, hours of labor, apprenticeship rules, demarkation of working, profit sharing, and joint insurance schemes, the undertaking of special works, and other matters, but would also afford a better basis for arbitration in industrial disputes than any which has yet been suggested.

Further on the Commissioners discuss the question whether it is possible to devise any means short of compulsory arbitration by which the objects so widely desired, that arbitration should replace strikes and lock-outs, might be more fully attained than they are at present. Here I would quote from paragraphs 26 and 27:

26. It has already been pointed out that the absence of any positive guarantee for the observance of awards may deter in many cases both employers and men from resorting in practice to arbitration, although they may in theory prefer it to strikes and lock-outs. It might be anticipated that if by the method of collective agreements a more concrete guarantee were given to arbitration, it would be more frequently resorted to by those who have a *bona fide* preference for it over more violent modes of settling differences.

27. It must further be observed that if trade associations were able, as bodies with legal personality, to refer present or future questions to arbitration, they could by such agreements, under the ordinary law embodied in the Arbitration act, 1889, either constitute or indicate their own tribunals or arbitrators, and clothe them with all necessary powers of procedure, and enable them to make awards which could, if broken, be made grounds of action for damages. Thus, in these cases, the problem of how to give powers of procedure to voluntarily-formed boards of arbitration, and a legal sanction to their awards, would be solved by the operation of the ordinary law as to the agreements made between parties capable of contracting. Inasmuch as such tribunals would, in each case, be constituted by the agreement of the parties interested, they would, it might be expected, possess their confidence, while the fact that associations, and not individuals, were primarily responsible for the observance of the awards might remove some of the difficulties which have hitherto attended attempts to give a legal sanction to arbitration awards in industrial matters.

WHAT LIES IN THE FUTURE.

I do not lose sight of the fact that the Commissioners state in paragraph 29 that the evidence does not show that public opinion is as yet ripe for the changes in the legal status of associations which they have suggested. They commit themselves, however, to the declaration that "they have thought it to be desirable to indicate what may, as it appears to them, ultimately prove to be the most natural and reasonable solution of some at least of the difficulties which have been brought to their notice." This weighty confirmation of the wisdom of the chief principles embodied in the South Australian bill of 1890, and of the New Zealand measure, should inspire the supporters of the proposed legislation to redouble their efforts, with a view to placing their proposals on the statute books of Australasia. No doubt, in view of the extensive ramifications of industrial organizations, federal legislation will some day be required for satisfactorily dealing with the question of industrial conciliation. But till then, as there is no subject which more closely affects trade and commerce and industrial energy and enterprise, so it seems to me that there is none which can more profitably engage the public attention.

WHY NOT MORE FOREST PRESERVES?

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

IT is related of General Sherman that when he was asked if he would like to be President he replied in the negative and gave as his reason that the presidency was not really a position of power. Many would differ with that opinion. What President Cleveland has just done, for instance, toward rescuing the country from the spoils system is an exercise of power of the most far-reaching and beneficent sort. The General himself lived to see Congress confer upon the Executive in the McKinley bill so novel and considerable a power in the direction of control over international commerce as to awaken grave concern on other than partisan grounds and to lead to its repeal. A few days after Sherman's death—viz., on March 3, 1891—a substantial extension of the President's prerogative was made in the following provision:

That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations; and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservation and the limits thereof.

Under this act—a happy thought of the present efficient Assistant Land Commissioner, Hon. E. A. Bowers—the power of the President to be of service to his country is so great that many a not unambitious man would be satisfied to possess it with or without the presidency. And as the action of the Executive may at any time be reviewed, and if desirable nullified, by Congress, there is no danger herein of any peril to the public interests.

On the contrary, the advantage to the public interests is enormous. President Harrison's exercise of his discretion under this law was intelligent and judicious. At the suggestion of Secretary Noble, who was himself incited thereto by advocates of forest preservation, the President made a series of reserves the value of which to the adjoining regions of lower altitude is simply incalculable. Passing over such as had chiefly the virtue of being reservations of great scenery from private encroachment, such as the incomparable Grand Cañon of the Colorado and the beautiful region including Mount Rainier (Tacoma and Seattle contending so hotly over the name of the new tract that it had to be called "Pacific Forest Reserve"), we come to those made chiefly for the conservation of water supply—a series of five in Colorado and three in California. Of these the greatest is the "Sierra Reserve," extending for 200 miles northward along the high altitudes of the mountains to the southern boundary of the Yosemite National Park. This tract comprises over 4,000,000 acres and its imperial proportions are more evident when one realizes that it is nearly five times as large as Rhode Island, half as large again as Connecticut, and two-thirds as large as New Jersey. And yet this territory, including as it does magnificent forests of Sequoias and the noble King's River Cañon which John Muir, the explorer, calls "the rival of Yosemite," contains probably not a square mile that ought not to be devoted to reservation purposes. Next to Muir himself, who knows the region by heart and I think made the original suggestion of this reserve, there was no better authority on the subject than the late Senator George Hearst. I remember how emphatically he spoke to me in favor of such a reserve in 1890, in Washington. I had come to him to solicit his influence in favor of the plan of a Yosemite National Park to surround but not include the old grant of the valley made to California in 1864. This grant is bounded by a coffin-shaped line running one mile back from the rim of the gorge and thus does not include the magnificent scenery adjoining and does not even give control over the head-waters of the great Yosemite falls.

Sitting about our camp-fire on the upper Tuolumne in June, 1889, Muir and I determined to revive a former scheme which had fallen through to make a large reservation in this region, and it was substantially Muir's plan that was formally adopted by Congress on October 1, 1890. The new park thus made is as large as the State of Rhode Island and twenty times as large as the State grant. When I mentioned the subject to Senator Hearst, he broke out: "Reserve the Tuolumne? Why, I'd favor reserving the whole of the Sierra top from Shasta down. It includes very little agricultural land, the region has been pretty thoroughly prospected and, of course, mining and other private rights would not be interfered with." It may be imagined that in urging the Yosemite National Park scheme I did not fail to make use of this pronouncement of the shrewd and far-sighted Californian.

That public sentiment is rapidly coming up abreast of Senator Hearst's opinion is proved by the favorable reception of the presidential proclamations establishing the reserves, which in all now comprise over 17,000,000 acres in seventeen tracts located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. This action was particularly well received in California. It was to be expected that a few would cry out against the policy. Owners of sheep who desired to pasture their flocks upon the public domain, to the extraordinary injury of it; hewers of government timber, willing to fell a giant tree to obtain its seed for foreign sale at $8 a pound; fraudulent "settlers" who gave picnics to acquaintances for the purpose of "taking up" land which their guests were never

again to see—these few barbarians were of course indignant at the interference with their "vested rights," but disinterested people and the large population in the foothills who saw in the reservation the perpetual source of water supply for which every summer they had been calling upon Hercules rejoiced with one voice at the salvation of the San Joaquin valley. Without irrigation that valley was merely a poor cattle pasture; to-day the portions reclaimed by irrigation are among the most productive in the world.

Nor has President Cleveland been indifferent to the great advantage of this policy. During his administration but one large reserve has been made, yet it is in point of size the most considerable of all. It is situated in Oregon, on the ridge of the Cascade range and comprises some 4,500,000 acres and will do for that State what the Sierra reserve has done for California. It is greatly to be hoped that the President will see his way clear to establish a third in Northern California which shall reach from Yosemite to Mt. Shasta and virtually connect the other two. Thus shall the great valleys of the Pacific slope be secure in a perpetuity of water supply and timber.

The question naturally arises: *Why should not this policy be systematically extended throughout the great West until the head-waters of every important river within national control is the seat of a forest reserve?* As we have already seen, the President has the power, and thus far the voice of no intelligent person has been raised against the policy. Let us consider on what grounds of necessity such sweeping action may be urged.

It is almost a superfluity of words to point to the well-recognized perils involved in the destruction of forests. Humboldt said: "In felling trees growing on the sides and summits of mountains men, under all climes, prepare for subsequent generations two calamities at once,—a lack of fuel and a want of water." China, India, Cyprus, Syria, North and South Africa have been conspicuous sufferers from this folly. The decay of the political ascendancy of Spain is attributed to the same cause, and the slopes of Andalusia, even now showing only a fuzzy growth of olives, are the scene of alternate floods and drought of great destructiveness. A similar story is told by the southern border lands of Austro-Hungary, by large sections of Italy, and especially by the South of France, where in the last thirty years thirty-five millions of dollars have been spent to reforest hills which were devastated to pay for Napoleon's wars, though the work is but half completed. The fall in the depth of the rivers of Central Europe—from seventeen to fifty-five inches in fifty years—bears witness to the fate in store for us unless there is a radical change for the better in our public policy. In our own country the disappearance of the empire that once flourished in Arizona and New Mexico, and the annual overflow of the Mississippi, Ohio and Red rivers are attributed to deforestation. That the peril is not overstated may be seen in a volume which every American legislator ought to know by heart—George P. Marsh's treatise, "The Earth as Modified by Human Action." Forty years ago Mr. Marsh said: "A desolation like that which has overwhelmed many once beautiful and fertile regions of Europe awaits an important part of the territory of the United States . . . unless prompt measures are taken to check the action of destructive causes already in operation." Let any one who has attempted to keep pace with the subject say how far this fails of true prophecy—the prophecy which Mr. Froude thought an essential test of science. Expert authorities have gone so far as to fix twenty-five years hence as the period of virtual exhaustion of the timber supply at the present rate of depletion. It is not merely the intemperance of the axe with which we must reckon. Eighteen centuries ago the poet Horace warned his countrymen against exposing forests to the havoc of sheep—a warning which has come down the ages almost unheeded. Last of all, in this country, in the trail of both lumberman and shepherd, more destructive than the edge of the axe or the spade of the sheep's hoof, comes the conflagration. One did not need the object lesson of the recent forest fires in the Northwest to realize that the public domain is daily exposed to a similar danger. Ride along any railway in the Northwest and you may read the story in a record of blackened stumps or overhanging smoke. Not a summer passes without news of raging fires upon government lands. The only wonder is how they ever cease. And yet with all this constant ravaging of the forest our easy-going people do not realize the critical situation of the great West. Worst of all, the West itself does not realize it.

Statutes are not often enacted by Congress until the need for them is formulated into something like a truism in the public mind. Therefore it needs to be reiterated to tediousness that *the mountain forest has a more vital service to render than even its important function of furnishing timber.* It is a source of life and health to the regions below. Its relations to agriculture, commerce, climate and social life are most intimate and fundamental. "It may be considered as established," says Marsh, "that forests tend to mitigate, at least within their own precincts, extremes of temperature, humidity and drought." Speaking of the electrical influence of trees he observes that hailstorms, which appear to be always accompanied by electrical disturbances—"are believed in all countries particularly exposed to that scourge to have become more frequent and destructive in proportion as the forests have been cleared," and he cites that one joint-stock insurance company in Northern Italy during seven years (1854–'61) paid six and a half million francs for damage by hail. The influence of trees as a protection against malaria and as shelter to ground to the leeward is also considered worth mention by Marsh, in whose judgment the climatic influence of their destruction has been of the largest importance especially in Southern Europe.

In one significant respect the cause of forest reservation has indirectly made progress in Congress—in the grant at the last session of 1,000,000 acres of arid

land to each of a number of Western States for irrigation and colonization. This act commits Congress logically to the conservation of the water supply, since otherwise one would be offering the thirsty but an empty cup. In the light of such a pressing need, how ridiculous and yet how tragic was the action at the last session of certain Representatives from Western States in obstructing by parliamentary tactics the moderate (even too moderate) measure of conservation known as the McRae bill! This bill, which is still on the calendar of the House of Representatives, provides for the restriction and regulation of the sale of timber on the forest preserves in such manner as to insure the object and perpetuity of the reservations, sale to the highest bidder being substituted for the present loose system of issuing timber permits and careful provision being made for the needs of the *bona fide* settler. Instead of hesitating for a moment over a measure so manifestly in the general interest of their constituents these Representatives would better have united in petitioning the President to extend the reservation system in the States which they represent, and in obtaining much needed legislation to secure for the reserves, already made or to be made, the most efficient and intelligent control,—a system of control which shall produce an equal yield of lumber without destroying its source. In the absence of such legislation these reserves will exist only in name. The responsibility of Congress, let it be plainly said, is not longer to be concealed or evaded.

The McRae bill, admirable as it is, is likely to prove only a temporary expedient, the good features of which may hereafter be embodied in our permanent forest policy. What is needed is a broad, thorough, and practical because imaginative measure, which shall legislate for posterity and once for all shall run with the best scientific opinion. I believe that this is supplied by the scheme of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, whose census report on the subject of Forests and whose "Silva of North America" have given him a unique position as an expert. This is a comprehensive plan by which the control of the reserves is to be transferred to the War Department. The army must defend them (does now theoretically defend them) against encroachment, as requisition is made by the Secretary of the Interior. How much simpler that the military should have initial control! The evil of the dual system now is that the permanent interests of the reserves must always be sacrificed to the temporary exigencies of public order. A strike in Sacramento or a petty quarrel on an Indian reservation would deprive the Yosemite National Park of the efficient military protection which it now enjoys. The Yellowstone National Park is admirably managed by a military detail. These two parks furnish all the precedent for the plan that is needed. I believe the seventeen forest reservations are virtually without patrol. The chief reason for placing them also in the hands of the military is that only thus can we provide for their care and culture on scientific principles. For this West Point offers a well-established system and means of education. It is not proposed that the Military Academy should be turned into a School of Forestry, but that facilities should be provided for systematic instruction in the principles of the science, so that all graduates should know its elements, while certain others should be able intelligently to supervise the reservations incidental to their other duties, and to superintend practical work to be carried on by a body of men locally enlisted as a Forest Guard.

There is no alternative, except to let the forests remain the prey of destructive agencies, or else to establish a civil school with all its accompaniments of political manipulation. Surely the country is already too tired of the spoils system to wish more fuel to go into that flame. The army is the only hope. Its traditions of thoroughness and integrity may be relied upon for a rigid control in the public interest. Attention would be chiefly needed in the summer, when it is customary to undertake expeditions and establish camps for the good of the troops. To know the elements of forestry, what trees and what kinds of trees to cut so as to yield an annual crop of timber without injuring the forest—this is something to be taught and learned, and something as clearly within the province of the military in time of peace as to build docks or bridges. What can be accomplished in the way of mere guard duty is to be seen in the Yosemite National Park, where an efficient troop of cavalry has put an end to the depredations of sheep and lumbermen, so that in four years the tract has resumed its natural appearance and conservative offices, while during the past summer in defiance of law 500,000 sheep were pastured on the adjoining unprotected Sierra Reserve. And yet this might easily have been prevented by a squad of soldiers, had such a detail been available.

The delay of Congress in providing for the care of the reservations, however, does not relieve the President of responsibility for delay in creating others. Let the imagination rest for a moment on the opportunity that Mr. Cleveland has! What a chance to serve the country and posterity! What unseen dangers may be averted and what blessings conferred upon generations to come! The warnings of science are imperative. The authority of law is ample. By one stroke of the pen he can make a reservation, for instance, at the head-waters of the Missouri which, without interfering with private rights, shall control for all time for the public the sources of that great stream. The country would not fail to greet with favor a well-considered scheme for similar tracts in the entire West. Such action would be an honorable challenge to the patriotism and good sense of Congress, qualities which are never found wanting in a crisis; and the necessary legislation for the patrol and care of the reservations would be all the surer to follow by reason of the magnitude of the beneficent scheme.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AMERICANS SHOULD BE LONG LIVED.

THE "Editor's Study" in the Christmas *Harper's* is chiefly taken up with Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's views on longevity, and especially with the American's chance to get back to Biblical standards of long life. Mr. Warner gives some curious and presumably authentic instances of extreme longevity.

THREE GENERATIONS TO THE "MAYFLOWER."

"Among the Pilgrim records at Plymouth is a letter from Peregrine White, who was born on the *Mayflower* when it lay in Provincetown—the first white child born in New England. Following that is a letter from an estimable Pilgrim deacon, who lived to be one hundred and six years old, and who testifies that he knew Peregrine White. Following that is a letter from a lady still living, at the age of ninety-two, who says that she remembers the aged deacon of one hundred and six years. Thus less than three lives takes us back to the Landing and to the Rock, which is almost as mysterious as the aerolite, or black stone, in the Kaaba at Mecca, since it is like no other piece of granite on the Massachusetts coast. It may be mortifying to see that we have no greater antiquity than this, but the effort of three persons to cover it is encouraging."

BUT IN THE WEST!

"But it is in other regions of the continent that we must at present look for the extraordinary capacity of the New World for producing old people. Well-authenticated are cases of mission Indians in Southern California who reached the ages of 120, 130 and 140. In that equable region all the great functions of nature go on with regularity, so as to induce a long running of the machine. But besides this, these old men were probably free from care, from religious doubts and skepticism and political worry and ambition, and it is testified that they were simple in their habits, temperate and even abstemious, drinking only water, and eating little but corn, which they fitted for digestion by the vigorous action of their own grinders."

AND THE SOUTH IS OLDER STILL.

"Lieutenant Gibbons found in a village in Peru 100 persons over the age of 100, and either he or another credible explorer there reports another man aged 140. He was a very temperate man, ate his food cold, and never ate meat except in the middle of the day. In the highlands of South America the habit of old age is a long-established one. In Ecuador centenarians are common. The census of 1864 found in the town of Pilaguin, 11,000 feet above sea level, about 2,000 inhabitants, among whom were 100 over 70 years of age, 30 about 80, 11 over 90, 5 over 100, and 1 who was 115. Not many years ago died in Ambato a woman named N. Cucalon, who was 114, and one Don José Soto, aged 120. In the year 1840, in the town of Baños, died old Morales, a vigorous carpenter to the end of his life, who was well on in years and the steward of the Jesuits when they were expelled from their property in 1767. In 1838 a witness in a judicial trial was proved to be 140 years old, having been born on the night of the great earthquake which destroyed the old town of Ambato in 1698. How much longer this man lived, who was cradled by an earthquake, is not yet reported. Mexico, notwithstanding its revolutions, is equally favorable to longevity. In the state of Vera Cruz there died a man in 1893 who was 137 years old. That he was carried off prematurely we have reason to suppose, for at Teluca, where the register is officially and carefully kept, there died only a few years ago a man aged 192."

SOME CAUSES OF LONGEVITY.

"The examples we have cited were not freaks of nature. They have occurred in many parts of the continent, and in high elevations, and near the sea-level. Since we find them more numerous, however, in Ecuador than in Southern California, we need to inquire whether the high altitude is not more favorable. It is generally believed that an equable climate and an equable mind tend to produce longevity. But the diet may be of equal importance. We do not see that the best cooking, supposed to be the French, induces people to tarry so long in this world as the pure water and corn ground by the teeth in the case of the Southern California Indians. Many people have the idea that life would not be worth living on a diet of bread and water, but the test of this is the physical enjoyment and mental elasticity daily got out of this simple regimen. We must inquire how the sage of Teluca lived. Did he take only two meals daily and never meat except in the middle of the day, or did he eat any time when he was hungry or could get food? And did he sleep half the time, ninety-six years of his life, or only a third, sixty-four?"

AMERICANS LIVE TOO FAST.

"The prospect opened up for the inhabitants of this hemisphere is a very encouraging one, calculated to increase the general happiness, if it does not lower the rates of life insurance or reduce the price of annuities. Testimony abundantly proves that the primary conditions of this country are favorable to long life. There were unsanitary habits which carried off the aborigines, but some of the unnomadic people and the early settlers attained great age. These favoring conditions are to an extent defeated by the worry and speed of modern life. The sudden breaking down of multitudes by heart failures and paralysis is due to the attempt to live seventy years in thirty-five. The prevalence of nervous prostration

among women and young girls is evidence of the high pressure of society, and not of the dread of becoming *old* maids. When we get time, as a race, to fall in with the natural advantages in this land for very long life, we shall do justice to our fortunate position, and then the very old inhabitant will not be even considered an eccentric survivor."

HOW SCIENCE CAN ADMIT RELIGION.

ONE of the two more "serious" papers in the December *Century* is Professor Augustus J. Dubois', with the heading, "What Has Science to Do with Religion?" Professor Dubois takes issue with Huxley's animadversions against religion. He attacks the famous physiologist on the ground that the latter assumes religion to be merely a matter of record, and from that assumption goes on to show that as religion must stand or fall with these records, and that as these records are erroneous, therefore science can have nothing to do with the fallacy. Dr. Dubois says:

"I wish, therefore, to point out that the only basis upon which any religion can stand, or has a right to stand, is at bottom identical with that upon which science rests—viz., the basis of universal experience, the testimony of universal consciousness, the result of daily verification.

"This is a basis which science cannot ignore, and it is necessary first to consider this claim before we can follow Professor Huxley's argument to its conclusion. This is a basis which lies outside of the 'relations of biblical authors concerning the old world,' and therefore, if allowed, it does not follow that to invalidate the one is to destroy the other. On the contrary, faith still remains in 'contact with fact,' and such contact is not impaired simply because an added warrant is found in the Scriptures. Indeed, it is because of this basis that the Scriptures exist. We do not accept it because of the Scriptures; we accept the Scriptures because of it. They are the record of a fact, but they are not the fact."

VERIFICATION THE BASIS OF RELIGION.

"A theology which reflects more or less accurately the views of nature prevalent at an early day is not the proper test of a living fact of the past and present. Theology may be, and indeed ought to be, profoundly affected by the science of the time. It ought, like any other science, to be always in close touch with it, not a lingering reflection of the past. If it is, as it claims to be, a science, it must, like all science, find its revelation in man and nature alone, for the Scriptures are not scientific treatises, and cannot be used as such in the interests of any branch of science. The effect of scientific work and the influence of scientific ideas and method in this direction should be welcomed by theology, and, as a matter of fact, have been quite widely welcomed. What is the so-called 'new theology' but the acknowledgment, conscious or unconscious, of the influence of science in this respect?

"Thus we see that faith, instead of being 'no longer in contact with fact of any kind,' is daily coming into line with the known facts of nature and man. But however conflicting and diverse the views of theology, back of all lies the solid fact of human experience. This is the basis of religion—the *verification of the spiritual in life.* Doctrines of theology, like theories of science, have their day, and give place to better, but the basis of both is the same. Faith is thus not a dream; it is not merely the substance of things hoped for; it is the evidence of things unseen."

MR. MOODY: BY HENRY DRUMMOND.

ONE of the best articles in the December *McClure's* is a paper by Dr. Henry Drummond on Mr. Moody. The estimate which the learned writer makes of his subject is a matter of surprise until one has read through the article and has realized the grounds for the eulogy.

A MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD MAN.

Dr. Drummond says: "Simple as this man is, and homely as are his surroundings, probably America possesses at this moment no more extraordinary personage; nor even among the most brilliant of her sons has any rendered more stupendous or more enduring service to his country or his time. No public man is less understood, especially by the thinking world, than D. L. Moody. It is not that it is unaware of his existence, or even that it does not respect him. But his line is so special, his work has lain so apart from what it conceives to be the rational channels of progress, that it has never felt called upon to take him seriously. So little, indeed, is the true stature of this man known to the mass of his generation that the preliminary estimate recorded here must seem both extravagant and ill-considered. To whole sections of the community the mere word evangelical is a synonym for whatever is narrow, strained, superficial, and unreal. Assumed to be heir to all that is hectic in religion, and sensational in the methods of propagating it, men who, like Mr. Moody, earn this name are unconsciously credited with the worst traditions of their class. It will surprise many to know that Mr. Moody is as different from the supposed type of his class as light is from dark; that while he would be the last to repudiate the name, indeed, while glorying more and more each day he lives in the work of the evangelist, he sees the weaknesses, the narrownesses, and the limitations of that order with as clear an eye as the most unsparing of its critics. But especially will it surprise many to know that while preaching to the masses has been the main outward work of Mr. Moody's life, he has, perhaps, more, and more varied, irons in the fire—educational, philanthropic, religious—than almost any living man; and that vast as has been his public service as a preacher to the masses, it is probably true that his personal influence and private character have done as much as his preaching to affect his day and generation.

THE EXTENT OF HIS INFLUENCE.

"Discussion has abounded lately as to the standards by which a country shall judge its great men. And the verdict has been given unanimously on behalf of moral influence. Whether estimated by the moral qualities which go to the making up of his personal character, or the extent to which he has impressed these upon whole communities of men on both sides of the Atlantic, there is, perhaps, no more truly great man living than D. L. Moody. By moral influences in this connection I do not mean in any restricted sense religious influence. I mean the influence which, with whatever doctrinal accompaniments, or under whatever ecclesiastical flag, leads men to better lives and higher ideals; the influence which makes for noble character, personal enthusiasm, social well-being and national righteousness. I have never heard Mr. Moody defend any particular church; I have never heard him quoted as a theologian. But I have met multitudes, and personally know, in large numbers, men and women of all churches and creeds, of many countries and ranks, from the poorest to the richest, and from the most ignorant to the most wise, upon whom he has placed an ineffaceable moral mark. There is no large town in Great Britain or Ireland, and I perceive there are few in America, where this man has not gone, where he has not lived for days, weeks, or months, and where he has not left behind him personal inspirations which live to this day; inspirations which, from the moment of their birth, have not ceased to evidence themselves in practical ways—in furthering domestic happiness and peace; in charities and philanthropies; in social, religious, and even municipal and national service."

THE NEW WOMAN UNDER FIRE.

THE heavy batteries of the *Quarterly Review* have been turned on "The Heavenly Twins," Bebel's "Woman," and the "striking" sex in general. The criticism is caustic and the satire pungent. The reviewer laments the deafness of the New Woman to the lessons taught by the French "insurrection of women" a century ago, and the declaration of the rights of woman then fatuously made.

HER WEAKNESS.

"Women have taken part in revolts," but—"for wars or for revolutions demanding powers of forethought and generalship they have not hitherto shown the capacity of average men. Excesses they may commit as *pétroleuses* in a Commune of 1871; nor is there any degree of self-sacrifice from which they have shrunk. . . . What they cannot undertake is a regular campaign."

Even their much trumpeted new ideals are borrowed from the masculine thought of Diderot and Rousseau. George Sand is selected as the typical New Woman. "Like the 'noble savage' of Dryden and Rousseau, she condemns law as tyranny; the social contract itself she deems irreconcilable with her changing moods. . . . She is in complete accord with the anarchist who assures us that 'nothing has yielded him a standard which does not vary.' . . . What can be more simple than the dilettanteism of impulse, the argument of novelty and freedom? The heart is to be judge and jury, witness and advocate."

THE SECRET OF HER SUCCESS.

Shakespeare's adage, "All the world's a stage," is improved upon by the New Woman. "All the world's a hospital," she says with Heine, "and all the men and women merely patients." "The Heavenly Twins" are not so much original as "aboriginal," and owe their success to their appeal to the savage element in human nature: "The literature of woman's revolt would fill libraries. It is extant in every European language; it has its great centres from Zürich and Geneva to London, New York, and Chicago. The American wing of the army undertakes moral problems, the Russian political.

"To Mr. Arnold, the deity worshiped by Philistines was a magnified non-natural man. If we may presume to criticise the image set up by Mrs. Grand on the plain of Dura, we seem to discern therein the outlines of a magnified non-natural woman. . . . Perhaps Evadne was not aware that hundreds of years ago the Elkesaites, and afterward certain of the medieval heretics, indulged . . . the fantastic notion of a Heavenly Father-Mother. . . . This new voice of extraordinary sweetness is more ancient than Oriental mysticism. . . . The feminine of anthropomorphism is a detestable superstition which the world, if, unhappily, these goddesses come out of their winding-sheets again, will discover to be a grand name for hysteria, convulsions, and an hypnotic Aphrodite.

HER MELANCHOLY END.

"The New Woman ought to be aware that her condition is morbid, or, at least, hysterical; that the true name of science, falsely so-called, may be 'brain-poisoning;' that 'ideas' and love affairs, when mixed in unequal proportions, may explode like dynamite upon all concerned; and that Rousseau, Diderot, John Stuart Mill, Comte, Bakounine and Ibsen are masters not to be trusted."

They mistake impulse or pleasure for conscience. But feeling is not the key: "The New Woman will not continue long in the land. Like other fashions she is destined to excite notice, to be admired, criticised and forgotten. . . . If on men's selection of their mates the future depends . . . . who would bind himself to spend his days with the anarchist, the athlete, the blue stocking, the aggressively philanthropic, the political, the surgical woman? And what man would submit to an alliance which was terminal, not when *he* chose, but when his comrade was tired of him?"

The "peculiar grace" of woman is "a human nature predestined to motherhood."

Nevertheless, if the New Woman is to be as evanescent as is here alleged, she will not have lived in vain.

For she has compelled even the conservative *Quarterly* reviewer to make certain important concessions. "Social service and household liberty may yet combine." Woman "has a divine right to all that will fit her" for motherhood. "Married or not, her personality is sacred." Let her "judge men severely, and aim at a simpler standard of living." Our finest ideals are in danger, and nothing but the true and sensitive conscience of the woman herself will save them. It thus appears that even if the New Woman is to become extinct, she will not be succeeded by the Old Woman.

IS THE VOTE NECESSARY FOR WOMAN'S INFLUENCE?

THE December *Century* contains a brief article by Eleanora Kinnicutt under the title, "The American Woman in Politics," in which that lady argues to show that the actual operation of dropping a ballot in a box is not necessary to complete the beneficent influence which good women can exercise in political questions.

"Universal man suffrage is here to stay. We cannot do away with the evils that accompany it; we must, therefore, try to overcome them, rejoicing all the while that the great experiment is being made in a country where the chances are in favor of success. And what better way is there of making this success apparent and permanent than by the intelligent and public-spirited women of the country, through their good judgment and watchfulness, helping the intelligent and public-spirited men to hold their own against the strength of mere numbers—a task that is daily increasing in difficulty? If women will only assume, at election times, the responsibility of making the men of their households register and vote, and of guarding, as far as possible, against carelessness and indifference in the matter, they will render a valuable service to the State."

THE EXAMPLE OF MISS SCHUYLER.

"If any woman would study what opportunities are within her grasp to-day, let her examine into the life-work of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, and learn what she has accomplished, not as a philanthropist, but as a practical politician. It is safe to say that no man in the State of New York knows more accurately than Miss Schuyler what laws have been enacted at Albany during the last twenty years, and the records of the men whose names have been associated with them, in the Senate and the Assembly, to say nothing of the knowledge of municipal affairs. In the interest of some measures for the introduction of which Miss Schuyler was herself responsible, she has worked with unflagging industry, watchfulness, knowledge of detail, and patience, without which they would hardly have been carried through to success. Two laws recently enacted represent the one three years, the other five years, of unceasing political activity on her part. Miss Schuyler has undoubtedly exceptional gifts in conceiving and shaping philanthropic measures, but her victories have been won, as she herself would be the first to urge, by means of qualities possessed in common with many women who to-day are waiting for the political shackles to fall before they take hold in real earnest of public affairs.

"Whatever be the future history of woman suffrage, the recent widespread agitation should result in developing a greater interest in public affairs on the part of all women of serious purpose, and in awakening them to a keener sense of personal responsibility to the community at large."

MR. HAMERTON ON OUR ART FADS.

IN the beautiful Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton delivers an opinion, well worthy to be quoted, on the present-day fads in the domain of art. This paragraph is taken from a brief paper sketching the life of Émile Friant: "The surest evidence of decadence in a school of painting is the prevalence of new fashions that lead the artists in bands away from the independent study of nature. A painter ought to see nature with his own eyes. If he conforms to a fashion he sacrifices his individuality as a dressmaker does when she makes a lady's costume according to a taste that is not her own, because she finds it, for the present, the best way of earning her living. The French school has of late shown evident signs of decadence in the sudden and inexplicable adoption of new fashions by large groups of artists together—the best possible evidence that they have no individual convictions, or that they are ready to abandon them, at short notice, for anything that promises notoriety. You cannot imagine any serious artist like Ingres taking up some new 'fad' in this personally irresponsible way. Any one who has watched French art for the last ten or fifteen years has seen how new principles of coloring and new modes of handling have suddenly become the rage among the younger painters. The reason why these fashions spread rapidly like epidemic diseases—so I am told by one who has a personal acquaintance with their victims—is because the young men have such a profound dread of seeming to be behind their age. To escape such damaging imputation they will paint in any color and in any style that bears no resemblance to what they most abominate, the old-fashioned styles of painting to be seen in the galleries of the Louvre. 'The separation of the method of expression from the idea to be expressed is the sure sign of decadence. France is now all decadence. In the Champ de Mars, as in the Salon, the man of the hour is he who has invented the last trick in subject or treatment.'

THE PAINTER AND POPULARITY.

"In my view the unpopularity of a painter proves nothing against him, nor does popularity, when he has it, prove anything against him either. When Manet painted 'The Fifer' he was entirely unpopular, when Carolus Duran painted 'The Poet with the Mandolin' he was the most fashionable portrait-painter in France. It does not matter, both pictures

are equally honest work, though 'The Poet' is painted with more elegance and sauvity. There is a class of critics in the present day to whom nothing is so odious as success. They cannot endure Leighton because he is President of the Royal Academy and a baronet, nor Bouguereau because he has made a fortune. Surely with a just critic neither worldly success nor failure ought to count for anything either way. Leighton and Bouguereau have exactly the same right to justice as if they were unsuccessful. I see that the London *Spectator* accuses me of being unable to appreciate living artists, possibly because I have not hitherto written anything about Degas, the demi-god of the 'new criticism.' I happen to know on the best authority, that of Degas himself, that he dislikes all printed publicity. His admirers have plagued him sufficiently; as for me, I respect his wishes by a silence which is neither ignorant nor contemptuous. With regard to the general justice of the *Spectator's* accusation, the readers of these papers have the materials for an opinion of their own."

THE "NEW MUSIC" OF ENGLISH VERSE.

THE development of English metres is the theme of a rich and suggestive study by Mr. William Larminie in the *Contemporary*. He traces the introduction of rhyme, which was unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, to the ascendency of French when English was emerging from the struggle with Norman-French. But the blank verse of the Elizabethans and of Milton came to break by force of native genius the tradition of centuries. The writer sets himself to refute the accepted dictum that in English prosody quantity does not count, and adduces many telling examples to the contrary. Stress has hitherto been the main principle recognized; quality has had no recognition, save as it were unconsiously, by the poet's ear. The ruggedness of many of Browning's lines is referred to his neglect of quantity and regard only for stress.

THE METRICAL SUPREMACY OF ENGLISH.

Quoting Professor Dowden to the effect that Mr. Swinburne has "introduced a new music into English poetry," he finds this new music to reside in "the frequent employment of feet consisting of three or more syllables." The great mass of English poetry is written in iambics, with occasional trochees in lyric verse. To increase the number of syllables in a foot from two to three, as Mr. Swinburne, perfecting rare precedents, has done, is "to double at a stroke our metrical resources." But this development with its swift movement makes it necessary most accurately to observe quantity.

Comparing with other tongues our metrical resources, the writer observes that: "Latin, which has a much more perfect quantity, has no stress. But English has stress of a very energetic kind, which greatly helps out the quantitative deficiencies. Italian has no quantity, but it has stress. French has neither. German, like English, has both. But in German the consonants are often so harsh, that with English, in this respect so much more melodious, the final superiority among modern languages remains."

REVOLT AGAINST RHYME.

But, rhyme being still retained, Mr. Larminie finds the burden of technique laid on the expression of the poetic idea too heavy to be borne. He considers that "the force of the rhythmical development has become such as almost of its own accord to reject as an insult the mechanical tag of the rhyme." Blank verse exists, but "why should we not have rhymeless metres composed of three-syllabled feet, with all the variety implied?" The old metres are partly exhausted, and poetic feeling is taking refuge in prose. The finest Biblical prose is metrical; "and had Whitman combined with his great gifts a little more culture, had he understood more clearly the principles that underlay his own most successful work, he would probably have effected a complete metrical revolution." Further developments suggested are alliteration and assonance. Assonance is "a variety of rhyme which regards the vowel mainly, the consonant not at all, or comparatively little." . . . "The unconscious practice of assonance has already prevailed to some extent in English poetry. It is often the secret of the very sweetest versification. Why should it not be consciously employed, its possibilities ascertained, its laws investigated?"

THE MINDS OF OUR POETS AND ARTISTS.

IN the December *Atlantic Monthly*, Aline Gorren has a thoughtful paper under the title, "The New Criticism of Genius," in which she analyzes the psychic peculiarities of the highly developed minds of the present day. She says: "Throughout the whole of art and literature, at the moment it is certain that even the casual observer is struck by the prevalence of two marked characteristics: artists and writers are stirred by a vague mysticism that at times trenches upon occultism, and they are immoderately absorbed in the noting of their sensations, in the observation of their Ego. These two characteristics, mysticism and egotism, are precisely the great distinguishing mental traits of degeneracy. Add extravagant, unbalanced emotiveness, and you have a rough clinical picture of the state. Mysticism is the stigma of degenerates, gifted or not, because, psychologically, it is the inability to note facts clearly, to shape concepts keenly,—an inability due to infirm attention that does not check the undisciplined association of ideas, but follows it dreamily to the blurred confines of the subconscious. Egotism, what Maudsley calls 'egotistic hyperæsthesia,' springs from a defective physical mechanism, that severs its possessor from active communication with things without himself, and fills his consciousness instead with impulses, sensations, hallucinatory obsessions, from within. Max Nordau is convinced that careful physical investigation of many of the men who are shining exponents of *fin de siècle* æsthetics, and study of their ancestry, would prove the presence of degen-

eracy among them beyond a doubt. Since such investigation is not practicable, he reminds us that science has pronounced such mental and spiritual 'stigmata' as those just quoted quite as trustworthy for a diagnosis. And it is to this diagnosis that he invites us. In what he says of decadents, æsthetes, and impressionists, the general public is apt to concur. His remarks on Ibsen and Tolstói will doubtless, on the other hand, offend many sensibilities. In Ibsen, he lays his finger chiefly on what he calls the anarchic symptom of degeneracy."

VAN DYCK AT THE COURT OF CHARLES I.

MR. TIMOTHY COLE, apropos of Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Lady and Her Daughter," engraved by him and reproduced in the Christmas *Century*, contributes to that number a brief and pithy sketch of the great Fleming's life which is worth quoting from:

"Van Dyck was received at court with every mark of favor and distinction, and his rapid preferment was such that after three months the king made him a knight and settled on him a pension of £200 a year for life. His handsome person, engaging manners and brilliant social gifts, together with the reputation of his talents and the special favor of the king, combined to make him the lion of the day, and his studio was the resort of the nobility. Meanwhile his industry was unflagging and his fertility and productiveness were great. Often the king himself would drop down in his barge to spend an afternoon in the fascinating society of the gifted young artist. His habits were luxurious and extravagant to prodigality and his hospitality was unbounded. He kept open house and frequently detained his noble sitters to princely dinners. He figured as a patron of the fine arts, was fond of music and specially liberal to musicians, whose services he deemed indispensable to the perfection of any social entertainment. But though his receipts were great, his expenditures were greater, and he often found himself in pecuniary straits. He frankly confessed to the king, on one occasion when money matters were broached, that 'a man whose house is open to his friends, and his purse to his mistress, is likely to make acquaintance with empty coffers.' His financial troubles were doubtless aggravated by the disturbed condition of the country, which was verging on a revolution. His pension came to remain unpaid, and court patronage to be a thing more of honor than of profit. Instead of endeavoring to balance his accounts by the ordinary method of economy and hard work, he was led into seeking gold in the alembic—experimenting with alchemy in the delusive pursuit of the philosopher's stone. In this he was encouraged by the example or advice of his friend Sir Kenelm Digby, and it was a subject which in those days appeared to many intelligent minds worthy of consideration. In this vain quest of treasure he spent much precious time, money and health. A friend came from Flanders to visit him at this period and found him brooding over his crucible, broken in health and spirits—a complete wreck. His friends and the king, considering his miserable condition, concluded that a good marriage would change the course of his mind and give him a fresh impetus. Accordingly he was married about 1640 to Lady Mary Ruthven, a charming, well-born maiden; but sickness and disappointments terminated the brief remainder of his career in 1641. Notwithstanding his expensive style of living, he left property to the value of about $100,000. The works he produced were said to reach the extraordinary number of 971."

A GLIMPSE OF WALTER PATER.

ONE of the most pleasant papers in the December *Atlantic* is William Sharp's "Some Personal Reminiscences of Walter Pater." We quote certain lines which give an especially distinct view of the late scholar:

"When we entered the drawing-room, at that happy moment when the last day-dusk and the fire-glow are uninvaded by any more garish light, I saw that there were a few visitors, all common acquaintances with one exception. The exception was a man of medium height, rather heavily built, with a peculiar though slight stoop. His face was pale, and perhaps a dark and very thick mustache made it seem even more so. There was a singular impassiveness about him which I noted with vague interest, aroused, I remember, because of what appeared to me a remarkable resemblance to Bismarck, or rather to a possible Bismarck, a Bismarck who had ceased to be a *Junker* and had become a dreamer and profound student. He stood by the piano, listening to something said, laughingly, by Miss Robinson, though his face had not even that grave smile that afterward became so familiar to me, and his eyes were fixed steadfastly on the fire. The glow fell right across them and I could see how deep-set they were and of what a peculiar gray; a variable hue, but wherein the inner light was always vivid and sometimes strangely keen and penetrating. With one hand he stroked a long-haired cat that had furtively crept toward him, along the piano, from a high chair at the narrow end."

THE *Rosary* for November has an interesting article on the Astor Library by Mr. John A. Mooney. The following statistics represent the use of the collection by readers: "During the year 1898 the readers in the alcoves and reading-rooms numbered 61,354. To the 60,947 readers who did not enter the alcoves, 210,376 volumes were supplied. No record is kept of the number of volumes used by those who are admitted to the alcoves, but, making a reasonable estimate, we may fairly assume that the total number of volumes drawn from the shelves was at least 250,000. In the reading-rooms Literature is the more popular study, the demand for the year amounting to 50,302 volumes."

IS PHOTOGRAPHY AN ART?

MR. JAMES L. BREEZE, writing in the December *Cosmopolitan*, thinks that there is room for an art to exist side by side with the science of photography, and he presents a very convincing argument in the entrancingly beautiful pictures copied from his carbon photographic reproductions.

WHERE THE ART COMES IN.

"As a means of artistic expression, a photographer has, first and foremost, the privilege of selection. In choosing his subject, the photographic artist has a wide range, a wider range at the present time than ever before, for the modern dry plate, so rapid in its action, permits photography from the rigging of a ship in motion, as well as on the busiest thoroughfare of the metropolis; while electric light and the magnesium flash make it possible to bring from the lowest drifts of a coal mine, or the gloomiest depths of a city, an accurate and convincing record. In the days of Daguerre, there could be no thought of photographing anything but landscapes or objects that could be kept completely still for a considerable time. Indeed, Daguerre's first pictures were landscapes. The first portraits by Daguerre's own process were taken on this side of the Atlantic. But, with the perfection of rapid photography, the field widened until, to-day, it practically has no limits.

"In the second place, the photographic artist has the privilege of posing in the case of portraiture, or point of view in the case of landscape. In posing his figure, he has his most difficult artistic task, for herein is a very close analogy to composition. With but few opportunities for after modification, he must, necessarily, have his final effects in mind during the arrangement of draperies and accessories, while in the pose of the head he makes or mars the effect of the whole.

"Lighting the subject—or choosing the moment or time of day in the case of landscape—is closely associated with the artistic function of posing. In lighting a subject, a photographer has the privilege of a distinctly artistic advantage; and in this art he is always learning—this painting with light is inexhaustible."

THE PHOTOGRAPHER SHOULD STUDY COLOR.

"The study of colors in the subject has always been very important. Before the days of orthochromatic photography (or photography in which the colors are translated more nearly in their proper relation to each other,) this study was particularly important; and, under any conditions yet provided, it is necessary to regard color values. The reproduction being a monochromatic picture, the proportion of density in each color must be considered if the lights and shades in the result are to produce an agreeable sensation. In other words, the artist must be constantly remembering the limitations and exactions of his science.

"Nor does the artistic faculty cease to exercise itself after the plate has been exposed and carried into the dark-room. The artist in photography never forgets the artist's idea that is to appear in the resulting picture, and the development—scientific though it may be as a process—may, and should be, carried on with a due regard for the harmony of all the elements.

AFTER THE NEGATIVE IS MADE.

"So in the printing from the negative there is a large latitude for the artistic instinct. The kind and form of print are important, and even in trimming—as in determining the form of a canvas—the effect of a picture may be enhanced, or all but ruined. The four sides of a painting are as much a part of the composition as any other lines therein, as in the case of, for example, a marine, where the horizon must be considered in relation to them. The trimming is artistic work as a part of the composition. Vignetting is done not merely to escape the difficulty of composition in the four sides of the result, but to add a charm of centralized light and shade peculiarly present in this process. The increase in the number of printing processes has greatly enlarged the opportunities for artistic effect in photographs. The ordinary silver print has been very largely displaced by other more permanent processes; and among these none has achieved a greater distinction than the carbon process, which gives great delicacy in texture, a wide range of color, exquisite fidelity to all the detail of the negative, and the crowning advantage of absolute permanence."

DR. HOLMES' MOST CHARACTERISTIC WORK.

MR. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK, who contributes to the *Forum* a sketch of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, considers that his most characteristic work was in softening the Puritan temper of the community, just as Whittier softened the Puritan theology. He says: "He was neither stoic nor ascetic; neither indifferent to life's sweet and pleasant things, nor, while hankering for their possession, did he repress his noble rage and freeze the genial currents of his soul. His was 'an undisguised enjoyment of earthly comforts;' a happy confidence in the excellence and glory of our present life; a persuasion, as one has said, that 'if God made us, then he also meant us,' and he held to these things so earnestly, so pleasantly, so cheerily, that he could not help communicating them to everything he wrote. They pervade his books and poems like a most subtile essence, and his readers took them in with every breath. Many entered into his labors, and some, no doubt, did more than he to save what was best in the Puritan conscience while softening what was worst in the Puritan temper and what was most terrible in the Puritan theology. But it does not appear that any one else did so much as Dr. Holmes to change the social temper of New England, to make it less harsh and joyless, and to make easy for his fellow-countrymen the transition from the old things to the new. And it may be that here was the secret, in

good part, of that great and steadily increasing affection which went out to him in the later lustrums of his life. It was recognized, or felt with dim half-consciousness, that here was one who had made life better worth the living, who removed the interdict on simple happiness and pure delight, who had taken an intolerable burden from the heart and bade it swell with gladness in the good world and the good God. Whatever the secret, it is certain that no man among us was more widely loved, or will be more sincerely mourned. As he enters on another life beyond the grave, we seem to enter on another here. An epoch seems to end with the completed century of our six major poets. But whatever the new time may have in store, it must be something better than it could ever be without the heritage of their immortal songs."

THE INTERVIEWER WITH BRET HARTE.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for December, Mr. H. J. W. Dam reports an interview with the author of "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," which brings out in strong contrast his personal characteristics.

"At the desk, surrounded by an incalculable visitation of Christmas cards, sits Bret Harte, the Bret Harte of actuality, a gentleman as far removed from the Bret Harte of popular fancy as is the St. James Club from Mount Shasta, or a Savoy Hotel supper from the cinder cuisine of a mining camp in the glorious days of '49. Instead of being, as the reader usually conceives, one of the long-bearded, loose-jointed heroes of his Western Walhalla, he is a polished gentleman of medium height, with a curling gray mustache. In lieu of the recklessness of Western methods in dress, his attire exhibits a nicety of detail which, in a man whose dignity and sincerity were less impressive, would seem foppish. This quality, like his handwriting and other characteristic trifles, perceptibly assists one in grasping the main elements of a personality which is as harmonious as it is peculiar, and as unconventional as it is sensitive to fine shades of whatever kind they be. Over his cigar, with a gentle play of humor and a variety of unconscious gestures which are always graceful and never twice the same, he touches upon this very subject—the impressions made upon him by his first sight of gold-hunting in California, and the eye and mind which he brought to bear upon the novel scene.

BRET HARTE'S LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

"'I left New York for California,' says Mr. Harte, 'when I was scarcely more than a boy, with no better equipment, I fear, than an imagination which had been expanded by reading Froissart's "Chronicles of the Middle Ages," "Don Quixote," the story of the Argonauts, and other books from the shelves of my father, who was a tutor of Greek. I went by way of Panama, and was at work for a few months in San Francisco in the spring of 1853, but felt no satisfaction with my surroundings until I reached the gold country, my particular choice being Sonora, in Calaveras County.

"'Here I was thrown among the strangest social conditions that the latter-day world has perhaps seen. The setting was itself heroic. The great mountains of the Sierra Nevada lifted majestic snow-capped peaks against a sky of purest blue. Magnificent pine forests of trees which were themselves enormous gave to the landscape a sense of largeness and greatness. It was a land of rugged cañons, sharp declivities and magnificent distances. Amid rushing waters and wild-wood freedom, an army of strong men in red shirts and top boots were feverishly in search of the buried gold of earth. Nobody shaved, and hair, mustaches and beards were untouched by shears or razor. Weaklings and old men were unknown. It took a stout heart and a strong frame to dare the venture, to brave the journey of three thousand miles and battle for life in the wilds. It was a civilization composed entirely of young men, for on one occasion, I remember, an elderly man—he was fifty, perhaps, but he had a gray beard—was pointed out as a curiosity in the city, and men turned in the street to look at him as they would have looked at any other unfamiliar object.'"

DINING WITH A SAHARAN ARAB.

THE December *Harper's* opens with one of the Old World travel sketches which Mr. Poultney Bigelow has been writing of late, with the always charming illustrations in which Mr. Frederic Remington generally manages to introduce some of his exceedingly veridical horse groups. This paper is called by the pretty name, "An Arab Day and Night," and is decidedly the best of the series which *Harper's* has published from this author's pen. Mr. Bigelow's account of a dinner which he and his artist comrade enjoyed in the tent of a wild Arab chieftain, El Hadj Mohammed, follows in quotation marks: "We sat in a circle. The chief did the honors by offering us dish after dish of highly spiced meat, each dish tasting much like the last one, save that the sauce contained more or less sand according as the wind happened to strike it while coming from the kitchen tent to ours. We ate a little of each out of compliment to our host, but I for one would have given it all cheerfully in exchange for a glass of fresh milk and a piece of clean bread.

"No mere servant or retainer was permitted to come near us—no one but the chief himself. The kitchen menials brought the dish to the door of the tent; the lowest retainer then took it and handed it to the next in rank, until it finally passed to El Hadj Mohammed, who alone then placed it before us. He himself ate nothing, explaining that it was a period of fasting for the faithful, when between sun and sun no food could pass their lips, not even a whiff of tobacco. The little son, however—he with the fiery pony and pistol—was exempted by reason of age, and he ate more than the whole party of unbelievers.

"Finally came the great event of the feast, the solemn act, like bringing in the plum pudding at Christmas. The flaps of the tent door were parted

wide. El Hadj waved his hand, and in stalked two noble sons of the desert, bearing between them the kid that had been roasted whole in our honor. Hoofs and skull were there.

"He looked horribly naked with the skin off and his sides shiny with dripping. He was spitted from end to end on a pole the size of a canoe mast, and elicited universal admiration, particularly from the fasting faithful. We seized our jackknives, and peeled off shingles of meat so succulent that we soon forgot all about what we had already consumed. It was a Homeric feast, with Homer waiting upon us. Since then Remington and I have made gastronomic discoveries in the houses of Paris, and tasted things which made us feel that our heaven was not good enough for a French cook; still, even there we found ourselves praising a dish in this wise:

"'It's splendid, but, ah! that Sahara kid!'

"El Hadj gave us delicious coffee, done after the manner of the East, and served not in china, but in silver cups of exquisite workmanship. He kindly allowed us to smoke, although before doing so he and all the faithful carefully protected themselves from the forbidden fragrance by drawing their burnooses across their mouths and nostrils.

"Then we lay back upon our cushions and chatted, and forgot all about New York, and London, and bills, and publishers, and streets, and steamers, and other impediments to philosophic elevation."

MR. DAVIS IN A PARIS CAFE.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for December Mr. Richard Harding Davis contributes one of the bright essays by which we best know him, in description of "The Show Places of Paris." The virtue that all of us recognize in Mr. Davis is that he sees things and tells about them as if he were not oppressed with the fact that many others had seen them before, not to speak of telling about them, and in this very characteristic he exhibits his most charming originality.

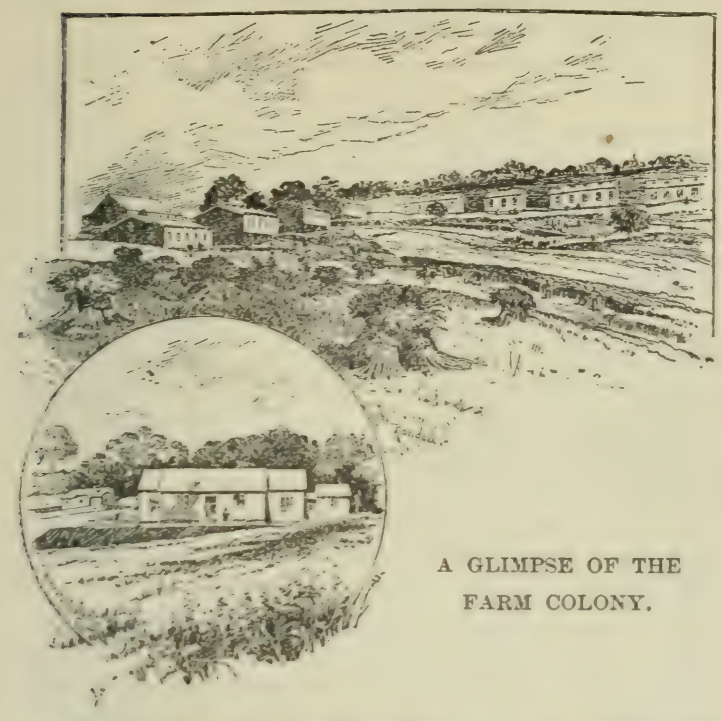
He throws into strong relief the reasons for the existence of this article by his explanation that "Americans go to London for social triumph or to float railroad shares, to Rome for art's sake, and to Berlin to study music and economize; but they go to Paris to enjoy themselves."

THE CAFÉ OF THE BLACK CAT.

"The *café* of the Black Cat is much finer and much more pretentious than Bruant's shop and is of wider fame. It is, indeed, of an entirely different class, but it comes in here under the head of the show-places of Paris at night. It was originally a sort of club where journalists and artists and poets met round the tables of a restaurant keeper who happened to be a patron of art as well, and who fitted out his *café* with the canvases of his customers and adopted their suggestions in the arrangement of its decoration. The outside world of Paris heard of these gatherings at the Black Cat, as the *café* and club were called, and of the wit and spirit of its *habitués*, and sought admittance to its meetings, which was at first granted as a great privilege. But at the present day the *café* has been turned over into other hands and is a show-place pure and simple, and a most interesting one. The *café* proper is fitted throughout with heavy black oak, or something in imitation of it. There are heavy broad tables and high wainscoting and an immense fireplace and massive rafters. To set off the sombreness of this, the walls are covered with panels in the richest of colors, by Steinlen, the most imaginative and original of the Parisian illustrators, in all of which the black cat appears as a subject, but in a different *rôle* and with separate treatment. Upon one panel hundreds of black cats race over the ocean, in another they are waltzing with naiads in the woods, and in another are whirling through space over red-tiled roofs, followed by beautiful young women, gendarmes and boulevardiers in hot pursuit. And in every other part of the *café* the black cat appears as frequently as did the head of Charles I in the writings of Mr. Dick. It stalks stuffed in its natural skin, or carved in wood, with round glass eyes and long red tongue, or it perches upon the chimneypiece with back arched and tail erect, peering down from among the pewter pots and salvers. The gas-jets shoot from the mouths of wrought iron cats, and the dismembered heads of others grin out into the night from the stained glass windows. The inscriptions and rules and regulations are as odd as the decorations. As, for example, the one placed half-way up the narrow flight of stairs, which leads to the tiny theatre, and which commemorates the fact that the *café* was on such a night visited by President Carnot, who—so the inscription adds, lest the visitor should suppose the Black Cat was at all impressed by the honor—'is the successor of Charlemagne and Napoleon I.'

"Three times a week there is a performance in the theatre upstairs, at which poets of the neighborhood recite their own verses, and some clever individual tells a story, with a stereopticon and a cast of pasteboard actors for accessories. These latter little plays are very clever and well arranged, and as nearly proper as a Frenchman with such a temptation to be otherwise could be expected to make them. It is a most informal gathering, more like a performance in a private house than a theatre, and the most curious thing about it is the character of the audience, which, instead of being bohemian and artistic, is composed chiefly of worthy *bourgeoisie*, and young men and young women properly chaperoned by the parents of each. They sit on very stiff wooden chairs, while a young man stands on the floor in front of them with his arms comfortably folded and recites a poem or a monologue, or plays a composition of his own. And then the lights are all put out, and a tiny curtain is rung up, showing a square hole in the proscenium, covered with a curtain of white linen. On this are thrown the shadows of the pasteboard figures, who do the most remarkable things with a naturalness which might well shame some living actors."

THE BRITISH FARM COLONY.



A GLIMPSE OF THE FARM COLONY.

THE *Conqueror*, the organ of the American branch of the Salvation Army, gives to its readers this month an account of the Hadleigh Farm Colony, perhaps the farthest advanced and the most completely equipped of the many branches of the City Colony, which forms one of the three divisions of General Booth's great scheme for furnishing relief to the unemployed. The facts presented in this account, coming as they do from one, Brigadier Holz, who has recently visited the colony, are not only of interest, but will serve to strengthen the belief in the solidity and permanent value not only of this section of the Booth scheme, but of the whole gigantic plan.

We quote as follows from Brigadier Holz's description: "Castle avenue was the first street up which we proceeded, and we soon passed eight or ten small tin houses, where lived the married foremen of the colony and their families. Each house had its flower garden, and demonstrated a desire on the part of its occupants to make it look pretty and home-like. These foremen are all Salvationists, possessing practical experience in their different callings. Wages differ according to individual cases, but go by personal needs. All could earn more money elsewhere, but are willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of the 'submerged.'

BASE OF SUPPLIES.

"The bakery is a substantial brick building, from which excellent bread is supplied, not only to all the colony, but to the village of Hadleigh, not far distant. I saw five or six men at work there. Near the bakery is the butcher's shop, from which fresh meat is supplied every day. Veal, mutton and pork are, naturally, the chief commodities.

"In the colony store I could almost imagine myself in an American country store at the 'corners,' although much larger than the average representative of that institution. The instructions to those who buy for it seem to embrace the purchase of everything—or, to speak more correctly, perhaps—anything, 'from a needle to a ship's anchor.' I did not see any of the latter, but perhaps that may have been because I did not ask for one. It is a cash place for ordinary purchasers, but colonists get part of their pay, if they wish, in orders on the establishment.

"The word 'cow-house' is a very poor one with which to describe the excellent, substantial buildings, fitted with all the latest improvements and conveniences, in which some one hundred and fifty head of horned stock are kept. When I reached the place the cows had been milked and were going out to pasture. There were fifty-five of them, and they all looked sleek, well fed and well treated—just like Salvation Army cows ought to look, indeed.

"During the summer season it is more profitable to send the milk to Southend than to make butter or cheese, but in the fall and winter the production of these commodities is quite an industry. The dairy is a capital building, with the latest improvements, about one hundred yards to the rear of the cow-houses. Surrounded by orchards and green-houses, it makes a very pretty picture. In these green-houses are grown large quantities of very fine tomatoes, chiefly for the Southend and London markets.

"Descending an incline to the left, we reached the White House—one of the Castle Farm buildings, now the quarters of the officer who has charge of all the dormitories—the houses in which the colonists sleep.

"There are six of these, built of brick and wood, and each accommodates fifty men and the orderlies who are responsible for keeping the places clean and in good order. The beds are up stairs—arranged in four rows of twelve each. They consist of American cloth mattresses fitted with a leather apron or covering and arranged on wooden supports. These sleeping rooms are well ventilated, and beautifully clean. On the ground floor of the one I entered was a room in which the men can sit in the evenings, or on days in which they cannot get out to work. This chamber had some wooden tables and benches in it, and there were also magazines and papers to be seen. In this room some very wonderful stories are told, and many of the most wonderful are the most true. Among those who use it from time to time are representatives of all nations, and men of all ages, who have seen almost every country in the world, and been in almost all kinds of wars and expeditions, lawful and unlawful.

"Near these dormitories is a dining room, large enough to accommodate about two hundred and fifty men, and having a kitchen at one end.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT.

"An old farm building is now fitted up for a factory for shoes and slippers, and the repair of harness. This place keeps between twenty and thirty men busy all the time, although equipped with the

newest machinery for sewing shoes. I was much struck with the variety of the work done. I saw heavy shoes for the men working on the colony, with a stoutness of leather never seen this side of the Atlantic, the soles of which were so filled with the projecting heads of 'hob-nails' that the wearer would be practically shod with iron, and I also handled ladies' slippers of the daintiest possible make. The new ratskin slippers looked very pretty—a kind of mouse color—and are in fair and increasing demand. This establishment is kept steadily at work mending the coverings of the understandings of the people on the colony, as well as the harness of the fifty horses used on the farming portion of it.

"In the steam laundry I found five or six men ironing and doing other work of that kind, so as to greatly astonish a party of ladies from London, who did not know that men could perform that class of labor so well. But then there are no Chinese laundries in the world's capital.

"The slope down toward the river Thames, over a mile distant, led to a stretch of marshy land, and on a little creek running into the river there has been built a wharf. From the wharf to the foot of the hill runs a single-track railroad, and up the said hill goes a cable road, both engineering works having been done by the colonists.

"At the bottom of the hill lie three brick-fields, about twenty acres in extent and containing excellent clay. Indeed, the whole hillside is just a solid bank of as excellent clay as is to be found. There are generally about fifty men employed there, but a day or two before I got there about thirty men had left to go to work upon some government contract a little distance off.

"After crossing the railroad to Southend we reached the joinery and furniture factory. This is well fitted with turning lathes and other machinery, driven by a powerful steam engine. The place was then turning out benches and tables and such things; but the Social work shops in London turn out very fine cabinet work indeed.

OTHER FEATURES.

"As you stand by the joinery, you can look down on the Thames marshes and see two or three large fields of fine wheat growing upon land that has been reclaimed from the river, partly by bringing dust, rubbish, etc., from London, and partly by moving thither sand and other material from other parts of the colony.

"In the center of the colony, on Castle avenue, is situated the Army Hall. It will hold about eight hundred people, and is as nicely appointed as any other I ever saw of the same size. The attendance of the men on the colony is good, although no one is obliged to go to any meetings; and the spiritual results of the work are regarded as fairly satisfactory.

"The hours of labor are so arranged that all the men have some time to themselves each day. A plan has been devised by which any who so desire can have a garden plot, which they can cultivate in their spare time, the colony furnishing them with tools and manure. The produce is sold for them, and the amount realized is placed to their credit.

"The men are paid from 1 to 6 shillings (25 cents to $1.50) per week, in addition to their board and lodging, beginning at the first sum and rising to the latter. Part, however, of the amount due to them is kept back each week so as to make a little fund for the man to whom it is due, from which he can get clothing or other things he may need when he leaves the colony.

"The men whom I saw all looked well and contented with their surroundings, and I saw them in many different positions. Some of them have got saved, and here and there I could hear shouts of 'Hallelujah!' and snatches of Salvation songs as they were at their work."

RULES OF THE COLONY.

Some of the more important of the regulations under which the men live are as follows:

The colony is intended only for those who cannot obtain occupation elsewhere, and who are prepared to work, having shelter and maintenance only provided in exchange for their labor. Although wages are not therefore paid, in order to encourage good workmen who will benefit the colony to a greater extent than the cost of their maintenance, in every case after the first month upon the colony, and in some cases before the end of the month, certain grants will be made under the following conditions:

1. All colonists, unless qualified for a special position at the end of the trial period named, will be placed in one of four divisions—fourth class, who will be allowed 1s. (25 cents) per week; third class, who will be allowed 1s. 6d. (35 cents) per week; second class, who will be allowed 2s. 6d. (30 cents) per week; and first class, who will be allowed 4s. ($1) per week.

2. The class in which any colonist will be placed will be settled by his superintendent before the end of the first month's trial.

3. From the first class will usually be selected, as required from time to time, special men for special positions as orderlies and foremen, who have grants of special amounts.

4. If any colonist on arrival at the colony is found to have special training for a particular position, the superintendent may offer him at once such special position without waiting for the end of the period of trial. Usually, however, the colonist will be placed either in the fourth or third class at the end of his trial period, his subsequent progress being entirely dependent upon his conduct and work.

5. The grants named are used first for the payment of any clothes or articles supplied to the colonists since they have been upon the colony.

6. If the colonist owes nothing to the colony for clothes, etc., he may draw one-third of his grant in cash, the remainder being left as a reserve fund, as provided in the rules. In cases where the superintendent thinks proper he can allow the one-third in cash, even if the colonist owes something to the colony.

7. Each colonist will be provided with a card, which will show at the end of each week the amount of reserve to which he is entitled.

8. For any infringement of the rules, or negligence in the work, a portion or the whole amount of the weekly

grant may be stopped by order of the Director of the Colony, and for more serious misconduct a colonist may be reduced to a lower class of grant or be discharged from the colony.

COMPULSORY THRIFT.

THE excellent series of articles on "Municipalities at Work," which Mr. Frederick Dolman is contributing to the *New Review*, deals this month with Manchester. The newest thing in his paper is the account which he gives of the attempt that is at present being made by the Corporation of Manchester to compel its army of employes to insure themselves against death and old age: "The Manchester Corporation has in its service six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven employes, receiving in salaries and wages $2,250,000 per annum. Of this number nearly a fourth are employed at the gasworks. A committee has recently been engaged in preparing a scheme of 'compulsory thrift,' compulsory, that is, on all who enter the service of the Corporation in the future. The Council was led to take up the subject by the frequency with which attention was called to cases in which its employes died, leaving wives and families destitute. In some cases they had saved nothing at all from earnings, which, whether small or large, were always regular; in other cases, their savings had been unfortunately invested. On various occasions the Corporation, ignoring the illegality of such action, had voted grants of money to the widows and orphans. There was constantly recurring, too, the difficulty which every public body is confronted with—the treatment of men too old to earn their wages, who, if discharged, would at once become a burden to the rates.

THE SCHEME IN PRACTICE.

"These considerations, the Corporation thought, justified it in framing a scheme for superannuation which should be compulsory on every official and every workman who might hereafter enter the municipal service. But when the scheme went before a committee of the House of Lords 'that blessed word compulsion' created difficulties. So the Corporation, taking another leaf out of the book of the London County Council, made an application to Parliament for 'enabling powers for the Corporation to frame a scheme, and to use compulsion or otherwise as they might decide.' As now in force, the scheme is only compulsory on all new employes receiving not less than $7.50 per week, who are required to contribute to the fund not less than 3¾ per cent. of their salaries or wages, the Corporation at the same time contributing 1¼ per cent. An account is kept in favor of each contributor, who, so long as he continues in the service of the Corporation, has no power to withdraw or alienate the amount standing to his credit. But there is no forfeiture except for dishonesty. On reaching the age of sixty-five, or on becoming incapacitated for his work, the contributor is entitled to receive the amount, plus 4 per cent. compound interest. In the event of death it goes, of course, to his representative. So far the scheme seems to be fairly popular. It came into operation on October 1, 1892, and by the end of the financial year one thousand four hundred and six employes were contributing—voluntarily contributing with the exception of seventy-seven new employes. They included heads of departments and street sweepers, etc."

CHEAP RATIONS FOR THE MASSES.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Miss Edith Sellers gives an account of the success of People's Kitchens in Vienna.

Twenty-five years ago great distress among the working people of Vienna led Dr. Josef Kühn to investigate the terms on which meals were supplied to them. He found they were charged twice as much as the real cost of their food. He therefore started, in 1872, the People's Kitchen Association, to provide the working classes with nutritive, palatable food at prices they could pay. He and four friends subscribed 500 florins each, and with this capital started a restaurant in a factory district, where good dinners could be had for threepence. The movement spread. There are in Vienna now eight People's Kitchens under this and five under allied associations. An average of 20,000 people are fed by these kitchens every day.

THE DIRECTORATE AND WORKING STAFF.

Dr. Kühn's organization is a happy combination of honorary or volunteer agency and of paid service. Its members are subscribers, and number some four hundred: "The management of the affairs of the association is vested in an executive committee, which is chosen at a general meeting of the members. This committee consists of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, an auditor, two secretaries, two professional advisers (an architect and a doctor), the local directors, the lady superintendents, and the assistant superintendents of the eight kitchens belonging to the association. These are all honorary officials, but attached to the committee are three—a general secretary, a book-keeper, and a kitchen inspector—who are paid. The members of the executive occupy the position of the directors of a public company, and are responsible for the entire working of the kitchens."

The kitchens are open from 6 to 8 for breakfast; from 11 to 11.45 for school children's dinners; from 12 to 2 for dinners; and from 6 to 9 for supper. An average breakfast (soup or tea, roll and brown bread), costs 3 cents; an average dinner, 7 cents, with a *menu* never twice the same in one week, giving choice of three items out of "groat soup, peas, beef with peas, venison with macaroni, raisin puddings," and so on; an average supper, 4 cents. "Each dish is perfect in its way, carefully prepared and delicately seasoned. All the ingredients are of the best quality; and they are cooked by highly trained professionals, who rank, in point of skill, with those employed in the clubs epicures frequent."

PENNY DINNERS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The school children are received on special terms, and have a *menu* of their own. They come trooping in with their tickets. "All there are on terms of equality, for brass tickets tell no tales. Those the charitable give to teachers for the children of the poor are just as bright as those wealthier parents buy for their own sons and daughters. The little ones themselves do not know who pays for their dinners. Thus in Vienna a solution has already been found for the problem which is so sorely perplexing our School Boards. During the winter months some thousands of children often dine in the kitchens. They are given every day a large white roll and a plate of pea soup, milk pudding, cabbage, or sauerkraut. The portions are as large as an ordinary child can eat, and the charge for a dinner is 5 kreuzers (2 cents)."

At certain hours the kitchens are open for sale of food to be consumed off the premises.

The initial expenses alone were defrayed by public subscriptions. The enterprise has proved a commercial success. The profits are used to start or secure the freehold of fresh kitchens.

A CIVIL COMMISSARIAT.

"The First Association also undertakes to distribute food, in almost any quantities, wherever it may be required. At the request of the burgomaster, it will organize at a few hours' notice special dinners for the unemployed." It is in fact a great civil commissariat: "Dr. Kühn has just completed an elaborate arrangement for transporting provisions to any town or village in which an outbreak of cholera should occur. . . . He is now engaged, in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, in perfecting the commissariat arrangements for the soldiers who, in case of war, would be billeted near the capital. The First Association is also considering a plan for supplying with food the public hospitals and other charitable institutions in Vienna."

IF ALL WEALTH WERE DIVIDED.

IN an article on "Rousseauism Revived," a writer in the *Quarterly Review* tempers his delight at the downfall of Radicalism with dread at the advance of the thoroughgoing Socialist. The proletariat of England have, he says, abandoned Liberalism. Just as you find a Tartar when you scratch a Russian, so under the public guise of a Liberal M. P. you come upon a capitalist. British Liberalism achieved its mission with the last extension of the franchise. The people are now passing under a new bondage to the state as real as the old bondage to the feudal lords of the soil.

True, Socialists are not united: "There are fire-eating Progressives who despise the Social Democratic Federation; the Social Democrats contemn the Fabians; the Fabians, who ruminate on the imperfections of society over drawing-room tea-cups of ancient china, look on both with a blend of benign despair and sweeter hope; and the Anarchists, in supreme disdain, are not on speaking terms with any sect of the Progressive Alliance." But the writer holds that, despite these differences, the Socialist state would in any case "make all men socially equal. It would give to all men incomes of the same amount."

He proceeds to state what this involves for the United Kingdom: "In the event of the division of wealth which the Communist seeks, a workman at present in receipt of $350 a year would receive $550; but he would not be able to be at leisure long. . . . There would be little happiness in having our $350 increased to $550 at the cost of working at least as hard as at present, without any hope of being allowed to strike for a decrease in the hours of labor.

The writer estimates the income of the United Kingdom, with a view to division, at $6,000,000,000. As there are about 38,000,000 people in the United Kingdom, the share of each person therefore would be about $160. Taking the family as a unit, and each family consisting of four persons and a half on the average, there are 8,500,000 families in the United Kingdom. It would seem then that each family would receive an income of about $700. But as the tax gatherer would not disappear with the establishment of the commune, and if his exactions remained at the rate now current, which, as the Government always increases with the extension of state control, would be extraordinary, each family would be taxed to the extent of $80, and its net income would be $620.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

AN answer to the current criticisms of the doctrine of compulsory arbitration on the score of impracticability is attempted by Mr. D. M. Frederiksen in the *American Journal of Politics* for November.

"An employer evidently cannot be compelled to pay a certain scale of wages if he prefers to shut down, but the law can say to him, 'Unless you will pay fair wages you must shut down or stop business, or go into some other business to which this act does not apply.' And thus through increasing the price of the products, the condition of laborers can be regulated in large industries where such laws can be enforced. It will be a case analogous to the internal revenue on whiskey, which is paid by the consumer, not, however, for the benefit of the employes of the distiller, but to the government.

"There is no bad political economy in the whisky tax, neither would there be in such labor legislation, such compulsory arbitration, as is now demanded by thousands of workingmen. The only question is, can such legislation be enforced, how far-reaching should it be, and do the voters want it?

CAN IT BE ENFORCED?

"The interstate commerce law was for a number of years enforced with fair success. And when we look at the matters it is proposed to settle by compulsory arbitration, questions of unjust discharge without cause, questions of danger to life and limb of the employes, and questions of the amount of

wages to be paid, there is no doubt that they can be likewise dealt with. If the courts can determine whether railroad rates are reasonable or not, they can also judge as to the reasonableness of a proposed scale of wages. The questions now referred to masters in chancery in equity proceedings are often more complicated than these would be. . . .

"There are, of course, many considerations on which the question of state interference and state socialism hinges which cannot be treated here. All that I have tried to make clear is that the doctrine of compulsory arbitration, as advocated by the workingmen, will bear careful criticism much better than is commonly supposed, and that by the payment of damages under the legislation proposed, compulsory arbitration need in no way interfere with any employer's management of his own business. Nor need any workingmen be compelled to work for less than they wish. After a reduction in wages has been allowed by a compulsory arbitration court, any vacancies that remain may be filled by the unemployed. Such compulsory arbitration would simply be a step in the direction of genuine protection of certain laborers, which would not of necessity upset or greatly alter our present business methods."

THE NEW INCOME TAX.

A SCHOLARLY and critical estimate of the income tax provisions of the Wilson bill appears in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, from the pen of Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard. The opening sentences of Professor Dunbar's article indicate the writer's point of view:

"By the tariff act of 1894 the United States government, for the second time in its existence, undertakes the levy of an income tax. The future student of our history will probably have a moment of mental embarrassment when he finds the provision for laying this novel burden upon the tax payer in 'an act to reduce taxation, to furnish revenue for the government, and for other purposes.' His difficulty in comprehending the real significance of the measure will not be lessened when he attempts to trace the legislative history of the act. He will not find the explanation in any exigency of the Treasury, where the first fruits of the tax cannot be received before July, 1895. He will not find it in the avowed policy or the unavowed political needs of either of the great parties, both of which found themselves deeply divided by the proposition for the tax. He will be likely to ascribe the easy acquiescence of a considerable section on each side in Congress to the presence of an ill-defined notion that the people are about to demand some drastic action for depleting the well-to-do classes, and to the habitual dread with which most politicians for a time listen to the demands of any new political movement, like that of the Populists. At any rate it will be clear that the considerations which weighed with Congress in taking this important step were not fiscal, and that the provisions of the new act were not studied and perfected by its framers from this point of view. The very fact that the limit of exemption is set so high as $4,000 will be a standing demonstration that the measure was shaped to meet some supposed social or reformatory end, possibly with some sectional bearing, but, at any rate, not as the best result of either modern theory or modern practice.

NOT A FAIR TEST.

"It is a great misfortune that the question of a fresh resort to the income tax should have come up under such untoward circumstances, and that it should have received such a solution as this. The question is of too great importance to be disposed of with so little real study as it received from Congress, and the income tax is too important a resource to be discredited in the public mind by the working of an imperfect and crude system. The subject was one for the best and most careful thought of the legislator, in the light of the important body of practice to be found in other countries as well as our own. So far from the careful examination which it required, the matter has had only a snap judgment, and the probability of any thorough treatment of it by our government is indefinitely removed. In the minds of a large part of our people the income tax will be more thoroughly identified than ever with the system in vogue during the Civil War; and five years hence they will seem to have had a fresh trial and bitter experience of *the* income tax, when, after all, it is only *an* income tax,—and that a badly devised one,—which they have seen applied for the second time."

THE MISTAKE OF CONGRESS.

Professor Dunbar is by no means hostile to the general theory of an income tax, but he finds many defects in the present law as an administrative measure, since it "fails to meet the necessities either of ordinary or of extraordinary occasions." What seems to make unanswerable the professor's argument against the practicability of assessing intangible forms of property through the methods prescribed by the law, is the experience of many States in attempting to assess personal property for taxation; this experience, he asserts, has ended in general failure. After pointing out numerous defects in the law, the professor reaches the somewhat pessimistic conclusion that the measure marks no advance in this difficult branch of taxation. "The whole subject is one in regard to which our legislators, national and local, are bound in a singular degree by habit and precedent. A practice once adopted becomes fixed, an old method is good and a new one is visionary, and the appeal to the experience of other countries is pronounced un-American. The framers of the new law have made no exceptional mistake in resolutely shutting their eyes to what may be learned elsewhere on this subject. They have taken the course which might easily have been predicted, in going to the legislation of the Civil War for the model to be followed at the present time; but they have followed that model without thought or discrimination, and without the defense of overwhelming necessity which could be made for their predecessors thirty years ago."

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT IN PRUSSIA.

THE discussion on certain phases of railway administration in Prussia that has recently attracted so much attention in that country is summarized for American readers by Prof. F. W. Taussig in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. Professor Taussig reaches the conclusion that probably some engineering and mechanical mistakes have been made in Prussian railway management, but that these mistakes have been greatly exaggerated by opponents of the government system. He finds, also, that there is general agreement as to the need for improvement in the training of administrative officers.

TOO MUCH OFFICIALISM.

On one point, says Professor Taussig, there can be no reasonable doubt. "There has been an excess of red tape, a multiplication of officers, an unnecessary quantity of writing and reporting in the railway administration of the last ten years. So much may be gathered with certainty from the fact that the ministry has proposed a reorganization of the railway service, by means of which the services of no less than eighteen hundred administrative officers will be dispensed with. The defects of the past doubtless have been due largely to historical causes. When the private railways were bought by the state, their divisions and boundaries were naturally made the basis of the organization of the state railways. As time has gone on and the system of public management has got into permanent working order, the rearrangement in organization has become feasible, and a scheme having this object in view was laid before the Landtag during the last spring. But it may be fairly inferred that, in addition to the defects due to the transition from private to public management, some of the defects inevitable in public management even at its best have shown themselves. A certain unwieldiness, a mechanical insistence on obedience to rules and regulations, a cumbrous system of checks and counterchecks, an excess of formalism not least likely in a bureaucracy like that of Germany, a lack of freedom and elasticity,—these are the obvious drawbacks of public management; and the indications are that they have shown themselves in Prussia.

SUCCESSFUL, NEVERTHELESS.

"All this, however, is not inconsistent with admitting that the system of public management in Prussia has been, on the whole, unmistakably successful. Financially, industrially, and probably even in the details of administration, the Prussians have reason to be proud of the results secured by their body of trained public servants. The opponents of public management in countries like England and the United States will doubtless be tempted to find in the current controversy evidence in support of their assertions as to the general disadvantages of state ownership. But it is significant that even the severest critics in Germany never hint at such a thing as a return to the system of private ownership or suggest that the evils of the present *régime* outweigh its benefits. If some mistakes have been made, and if some of the defects inevitable in any system of public management have been encountered, the general result has, none the less, been one in which the German people and German bureaucracy may take pride."

SHOULD SENATORS BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE? NO.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS discusses in the *Forum* the question, "Should Senators be Elected by the People?" His article is a defense of the present system of election by State legislatures, which he himself sums up as follows:

"First, That the constitutional provision for the choosing of two senators from each State by its legislature was wisely designed by the States that founded the government as one of the corner-stones of the structure necessary to secure the rights and safety of the States.

"Second, that a legislative instead of a popular election was adopted as necessary to the expression of the deliberate will of the State in its character as such, represented in all its parts in the way in which its own constitution distributed power.

"Third, that the people of the several political divisions of the State should have the right to express their choice separately through their legal representative, as they do in making laws, and not be overwhelmed by a mere weight of numbers that might occupy only a corner-stone of the State, and possess interests and cherish ambitions quite unlike those of all the other sections of the commonwealth.

"Fourth, that the Senate as it has existed for a century has demonstrated the wisdom of the mode of its constitution.

"Fifth, that its members have been as free from any just accusation of corruption, either in their election or in their course as senators, as any equal number of men connected with public affairs on the face of the earth, or connected with all the employments of private life.

"Sixth, that as the election of senators by the State legislatures must be by open public voting, the danger of bribery, or the misrepresentation of constituents for other causes, is reduced to a minimum, and stands in strong contrast with the election of senators by the direct vote of the whole mass of voters in the several States, and especially in States where political parties are nearly equal in numbers.

"Seventh, that, whatever evils now and then happen under the present system, they do not arise from any fault in the system itself, but from the fault of the body of citizens themselves,—non-attendance at caucuses and primaries; non-attendance at registration and at the polls; slavish fidelity to party organizations and party names; a contributing to and winking at the corrupt use of money at nominating conventions and elections; and the encouragement or tolerance of individual self-seeking in respect of get-

ting possession of offices, all of which are truly public trusts.

"Eighth, that in ninety-five instances out of a hundred, if there be an evil or inadequate senator or other officer in the public service, it is because the power that elected or appointed him—his State or community—has been either grievously negligent or else is fairly represented. We must believe that the people's government is a failure and a delusion, to think otherwise.

"Ninth, and finally, there is neither reasonable nor plausible ground, then, for taking the grave step of disturbing the exact and solid balance of the powers and functions of our national constitution, which has in these respects given us a century of security, of State representation, and of State rights, as well as a wonderful national progress as a people."

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM: PAST AND FUTURE.

DR. E. R. L. GOULD, who prepared the report on the Gothenburg system of liquor traffic, recently published by the government, writes in the *Forum* on the subject, "The Temperance Problem: Past and Future."

Dr. Gould first discusses the merits and faults of the several methods of dealing with the liquor traffic that have been practiced in the United States.

Of prohibition he says in substance: This is the prevailing form of control in seven American commonwealths, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota. Four of these, Maine, Kansas and the two Dakotas, have prohibition amendments to their constitutions. It has been tried and abandoned in Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, Illinois and Ohio. All the States in which prohibitory legislation obtains to-day are relatively sparsely populated. The largest urban community in any of them is the city of Des Moines, Iowa, which contains about 50,000 people, according to the last census. Since it is in the large cities where the liquor traffic is hardest to control, prohibition cannot fairly be said to have as yet proved itself a solution of the problem, especially since New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, the only States containing large city population which have been under a prohibitory *régime*, have abandoned it.

Local option has been tried in several States. Better results seem to have been achieved in Massachusetts than elsewhere. In several Southern States, also, a feeling of satisfaction with its operation has been expressed, though generally the areas to which it has been confined were almost exclusively country districts. The experiences of Michigan and Missouri would seem to give a reverse side to the picture. The ratio of licenses to population in places not under local option increased during the last census period 8 per cent. Among the drawbacks to local option are enumerated: 1. That drinking is made a local question, whereas it ought to be considered from a national point of view. 2. The ethical basis of the problem is lowered to mere expediency. 3. It has only been successful in practice in country districts, and then at the expense of adjoining neighborhoods.

High license is the method most in favor in large cities, where restrictive measures have been practiced at all. Advocates claim that it is the only effective form of control, as demonstrated by experience. It may be applied to places where prohibition and local option would both fail, and it reduces the number of saloons within measurable limits, both as to number and geographical situation. Opponents of this plan dispute the fact that it has been much of a success anywhere. Again, they assert that it forges more closely the alliance between liquor and politics. Furthermore, it is alleged that consolidation of liquor interests more readily occurs, and "tied houses" become substitutes for individual tap-rooms. Finally, those who take the high ground that license fees represent blood-money, so to speak, contend that enhanced revenues are a salve to the conscience of the weak-kneed brother and lessen his practical interest in the suppression of liquor-drinking.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND SCANDINAVIAN METHODS.

Having reviewed the workings of these three common methods of controlling the liquor traffic in this country, Dr. Gould then takes up for consideration the method inaugurated by South Carolina in the law of December 24, 1892, of which experiment he says, there has been an absurd confounding in the minds of many people with the Scandinavian system of controlling the liquor traffic. "Points of similarity do exist, but modes of operation and effects are quite different. The cardinal principle of the South Carolina plan is State monopoly of all sale of drink; that of the Norwegian plan is local control through commercial companies organized often by the best and most patriotic citizens, who renounce all profits and take merely the ordinary rate of interest on the small amount of capital invested. Wherein both of the plans agree, and where both, in my judgment, strike at the root of the whole matter, is in eliminating private profit from liquor selling. But here the parallel ceases. These local companies in Norway engage in the traffic in order that they may control it and restrict it until such time as municipalities may do away with licensing altogether. So well has their aim succeeded that the great majority of inhabitants of the Scandinavian peninsula are to-day under a no-license *régime*. In South Carolina the profits go to the State, and the very conception of the measure reposes on the idea of relief to taxpayers. Indeed, Governor Tillman apologetically remarks that the revenues are not yet as high as they will be. A State monopoly makes liquor selling a part of the machinery of the government, and, therefore, gives to it a more or less permanent existence. The essence of the other plan is liberty to abolish the traffic whenever a community is ready, but, in the meantime, to

regulate it so that the least possible damage may be done. Another most significant difference between the two systems is that State dispensaries involve regulation by political appointees. In Norway every vestige and semblance of political influence is eliminated. Indeed, to my mind, the absolute separation which has been practically effected between liquor and politics is a most conspicuous merit. Again, Scandinavian control brings about progressive reform by educating public opinion. The South Carolina plan, being nearly prohibitive in character, is a measure too far in advance of public opinion to be accepted and enforced to-day.

"The minor points of similarity represent borrowings from Scandinavian practice. They include reduction in the number of places of sale, early closing, selling only for cash, and furnishing pure liquor. Presumably, also, gambling and immorality are divorced from dispensaries, as they are in every instance from the companies' liquor-shops abroad. The South Carolina plan offers avenues of political interference and possibilities of corrupt exploitation. Revenue and partisan convenience may easily become dominant motives. In these vital features it must be distinguished from the system abroad, from which it is often popularly and erroneously supposed to have borrowed likeness."

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

Notwithstanding the variety of American experiments in controlling the liquor traffic, results in a general way, Dr. Gould declares, show that practically nothing has been accomplished. Summing up he says: "Prohibition, local option, State monopoly, high license, and low license, have been tried,—most of them during long periods and in various sections of the country, with the result that: 1. The consumption of liquor has increased, and that the prison population is advancing. 2. The ratio of licenses to inhabitants, in large cities, often now attains disgraceful proportions. 3. The alliance between liquor and politics is being drawn closer and closer."

There exist three leading alternatives in future action, says Dr. Gould. First, hopelessly to give up the struggle for the present at least, and allow the evil to become unendurable, trusting for a great wave of moral enthusiasm to sweep it entirely away. Second, continue in operation the present methods. The third alternative, and this Dr. Gould believes is the only admissible one, is to study impartially the liquor problem from all points of view and adopt those methods which have been proven most efficient in practice as measures of progressive, if not ideal, reform.

MERITS OF THE NORWEGIAN PLAN.

The national Committee of Fifty, recently formed for the study of the liquor problem, will, he thinks, point the way to a solution of the perplexing problem. But we need not wait for its possible suggestion. As a practical means of solving the liquor question, Dr. Gould suggests an adoption of the Norwegian system of public control, modified slightly to meet American conditions. So long as licensing has to be practiced, and Dr. Gould thinks that it would be a pretty sanguine person who would not admit that that will be for a good while yet, he suggests as the best plan to adopt the Norwegian system of public control, modified slightly to meet American conditions. It represents, he declares, the only means of minimizing the evils of the traffic in large cities, and it includes admirable provisions for encouraging no-license in the country districts and small towns. "Testimonies of efficiency are numerous and overwhelmingly conclusive: 1. No single community in Scandinavia has ever tried the plan and afterward abandoned it. 2. Liquor-selling has been abolished, except in the case of a comparatively small number of privileged licenses which are held for life and cannot be expropriated, throughout the country districts and smaller communities of Norway and Sweden. 3. Membership in total-abstinence societies has risen from a meagre coterie to over three hundred thousand in the two countries. 4. Even the radical temperance party has not sought to abolish the *régime*, and its leader, in writing to me not long ago, officially expressed his earnest preference to this over all other systems where the sale of liquor was permitted at all. The real effort of the party is being directed toward securing a law which shall make it unlawful to sell any beverage whose alcoholic content is more than 25 per cent. 5. Chiefs of police have been led to see 'that the difference between conditions under the old and new order of things is as the difference between night and day.' Provincial governors, foreign ministers and consuls have likewise expressed their approbation with but one dissenting voice. 6. The testimony of undeniable fact, which is more eloquent and conclusive than the best-founded opinion, shows that the consumption of spirits in Sweden has been reduced from 14.2 to 6.8 quarts per inhabitant from the time the first company received its complete monopoly of retail and bar sale of spirits, and in Norway from 6.8 to 3.3 quarts. The reformatory influences of the *régime* have brought Sweden down from the second to the seventh, and Norway to the lowest place, as regards *per capita* consumption of spirits among the thirteen most civilized countries of the world, while we in the United States still occupy the rank of tenth."

In the Christmas number of *Harper's* Mr. Casper W. Whitney, who presides over the sporting destinies of the Harper periodicals, tells about the evolution of the country club. Mr. Whitney has just recently finished an extended tour in Europe, in which he has studied the methods that the Old Country folks adopt to amuse themselves, and he has come back convinced that as a nation Americans "are only just learning how to play; we have not been, nor are we yet, a nation of pleasure seekers." He considers that the invention and the adoption of the country club as an American institution is the most rapid and decided advance we have made in the art of enjoying ourselves.

THE MATERIAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

THE hope of the negro lies first of all in his material advancement, is Mr. George W. Milton's contention in the *Sewanee Review*. Mr. Milton does not go so far as to say that the millions of dollars that have been expended during the past thirty years for the purpose of educating the negro of the South to become more than in name a freedman, have been spent in vain, but he does not hesitate to declare that the results of this education are not clearly discernible, except in isolated cases. He says: "It would not be proper in considering this progress of the negro, either intellectually or materially, to judge from isolated instances. We must examine carefully the average condition of the entire people. The few scintillant flashes of genius that have burst from him do not show the present status of the race. The Greek grammarian has been produced to refute the prophecy of Calhoun, and individual negroes have in many cases shown ability of a high order. But these have been few in number and have attracted more attention on that account than otherwise. It is not from their work that we must study the advance of the race. The rapid development of the negro's character and intellect cannot take place till his economic progress has reached up to support the intellectual. Unless he acquire the habits and intelligence especially adapted to the amassing of property, all this other education must become inert in its effect. It is not self-supporting. No field is open for its exercise and the result is the partial elimination of the very class which is depended on to lead the race to the improved condition desired. Those receiving higher educations find themselves without occupation and are rapidly crowded out by more intelligent white competitors. Only two professions are left open to them, teaching and the ministry. And these, on account of their peculiar social and quasi-religious nature, and of their great demand for education, have furnished employment for a large proportion of the better educated.

"The intellectual ability shown in some cases reflects great credit and augurs a bright future, when the desired economic conditions are acquired. Little is gained, however, by producing this class before there is actual need of them. Their effect on the general progress of the race is inappreciable. When they leave these two professions, whose great popularity and remunerativeness of themselves show an unnatural condition, they are forced to the very lowest caste of society and are finally eliminated by nature's inexorable law."

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The freedman's intellectual advance must, therefore, declares Mr. Milton, be measured by his material prosperity. Of the two fields of industrial effort which offered least resistance to the negro on securing his freedom, agriculture and the mechanical arts, he finds that in the first little progress has been made. "Although there are isolated instances of negro proprietorship of land in the so-called black belt, the majority either hire as laborers to the white owners, or more often rent on shares, and so rude are their methods and so improvident their manner of living, that they rarely manage to keep out of debt. . . . These blacks are morally and intellectually inferior to their ante-bellum ancestors. All their old cheerful, happy nature, with its tinge of romance, has gone forever. The poverty and wretchedness of their present life has robbed it of its beauty and interest, and the plantation negro to-day is a mere object of pity." Moreover, we are told, the presence of the negro in the agricultural districts of the South is the bar that keeps out foreign or Northern white immigration.

AS A SKILLED LABORER.

But in the mining and manufacturing districts Mr. Milton discovers a better state of affairs. "It is here that the black race has attained its greatest economic development. In mines, in rolling mills, blast furnaces and other mechanical industries the negro has had the exceptional advantage of working side by side with the white man and has thus been enabled to study his methods and to profit by his example. A most encouraging report of his progress is to be found in a recent manufacturing journal which gives the replies of a number of large employers as to the relative worth of white and negro skilled and common labor. As to skilled labor, 50 per cent. considered the negro inferior, 46 per cent. fairly equal, and 4 per cent. considered him superior. As to common labor, 54 per cent. considered the negro equal, 29 per cent. superior, and 17 per cent. inferior. It was further stated that the negro's wages were, on an average, 80 per cent. of those paid white labor."

It is such facts as these, Mr. Milton concludes, which give us much hope for the future of this race, and it is along this industrial line rather than the intellectual, he believes, that the negro's advancement must be made. "Mental training should be given as the material development demands it. All energy at present must be devoted to producing that industrial and economic progress which of itself will call for the higher education as its natural right. The manual and technical courses already established in the negro schools are, therefore, of great benefit, but it is too plain that little effort, comparatively, is being made in that direction."

THE subject of afforestation having been connected with the question of the unemployed in England, the art of sylviculture is likely to receive the attention it has long lacked in that country. The article in *Blackwood's* on "British Forestry" supplies some pertinent facts. It is interesting to know that the Roman invaders introduced into England the elm, the lime, the sweet-chestnut, poplar, and other trees, which have been a boon of no small value to the country. English forestry began before the reign of Edward IV. At present $00,000,000

worth of forest produce is imported into England; but there is no reason, says the writer, why in fifty years' time more than half that quantity should not be produced.

Dr. Brown ("The Forester") is quoted: "There is no climatic reason why a very considerable portion of the $45,000,000 worth of timber that was imported into Britain during 1892 from Russia, Scandinavia and Germany should not in future be supplied of home growth, when once the crops raised have been subjected to *rational treatment from the time of their formation onward.*"

Were this done, these millions of dollars would be kept at home, men out of work employed, the soil fertilized, opened and warmed, extremes of temperature reduced, and the landscape beautified. Germany spends annually over $20,000,000 and employs more than half a million men in or about forestry.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

WRITING in the *Blue and Gray* on the subject "Inland Waterways," Mr. John W. Southard sets forth the great need for river improvements and ship canals. As is well known, in nearly all of the tributaries leading to the Mississippi navigation is more or less impeded by low water during the summer months and in the smaller streams it is entirely suspended. The obvious remedy is to so control the supply as to maintain an even stage of water of depth sufficient to permit navigation at all seasons. By such improvement Mr. Southard declares that the value of these inland water courses will be increased a hundred fold. But in order to derive the greatest national benefit from river improvements he says we must go further and construct at least four splendid ship canals to connect our inland rivers and lakes with our Atlantic harbors. Considering these proposed canals in the order of probable construction, the first one would connect Lake Michigan at Chicago with the Mississippi through the Illinois river. "This project may be regarded as a positive certainty, since the people of Chicago are now working upon it, and will complete it without government aid, if necessary. Through this channel the Mississippi before long will be joined to the chain of lakes. The next link is the projected canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, thus connecting the Ohio system with the Lake system. The third great canal is to run from the Ohio river at Point Pleasant to Richmond, Va., and thence to Hampton Roads, following the Kanawha and James rivers, and crossing the Alleghanies through a gap. The fourth canal is to extend from the lower Mississippi, say at Natchez, skirting the Gulf, and through Alabama and Florida to some convenient point on the Atlantic seaboard, probably Brunswick, Ga., the harbor of which is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast. This last named canal, however, has not yet been definitely located and surveyed."

Mr. Southard then argues at length to show that these projects are perfectly practicable. The whole of the work he thinks should be done by the national government, under the head of "public works," and the entire control of these interstate waterways invested in the Federal authority, not one of the four canals being permitted to pass into the hands of private corporations. He is confident that the legitimate revenues would not only pay the cost of maintenance, but would speedily reimburse the nation for its initial outlay.

From New York to the Gulf.

An article in *The United Service* for December treats of the interior waterways that have been built and that are contemplated in the States. The writer, Dr. S. M. Miller, points out that these canals have a value far in excess of their commercial utility, though that is very great. For with these interior waterways at hand, our cruisers and lighter war vessels can simply ignore blockades in case of war, and pass from one point to another through the canals.

The particular large plan which Mr. Miller discusses and advocates is the gradual completion of interior waterways which will allow our vessels to proceed from New York City to the Gulf of Mexico without having to go "outside" at all. The link in this great chain now being welded is the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Mr. Miller goes over the route from the Metropolis to the Gulf, showing that but little is wanting to connect the various smaller water ways already in operation.

He places the cost of this gigantic undertaking at $80,000,000 and is sure that the government would not have to advance a cent of this amount; that capitalists would snap up the bonds at once.

"We often read and hear of proposals to protect our eastern sea-shore cities by a system of forts capable of withstanding assaults from modern guns, carried by modern ironclads, the fortifications to be armed with the most approved and effective ordnance, and manned by a force sufficiently numerous to repel attacks. To carry out this plan would involve, according to the estimates of good engineers, in round numbers, $100,000,000 for the construction of the works. To keep the defenses in repair possibly $1,000,000 annually would hardly suffice. A further expenditure of $3,000,000 for rations and pay for the military employed would be necessary. And then we would have a plant producing no revenue whatever, but sure to require a very large outlay for expense. Contrast this with the sense of security and absolute protection the country would have were the 'National Interior Waterway' completed. We could then readily seal up all our channels leading to the ocean so that the combined navies of the world would be powerless against us, and at the same time carry on our commerce to and fro within the boundaries of our magnificent country, without let or hindrance. We could live on, and within ourselves, for years without much inconvenience."

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

SHUSHURINO KURINO, Japanese Minister at Washington, discussing in the *North American Review* the Oriental war, has this to say regarding the prediction that although Japan might at first be victorious, China's hoarded wealth and teeming millions would in the end overwhelm her adversary. "Of such predictions it is sufficient to say that they would be notable for the ignorance they display as regards the ordinary progress of warfare, were it not for the still more extraordinary theory which they involve on the subject of national redemption. They assume, for example, that the Chinese administration, permeated as it is by corruption and incapacity, is to spring into rejuvenated vigor and efficiency under the spur of disaster and defeat.

WHAT AVAILS CHINA'S RESERVE STRENGTH.

"They take it for granted, also, that Japan will stand idly by while this is going on, without seeking to profit by the advantages which her arms have won for her. To say the least of it, the assumption is a violent one. Of what effect, it may be asked, is China's vast reserve of strength if her rulers do not know how to utilize it? If after years of preparation and the expenditure of vast sums of money, the Chinese government can only muster a comparatively small force of trained soldiers, or gather together not more than a fragmentary part of the stores and munitions obtained at such great cost, who will say that better results can be achieved in the midst of the distress and confusion of serious reverses? Such an assumption is purely conjectural, and would hardly be worthy of serious notice did it no involve another hypothesis—that is to say, that Japan has entered upon a war of conquest and of selfish aggrandizement. A war of that kind must necessarily be protracted, and it is only in such a war that this supposititious recuperative power would have the opportunity of displaying itself. There is nothing either in the course of events or in the declarations of the Japanese government to justify such a supposition. Certainly that is not the view which the Japanese people take of the matter. We are not waging a war of conquest or of aggrandizement, but fighting for a principle which involves our own safety and wellbeing. If we had challenged China to this conflict with only the advantage which our military superiority gives us, and if we continued the contest from mere greed of conquest, we might have reason to dread the recuperative power which wealth and numbers give, and, even more, the disapproval which sooner or later overtakes him who provokes an unjust quarrel."

CHINA'S PECULIAR ATTITUDE.

For proof that Japan has never sought to invoke such a quarrel, Shushurino Kurino refers to her efforts during the past quarter of a century to establish a cordial understanding with China. "The mutual benefit of friendship and of a helpful and neighborly spirit between two nations who have so many interests in common has been one of the motive powers of our state policy. This has been the sentiment of the men who have done most to develop and to direct public opinion in Japan, and our leading statesmen and thinkers have attempted to guide the nation's course upon these lines. But their advances have met with cold suspicion or with words that had no tangible result. The attitude of China has been most peculiar, at times apparently friendly, frequently tinged by a hardly concealed hostility, and never marked by the genuine warmth of sincere goodfeeling. She has seemed incapable of understanding or of forgiving Japan's abandonment of ancient standards. She has hovered between perplexity and disdain, and at times has assumed the airs of a stern schoolmistress astonished and dismayed by the incomprehensible actions of an errant scholar. Japan has borne this treatment with equanimity, confident in the belief that finally even Chinese conservatism must yield to the impact of modern ideas. But the task has not been an easy one, and there have been occasions when her patience has been taxed to the utmost. The crisis came in Corea, where, after years of endeavor to establish a state of things which would be beneficial to all three countries, Japan found herself confronted by a manifestation of arrogance and duplicity which threatened to perpetuate a chaotic condition of affairs wherein lurked the gravest dangers to herself and to China also, if she had but realized it. To have yielded then would have been to abandon interests that were vital to the wellbeing of the empire. Japan did not hesitate, but stood firmly on her rights, leaving to China the responsibility of deciding whether the difficulty should be honorably and peacefully adjusted, or whether it should be allowed to drift to an open rupture."

What China's Collapse Involves.

The *Contemporary Review* gives the first place to a most striking conversation with Sir Thomas Wade on "The Chino-Japanese Conflict—and After." Sir Thomas has resided forty years in China, during twelve of which he was British Minister to that country. All the greater weight, therefore, attaches to his remarkable prognostications. From what he says we are about to witness one of the greatest sensations of history, something very like a political refacement of the globe. It all depends upon Japan proving really victorious in the present struggle.

A CHAOS OF REBELLION AND ANARCHY.

But if Japan follows up her first success and strikes for the province of Manchuria, her capture of Mukden and Hsing-King, the sacred home and birthplace of the reigning Manchu dynasty, might, Sir Thomas holds, jeopardize the very existence of that dynasty and shake the empire to its base. China might rally if she had time; but Japan seemingly will not give her time. "All centres at the head; and if the head were to fall, all the limbs would go with it."

As the dynasty collapses, "I do not look for any combined action. Conflicting rebellions will break

out in various parts of the empire. The ephemeral powers which will arise from these movements, partly political and partly, perhaps, superstitious, will for the most part be at conflict with one another, and China will be thrown into very much the same condition as before the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth, and the Manchu invasion in the seventeenth century. She will, in short, present much the same phenomena as the peninsula of India did before our conquest; the phenomena of warring princelings and usurpers, none of them strong enough to obtain the supreme power.

"This state of things, of course, cannot be the end. It is impossible that all the different powers interested should leave China to Anarchy. It is merely a question who should step in, and when."

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Sir Thomas does not anticipate danger to foreigners settled in China; but "If China should really fall into complete confusion, it is equally possible that European nations may be forced to intervene for the protection of their various subjects. It is from some such cause, indeed, that I apprehend a beginning of those foreign complications which will cause this, as I said before, to become a great world-question.

"Fifty years ago . . . Japan might have supplied the new dynasty and continued the tradition of Chinese ideas. . . . But now that the Japanese have shown themselves ardent converts to the European movement, there is a strong barrier fixed between Japan and China.

THE DEADLY SCRAMBLE FOR CHINA.

Japan will, *if victorious*, I suppose, attempt to organize Corea as part of her dominions. She may even endeavor to annex part of China. . . . A final victory for Japan would be followed, in my belief, by the extinction of Chinese nationality. . . . At one moment or other in this development of events, Russia must step in. . . . In the far East her true objective is the Yellow Sea, and the coasts thereof. . . . Whether she wins or loses, I think it quite certain that Japan in the end will have to pay the piper. If she loses, she will have to pay to China; is she wins, to Russia.

"The intervention of Russia on the north, I cannot but assume, would be quickly followed by the intervention of France on the south. The informal alliance between these powers will naturally incline France to follow suit in anything that Russia may do. But, apart from that, France has, or believes that she has, a complaint of some standing against China for her alleged conduct on the Tonquin frontier. . . . Left to themselves, it is possible that Russia and France might be minded to partition China.

"But . . . Germany, one would think, could hardly allow either France or Russia to gain such an enormous accession of strength without a word in the matter. Nor could America be indifferent. Her interests in the Pacific have been steadily increasing of late years. . . . It is idly whispered that her sympathies incline her to Japan. And then, when all other powers were dragged in, is it not possible that we *nolens volens* might bring up the rear?"

WHO WINS CHINA WINS THE WORLD.

Asked his view of Mr. Pearson's forecast of the ascendency of the yellow races, Sir Thomas answered: "The crucial question of the future will be, not whether they will absorb the Western nations, but which Western nation will absorb China? . . . Who shall have the governing and drilling of these great masses of hardy, obedient and most governable people? Even one slice of China, with its millions of potential soldiers, would give to any one European power an enormously preponderant weight in the councils of the world. . . . Whichever among the great powers has the Chinese to serve him is in a fair way to devour all the rest.

ARMAGEDDON APPROACHING?

This prospect of the opening of the Pacific phase of "the eternal Eastern Question," with China in place of Turkey, with the United States added to the list of contending empires, and with the ultimate sovereignty of the entire globe as the prize of battle, suggests something like the Armageddon of Apocalyptic dreamers.

The nearer outlook, in Sir Thomas' view, threatens misery enough: "Victory such as the Japanese are hoping to achieve would mean annihilation of Chinese nationality, to be in due time followed by a like suppression of her conqueror. What advantages are to be ultimately derived by the outer world from causes so awful to contemplate, is a problem which I must leave to more mature experience to solve."

A Possible Revolution in China.

Mr. Gundry, writing in the *Fortnightly* on the same subject, says, concerning a possible march upon Pekin: "There are, in China, ever-present possibilities of revolution; and that reflection has doubtless had its share in deciding European governments to reinforce their navies in the East. Not even the imperial government, probably, can estimate the strength of the secret societies. Little has been heard lately of the Triad, which has for its avowed object the overthrow of the Manchus: but a great deal has been heard of the Kolaohwei, which was accused of instigating the late outrages in the Yang-tze Valley, and against which severe measures of repression have been taken. These are all regarded as constituting possible elements of insurrection; and no one can predict at what point or what moment the occasion may be considered to have arisen. A weakening of the hand of government may be seized upon as affording opportunity; a serious military reverse might be taken as indicating that Heaven had withdrawn its favor from the dynasty. It is this, rather than the strategic importance of the blow, that would constitute the danger of a Japanese advance on Pekin."

POSSIBILITIES OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN REUNION.

Some Plain Facts by Captain Mahan.

CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN, who is accounted one of the greatest authorities on naval tactics in the world, best known perhaps by his two great works on the sea-power recently published, contributes an article to the series on "Possibilities of an Anglo-Saxon Reunion" that have been running for some time in the *North American Review*.

To Capt. Mahan's practical mind any sort of substantial union between England and the United States seems at present out of the question, as will be seen from the following paragraph which we quote from his brilliant article: "Though desirous as any one can be to see the fact accomplished, I shrink from contemplating it under present conditions, in the form of an alliance, naval or other. Rather I should say let each nation be educated to realize the length and breadth of its own interest in the sea. When that is done the identity of these interests will become apparent. That identity cannot be firmly established in men's minds, antecedent to that great teacher, Experience; and experience cannot be had before that further development of the facts which will follow the not far distant day when the United States people must again take themselves to the sea and to external action, as did their forefathers alike in their old home and in the new. There are, besides, questions in which at present doubt, if not even friction, might arise as to the proper sphere of each nation, agreement concerning which is essential to cordial co-operation; and this the more, because Great Britain could not reasonably be expected to depend upon our fulfillment of the terms of an alliance, or to yield in points essential to her own maritime power, so long as the United States is unwilling herself to step in and assure, by the creation of an adequate force, the security of the positions involved. It is just because in that process of adjusting the parts to be played by each nation, upon which alone a satisfactory co-operation can be established, a certain amount of friction is probable, that I would avoid all premature striving for alliance, an artificial and possibly even an irritating method of reaching the desired end."

OUR INTEREST IN THE SEA.

Rather, says Captain Mahan, let the United States first recognize that it has a strong interest in the sea: "It is impossible that one who sees in the sea—in the function which it discharges toward the world at large—the most potent factor in national prosperity and in the course of history, should not desire a change in the mental attitude of our countrymen toward maritime affairs. The subject presents itself not merely as one of national importance, but as one concerning the world's history and the welfare of mankind, which are bound up, so far as we can see, in the security and strength of that civilization which is identified with Europe and its offshoots in America. For what, after all, is our not unjustly vaunted European and American civilization? An oasis in the midst of a desert of barbarism, rent with many intestine troubles, and ultimately dependent, not upon its simple elaboration of organization, but upon the power of that organization to express itself in a menacing and efficient attitude of physical force, sufficient to resist the numerically overwhelming, but inadequately organized, hosts of the outside barbarians. Under present conditions these are dyked off by the magnificent military organizations of Europe, which also as yet cope successfully with the barbarians within. Of what the latter are capable—at least in will—we have from time to time, and not least of late, terrific warnings, to which men can scarcely shut their eyes and ears; but sufficient attention is hardly paid to the possible dangers from those outside, who are wholly alien to the spirit of our civilization; nor do men realize how essential to the conservation of that civilization is the attitude of armed watchfulness between nations, which is now maintained by the great states of Europe. Even if we leave out of consideration the invaluable benefit to society, in this age of insubordination and Anarchy, that so large a number of youth, as the most impressionable age, receive the lessons of obedience, order, respect for authority and law, by which military training conveys a potent antidote for lawlessness, it still would remain a mistake, plausible but utter, to see in the hoped-for subsidence of the military spirit of the nations of Europe a pledge of surer progress of the world toward universal peace, general material prosperity, and ease. That alluring, albeit somewhat ignoble, ideal is not to be attained by the representatives of civilization dropping their arms, relaxing the tension of their moral muscle, and from fighting animals becoming fattened cattle fit only for slaughter."

"But for this seemingly remote contingency, preparation will be made, if men then shall be found prepared, by a practical recognition now of existing conditions—such as those mentioned in the opening of this paper—and acting upon that knowledge. Control of the sea, by maritime commerce and naval supremacy, means predominant influence in the world; because, however great the wealth product of the land, nothing facilitates the necessary exchanges as does the sea. The fundamental truth concerning the sea—perhaps we should rather say the water—is that it is Nature's great medium of communication. It is improbable that control will ever again be exercised, as once it was, by a single nation. Like the pettier interests of the land, it must be competed for, perhaps fought for. The greatest of the prizes for which nations contend, it too will serve, like other conflicting interests, to keep alive that temper of stern purpose and strenuous emulation which is the salt of the society of civilized states, whose unity is to be found, not in a flat identity of conditions—the ideal of socialism—but in a common standard of moral and intellectual ideas.

A COMING SENSE OF NATIONALITY.

"It is not then merely, nor even chiefly, a pledge of universal peace that may be seen in the United

States becoming a naval power of serious import, with clearly defined external ambitions dictated by the necessities of her interoceanic position; nor yet in the cordial co-operation, as of kindred peoples, that the future may have in store between her and Great Britain. Not in universal harmony, nor in fond dreams of unbroken peace, rest now the best hopes of the world, as involved in the fate of European civilization. Rather in the competition of interests, in that reviving sense of nationality, which is the true antidote to what is worst in socialism, in the jealous determination of each people to provide first for its own, of which the tide of protection rising throughout the world, whether economically an error or not, is so marked a symptom—in these jarring sounds which betoken that there is no immediate danger of the leading peoples turning their swords into ploughshares—are to be heard the assurance that decay has not yet touched the majestic fabric erected by so many centuries of courageous battling. In this same pregnant strife the United States will doubtless be led, by undeniable interests and aroused national sympathies, to play a part, to cast aside the policy of isolation which befitted her infancy, and to recognize that, whereas once to avoid European entanglement was essential to the development of her individuality, now to take her share of the travail of Europe is but to assume an inevitable task, an appointed lot in the work of upholding the common interests of civilization. Our Pacific slope with an instinctive shudder has felt the threat, which able Europeans have seen in the teeming multitudes of central and northern Asia; while their overflow into the Pacific Islands shows that not only westward by land, but also eastward by sea, the flood may sweep. I am not careful, however, to search into the details of a great movement, which indeed may never come, but whose possibility, in existing conditions, looms large upon the horizon of the future, and against which the only barrier will be the warlike spirit of the representatives of civilization. Whate'er betide, sea power will play in those days the leading part which it has in all history, and the United States by her geographical position must be one of the frontiers from which, as from a base of operations, the sea power of the civilized world will energize."

"When, if ever," Captain Mahan repeats in conclusion, "an Anglo-American alliance, naval or other, does come, may it be rather as a yielding to irresistible popular impulse, than as a scheme, however ingeniously wrought, imposed by the adroitness of statesmen."

A Commercial Alliance Practical.

In an article following that by Capt. Mahan, Lord Charles Beresford argues for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of those commercial properties in which both countries are equally interested. Such an arrangement, he holds, would be practical and easy to carry through, and furthermore, that such an alliance would do much to insure the peace and prosperity not only of the Anglo-Saxon commerce, but of the entire civilized world.

IS WAR GROWING MORE MURDEROUS?

IS war growing more murderous? No, says the *Edinburgh* reviewer, writing on "Projectiles and Explosives in War," and he gives strong reasons for his negative reply. He grants that peace experiments suggest that "with modern arms opponents would be mutually annihilated." But real war introduces conditions which involve an enormous reduction in the proportion of hits to shots: fatigue, nervousness, fear, uncertain range and distracted aim would lower the percentage—judging from battle statistics—to a quarter or half of one per cent.

"Accepting the higher computation, it would take 200 shots to hit one man. In old days—*i. e.*, in those of the smooth-bore musket—it required, so it was said, a man's weight in lead to kill him. He can now be slain at a less expenditure of ammunition, but still there is an enormous number of shots whose only result is noise, for increased range and accuracy have to contend with freer use of artificial and natural shelter and tactical formations adapted to the present state of things. That, however, firing so deadly on peace ranges should become comparatively so innocuous on the battlefield is a fact which is almost incredible to those who have not been in action. . . . All statistics lead one to believe that the percentage of killed and wounded in an army will rather diminish than increase in the battles of the future. Still there is no doubt that certain battalions, brigades, divisions and army corps will in some cases be almost annihilated. . . . Such events, however will not be frequent."

FORTS AND FIELD WORKS AT A DISCOUNT.

Traditional defenses will prove of little value. "Field works of any command will for the future be inadmissible. For them will have to be substituted inclosures surrounded by a trench devoid of parapet." Forts are practically useless. Under twelve hours' fire the best modern fort would become untenable. The fumes from a bursting shell charged with a high explosive are deadly. "Sieges in form will be impossible." The only fortifications will be "works calculated only to baffle a *coup de main* by a small force, and to check, not stop, a large force."

Nevertheless the writer concludes: "Though the war of the future may be more dramatically dreadful, because locally more intense, it will not, as regards the entire body of combatants in the field, be more destructive than formerly. Probably, indeed, the proportion of killed and wounded will be smaller than it has been since the adoption of rifled artillery and small arms. . . . Greater perfection in the machinery and skill of the medical department will diminish the percentage of deaths among the severely wounded. Another circumstance tending in the direction of humanity will be the shortness of campaigns. Their duration has been greatly diminished of late years, and we believe that in future it will be

still more reduced. . . . The shortening of campaigns means an enormous diminution of sickness and death by disease. It is not so much the weapons of the enemy as disease by which graves and hospitals are filled."

SEBASTOPOL REVISITED.

THE first place in the *United Service Magazine* is occupied by Lord Wolseley's description of his visit last August to the old trenches before Sebastopol. He had last seen them in 1859. His reminiscences of the privations and perils of the old Crimean days are vividly and feelingly set forth. The intense emotion with which he recalls the repulse from the Redan leads to a hot invective against the lack of leadership displayed in that unfortunate affair. He tells of a brave boy comrade who was the last man to leave the Redan, and who "had killed more of the enemy than any other man there," but who was so overcome with the shame of defeat as to sit down and cry like a child. We are given neat character vignettes, among others, of General Gordon's uncle and of Lord Raglan, and catch almost photographic glimpses of the awful scenes in the trenches.

HOW THE SOLDIERS SLEPT.

Even when the companies were relieved and withdrawn to rest after an average of eleven hours on duty out of the twenty-four, "oh, what a bed our soldiers had to lie on! I shudder as I think of what our crowded tents were like, and what an amount of human, uncomplaining misery they covered. There were twelve men—sometimes more—in each tent, sleeping on the cold, wet ground, with their feet to the pole, round which the rifles were tied. Of course all ranks slept in their clothes, but the N. C. officer and the private had only their two miserable, shoddy blankets each, one to cover him, the other to lie upon. Sleeping thus closely huddled together they kept one another warm. But many had racking coughs, many were suffering badly from diarrhœa, so it was often difficult for any but the tired and exhausted to sleep much."

SOLDIER VERSUS STUMP ORATOR.

One characteristic piece of reflection may also be quoted on the associations of the trenches: "To those who themselves often handled the pickaxe and set up the gabions or helped to fill the sandbags with which they were constructed, they are touching memorials of splendid deeds done by gallant comrades. They bring back the faces of men with whom we have laughed and chaffed behind the slight protection their parapets afforded. As I stood in that little sap near the Great Redan I thought of the many friends who had fallen around it. I remembered their valor and their daring, their love of regiment, devotion to duty, and intense loyalty to Queen and country. I could not help moralizing upon the contrast between the lives and aims and manner of death of these soldiers, and of the stay-at-home talker, the frothy orator, the would-be tribune of the people! The man seeking to rise in political life may fret and fume in his little arena for a time, as he plays his part, but it is as hollow as the stage he struts upon. There is little reality about it. . . . Where is the Englishman who, had he the choice left to him, would not prefer the soldier's manly work in the field to the dreary monotony of commercial life or the paltry party struggles of a political career?"

AN EXPLOSION AT THE WINTER PALACE.

An Account by One Who Was There.

JUST now, when Russia is the object of universal sympathy, special interest attaches to an article in the *Daheim* of October 6, entitled "A Watch at the Winter Palace." In it Count Pfeil gives a vivid description of the explosion at the Palace, on February 17 (New Style), 1880, during the festivities connected with the silver jubilee of the reign of Alexander II.

THE SALUTE OF HONOR.

Count Pfeil, who was a friend of Captain W. of the Finnish Bodyguard, had gone to see the Captain at the Winter Palace on that memorable day. The first duty of W.'s company, he says, was to fetch their flag from the palace of the Grand Duke Constantine, who was the head of the regiment, and march to the Winter Palace, making a salute of honor to it at a certain distance. In Russia this ceremony is observed before all Imperial castles, even when unoccupied, and all monuments of former rulers. As soon as the company reached the palace and entered the spacious courtyard a bell called the old watch to resume arms and give place to the new comers. The formality was gone through with great care on this occasion, for both parties were conscious that the Czar was observing them from the upper windows.

APARTMENTS IN THE PALACE.

W.'s men then betook themselves to the watch room, a large apartment immediately below the dining-hall. Here benches and tables were provided for such as were not on actual duty in the sentry boxes. The only ornament was a Russian picture of the Saviour, and under it a lamp was burning and had been kept burning for years. The men supplied the oil, and never failed to do reverence to the picture. The ceiling was a vaulted one, and a window in a niche showed the great thickness of the walls of the Palace.

Opposite this room, but separated from it by a wide passage, was the room for the officers. In the anteroom leading to it, several boxes with iron bands round them were kept and guarded by a sentinel. They were said to contain money for the expenses of the court, and might only be opened in the presence of the watch and certain officials. The officers' apartment was as comfortable as it could be made for its purpose. It was heated by a marble stove, and had five large divans. A handsome clock hung on the

stove—a clock with a silver dial, and pointers to indicate the year, the month, and the day, as well as the hours, minutes and seconds. It had been a present to the Czar Nicholas, and he kept it on his writing-table, and always wound it up himself—till one day he forgot, and was late for parade in consequence. This vexed him so that he could not bear to see the clock again, and it was passed on to the room of the officers of the guard.

THE CZAR'S ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Near the stove in this same room there was an electrical apparatus, communicating with the Czar's study. It had not been installed long, when one day it gave two rings—a signal that the captain of the watch with half of the guard must hasten to the Czar. Terrified, the officer collected his men and flew to the rescue, only to find the Czar quietly at work, and greatly astonished to see an officer with a long line of bayonets behind him rushing into the room. "What do you mean? You must have been dreaming," he said, and dismissed them very ungraciously. The officer had scarcely departed when the alarm gave one ring—a signal that the commander was expected to appear alone. Not without feelings of anxiety the officer returned, but this time the Czar received him with a smile. He had just discovered that his dog had been sniffing about the button by the new apparatus on his desk and had caused it to ring, but some arrangement was promptly made to prevent similar misunderstandings in the future.

PRESENTIMENTS.

When Captain W. and his two officers entered their room, certain formalities were gone through, and those who had been on duty retired. Later, a Cossack officer was added, and the men under him patrolled near the Palace. The meals were supplied from the Imperial kitchen. By-and-by the Palace was lighted up, but the long row of brilliant windows was broken by one, in which only the flickering light of a lamp was discernible. This lamp, which was always kept burning, lighted the splendid church of the Palace, and that spot under the Imperial baldachin on which every departed member of the Romanoff family is laid for some days before he is taken to his last resting place in the great family vault. And not far from the church window certain other windows could be distinguished, also dimly lighted. Behind them there lay a high-born woman on her bed of pain—a bed which she was soon to exchange for that place in the church just referred to. She, the Czarina, so lonely in life, was also lonely in death. Neither husband, nor children, nor dependents had she round her at the early morning hour when she quite unexpectedly breathed her last. Farther on were the windows of the room of the Czar, He had just had a narrow escape at Moscow, but the respite was not long. In a year he was carried dead into the room in which he was now dressing for the reception of his royal guests.

Such sad thoughts had not yet taken possession of Captain W. and his officers, but, do what they would, their conversation would take a gloomy turn. While the Imperial party were expected to take their places at table every moment, these officers of the guard were discussing the many attempts on the Czar's life. W. remarked that, according to Russian superstition, every Czar who had been on the throne twenty-five years was safe from all further attempts on his life. S. observed that the Czar was only safe in the Winter Palace; but even there, in spite of all precautions, persons with bad intentions could manage to gain admittance. "Do you see that fellow? How can such creatures be let into the Palace?" he said. This was a man in workman's clothes, emerging in all haste from a cellar door under the guards' room. He looked round several times and then disappeared through the great gate of the castle, but he left an unpleasant impression. His face was white as death, and W. said, "The fellow has either been stealing, or has a guilty conscience."

THE EXPLOSION.

Meanwhile their attention was attracted to the procession to the dining hall, which they could see through the windows of the first floor. At the same moment they heard a loud report, the gas went out, and they were left in total darkness. "A gas explosion!" shouted one. "Quick with the watch to the court yard!" called another; and the officers rushed toward the door, but had much difficulty in finding it, for it had been torn off its hinges by the force of the explosion. To add to the confusion, the sentinel's bell was ringing anxiously to call the men to arms. A stupefying smell of sulphur came from the cellar, and loud cries and moans were audible, but it was impossible to tell whence they came. Everywhere there was broken glass, for the windows had gone to shivers. At last W. made an effort to organize his men, but instead of eighty he could only muster eight or ten, and they were shouting that the roof had fallen in and that all the others were killed. The servants brought torches and lanterns, and with the aid of these it was possible to gain some idea of the horrible spectacle which presented itself in the guards' room.

The place was one heap of ruins, and from under the blocks of stone and bits of wall, limbs were seen projecting—here a head, there a leg or an arm. Dull moans, as from men in their last death agony, mingled with the mad cries of fear and horror. Meanwhile more and more people had arrived on the scene, among them the Preobrashenski Bodyguard, whose quarters were connected with the Palace by an underground passage. Suddenly the crowd fell back reverently and the Czar appeared, followed by his guests and the Grand Dukes.

All this was of course the work of a few brief moments; but what an eternity it was for the poor fellows under the ruins! The Czar was deeply moved. The tears came to his eyes when he looked round and saw how few were left of the watch, but these few, though covered with dust and with their weapons broken, made him the usual salute. How weird

sounded their, "We wish health to your Majesty!" by the side of the groans of their comrades!

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

General Gourko, who was then Governor of St. Petersburg, ordered assistance to be sent, and the work of rescue was begun. But with all help, it was no light task to remove the blocks of stone. Captain W. stood by and wrote down the name of each one as he was brought out, but it took a long time to rescue all who had been in the room at the time of the explosion. The Czar also stood by, and had a kind word of consolation for every man who was carried past him. Suddenly two grenadiers were got out. "Wounded?" "Dead, your Imperial Majesty!" As the Czar bent over them, he saw two faces whose features were not unfamiliar to him, the more so as they bore the most striking resemblance to each other. A few hours before he had noticed them on duty before his work-room. At last they came to the sergeant himself. He was not quite dead, but he managed the usual greeting to the Czar, and asked the captain not to forget his wife and child. Then, pointing to the pocket of his cloak, he said, almost inaudibly, that they would find the guard-list there, and it would be useful in the identification of the dead and injured. An effort was made to take him home, but he died on the way. After hours of digging, eleven dead and sixty-two injured were brought to the light.

The Czar was now quite convinced that this was no gas explosion, for as soon as the gas was lighted it burnt as before. The guests had not had time to get seated when the explosion occurred; but even if they had been at table they would only have experienced the shock. The powder mine was laid in the cellar, under the guards' room, and this room was under the dining-hall; but the villains had forgotten to shut the cellar door, and so the explosion did not take such deadly effect as it had been intended it should do. Marvelous to tell, the guards' picture of the Saviour was quite unhurt, and it is now specially prized by the men on duty in the Palace.

STORIES THAT STIR THE BLOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood's Reminiscences.

SIR EVELYN WOOD in the *Fortnightly* continues his papers on the Crimea, 1854 and 1894. He deals this month with Balaclava and Inkerman. The chief interest of his paper is in the stories which he tells of individual heroism and of endurance. We extract a few, chiefly relating to the charges of the Heavy and Light Brigades at Balaclava:

"Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, who greatly distinguished himself in personal combats in Central India in 1858, is still an active man, although the doctors said, on the 25th October, he was 'their only patient with his head off,' so terribly had he been hacked by a crowd of Russians into which he penetrated. He used to make little of his escape, but we learnt that after being knocked out of the saddle he lay on his horse's neck, trying to keep the blood from his eyes. Eventually, without sword or pistol, he turned back, and, unable to regain his stirrups although a perfect horseman, rode at a walk up the valley. He found between himself and our Heavy Brigade a regiment of Russian cavalry facing up the valley. He was now joined by two or three men, and he made for the squadron interval. The nearest Russians, hearing him approach, looked back, and, by closing outward to bar his passage, left sufficient opening in the squadron, through which Gordon passed at a canter. He was followed and summoned to surrender, and refusing, would have been cut down had not his pursuer been shot. We know that a cornet, rich in worldly possessions, whose horse was killed well down in the valley near the guns, kept his head, and, extricating the saddle, carried it back into camp on his head.

Here is the story about Sir William Hewett's disobedience to orders at Inkerman: "When the Russians were seen on the Inkerman crest, and were observed emerging from the Careenage ravine and approaching the battery, a message was sent to Mr. Hewett to spike his gun and retire. This order was delivered at a critical moment. Hewett had been firing at and keeping back some of the enemy who attempted to approach on the ridge in his right front, but now one or more companies which had ascended the Careenage ravine out of the sight of the battery, were advancing by, and had got within two hundred yards of the right flank of the battery. The gun could not be trained to reach them as the embrasure confined its 'field' of fire, but Hewett was quick of resource, and after one more round, as the gun was being reloaded, he gave the word, 'Four handspikes muzzle to the right,' and trained the gun so that its muzzle rested against the earthen flank wall of his battery. Turning to the messenger who was repeating the order, he shouted, 'Retire!—retire be ———!—Fire!' and a mass of earth, stones and gabions was driven by the projectile and sixteen pounds of powder into the faces of the victory-shouting Russians, who, struck by this wide-spreading extemporized shell, fell back discomfited. Our infantry pursued them, being led on most gallantly by one officer, the only man just then in red, the others wearing great coats."

WOMEN IN THE MISSION FIELD.—In the *Sunday Magazine* the Rev. A. R. Buckland writes on "Woman's Work in the Mission Field." It is a tribute to the work which women have done as missionaries. The first unmarried woman was sent out by the Church Missionary Society in 1820. In 1883 there were only fifteen. In 1884 they had mounted up to 160. The proportion of female to male missionaries has risen from one-twentieth in 1873 to one-fourth in 1893. Native female teachers in the same society have increased from 375 in 1873 to 892 in 1893. In 1894 the unmarried female agents of all the Protestant missionary societies numbered 2,500. The total number of female missionaries in the field outnumbered the men by a thousand.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH AT AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE condition of American college and university instruction in English has been the subject of a series of interesting reports from our leading educational centres published in the *Dial*, of Chicago. The issue of that journal for November 1 contains an editorial summary of these reports from which we glean a few facts of importance. The progressiveness of Western institutions in this department of instruction seems significant. On this point the editor remarks: "Certainly, the new ideas and the novel methods reported come rather from the West than the East, rather from the youthful than from the ancient foundations. It is undoubtedly true that the newer communities of the West supply the educator with a cruder material than comes into the hands of a New England faculty, and possibly this is the very thing that stimulates him to new departures and novel activities. It makes a vast difference whether the average student comes from a home in which books are among the most essential of furnishings and from a family in which culture is a traditional inheritance, or from the environment of the pioneer settlement, which has not yet forgotten or outlived the hard struggle for subsistence and a foothold. And, while we are not disposed to say that the new universities are doing more than the old ones for the study of our common speech and literary inheritance, we cannot refrain from commendation of the alertness, the keenness of scent, and the adaptability with which they are shaping their work to their special conditions."

POPULARITY OF THE COURSES.

The main results of the investigation are set forth in the following paragraphs:

"Viewing our collection of reports as a whole, it is clear that they supply the material for a considerable number of fairly trustworthy inductions. A few of these we will endeavor briefly to set forth. The statistics given to show the numbers of students pursuing English courses at the respective colleges show that these courses are nearly everywhere very popular. They run the classical courses closely, and in some cases seem to attract a larger number of students, although the figures are lacking for any exact comparative statement on this subject. In a recent review article Professor Woodrow Wilson contends that the twin bases of the new liberal education ought to be the study of literature and the study of institutions. As far as the study of literature is concerned, it would seem that the contention is already justified, or nearly so, by the fact. The thousand odd students at Yale (and Sheffield), at Harvard, at the Universities of Michigan, and even of Nebraska, give eloquent testimony to the popularity of English teaching, to say nothing of the 873 reported by California, the 629 by Chicago, and the 450 by Stanford. Equally eloquent, from another point of view, are such English faculties as that of Harvard, with twenty men, and of Chicago, with fifteen. Courses are reported in so many different ways that comparison is not easy; but Chicago, with upward of sixty hours a week, seems to head the list, while Harvard, Stanford and California are not far behind.

WESTERN REQUIREMENTS.

"The important subject of entrance requirements is not discussed in the majority of our reports, but the few allusions made to it are of the greatest interest. During the present year, Yale has for the first time required an entrance qualification in English. From Pennsylvania comes the vague report that 'English literature' is required for entrance. As we go West, we do better and better. Indiana has relegated the bugbear of 'Freshman English' to the preparatory schools, and Nebraska has accomplished a similar reform. The most interesting reports upon this subject come from the Pacific Coast. The University of California requires 'a high-school course of at least three years, at the rate of five hours a week; and it advocates, and from some schools secures, a four years' course.' This requirement is further said to be 50 per cent. more extensive and stringent than that made by the New England Association of Colleges. Stanford University started out with what was substantially the New England requirement, but has since raised that standard upon the side of composition. 'This year,' it is said, 'we have absolutely refused to admit to our courses students unprepared to do real collegiate work. The Freshman English course in theme-writing has been eliminated from our programme, and has been turned over to approved teachers and to the various secondary schools. Had this salutary innovation not been accomplished, all the literary courses would have been swept away by the rapidly growing inundation of Freshman themes, and all our strength and courage would have been dissipated in preparing our students to do respectable work at more happily equipped universities.'

LITERATURE VS. LINGUISTICS.

"The study of these reports shows the existence, in most of our colleges, of a well-marked differentiation of literature from linguistics. In many of the cases, indeed, there is an equally distinct differentiation of rhetoric from the other two departments. We have, of course, no quarrel with either the science of linguistics or the art of rhetoric, but we have always contended that neither of the two should be permitted to masquerade as the study of literature. It is gratifying to find that the distinction is both made and observed in nearly all of the institutions under consideration. 'Mere literature' seems to have its full share of attention and teaching strength; it appears to be cordially recognized as a true university subject, with its own methods and aims, and with its own tests of the culture which it has to impart. That university teaching in literature may be made something more than the 'chatter about Shelley,' which one of its most famous opponents delighted to call it, should be sufficiently evident from a careful study of

these eighteen reports. The question may be raised whether it would not be well to set an official seal upon the separation of literature from its allied subjects by making of it a separate department of university work, just as some of our more progressive institutions have erected sociology into a distinct department, thus definitely marking it off from the allied departments of political and economic science. If literature, linguistics and rhetoric are grouped together as constituting a single department, it becomes almost impossible to provide that department with a suitable head. One can no longer be a specialist in so many fields; the head of a modern English department is not likely to be both an accomplished student of literature and a philological expert; and since his real distinction is pretty sure to be in one of these subjects alone, there is always the danger that the subject of which he is master will be given a preponderant place in the work of his department."

The *Dial* is certainly deserving of great credit for its intelligent and impartial direction of the inquiry, and we are glad to announce that a Boston publishing firm is about to undertake the republication of the articles in book form.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF PLAY.

THE Public School Inspector of Toronto, Mr. James L. Hughes, gives in the *Educational Review* an interesting account of the recent movement among the Germans in favor of play as an essential element in the development of national character. What Mr. Hughes has to say regarding the influence of play on the physical, intellectual and moral nature of the child, is worthy of the consideration of parents.

"There was a time when Puritanical asceticism regarded the playful tendencies of childhood as evidence of depravity and wickedness. Play is now known to be the chief agency for co-ordinating the different departments of the brain and accomplishing the complete evolution of the child physically, intellectually and morally. Play has been defined as 'the work of the child.' It is more. It is the child's worship as well as its work. It is the way in which the child thanks its Creator for life and by which it develops energy and vital force of body, mind and spirit. It is the means by which it gets acquainted with its environment and with its own powers. All healthy children love to play, and play is the best agency for making children healthy. Play helps to restore harmony to those child natures in which the physical, the intellectual, and the moral powers are not properly balanced owing to the evil influences of heredity. It increases the power of the vital life-producing organs more than any formal exercises. No other process can increase lung and circulation power so rapidly and so effectively as running with a purpose, for the achievement of some clearly defined aim in connection with a game or play. Dr. F. A. Schmidt, of Bonn, says: 'In a few minutes, running causes the breathing capacity to expand from twelve to thirteen times. In the running game lies for the youth a healthy development of the lungs which cannot be produced by any other method. Not to give to the children the desire to run about freely means that one sins against the health of the rising generation.'

PLAY QUICKENS INTELLECT AND WILL POWER.

"The intellectual and moral advantages of play are fully as great as the physical benefits. The intense interest developed in playing, the unequaled concentration of attention on all the details and exigencies of the game, the quickness of judgment essential to success, and the determined and persistent efforts to execute the child's own decisions are the most perfect processes for accomplishing the most important of all intellectual results, the co-ordination of the different parts of the child's brain; for establishing a perfect responsiveness of the executive department of the brain; and for developing alertness of mind, directness in reaching conclusions, and the tendency to execute these conclusions wisely and skillfully to the full extent of the individual powers in each case.

"Play has many moral advantages. Weakening self-consciousness is overcome by social intercourse with other children under stimulating conditions. Self-control, both positive and negative (too often teachers develop only negative self-control in their pupils), is acquired through the duties and exigencies of the game, which require both the direction and the restraint of power. Respectful submission to authority and recognition of law become second nature to the child who voluntarily obeys the laws of a game, knowing that ready obedience to these laws is an essential element in achieving success. Energy of character, the direct output of personal force for a definite purpose, is cultivated by the necessity for prompt and vigorous efforts to accomplish the objects of the game and to take advantage of its oft-recurring opportunities. Humanity often fails through inertness, and energy is a needed virtue. Self-reliance is defined and increased because each player must do his own part in winning the game. The consciousness of individual worth and responsibility is developed by the constant presentation of the fact that one poor player weakens his entire side. One of the nine members of a baseball club, or one of the twelve members of a lacrosse club, may, through his inefficiency, bring defeat and discomfiture to his whole team. Each player must realize clearly that he has special duties which can be performed by no other player, and the only complete revelation of individuality is that which recognizes special power and special responsibility in each individual. The ennobling spirit of co-operation is revealed and the great power of a number of individuals, with a common ideal, working together intelligently as a unit, is strongly impressed by the combined play of a well-organized team or club. Hopeful persistence in undismayed efforts to overcome difficulties, a most important element in character, is a virtue stimulated by the patient, persevering determination to

achieve success, shown by boys for the honor of school or club. It is a grand moral lesson for a boy to learn that the joy of victory is the reward of the highest training of intelligence, power and skill, and their application to the special conditions to be overcome.

"All these moral qualities and powers are wrought into character by playing, very much more definitely and more thoroughly than they could be by admonition or reasoning. Character power grows, as all other powers grow, by self-activity; by the conscious putting forth of earnest effort in response to the motor impulses of the individual who acts."

THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, the late Consul of the United States at Guayaquil, contributes to the *Missionary Review of the World* an article descriptive of Ecuador, which adds another to the list setting forth the resources of other South American republics already reviewed in this department.

As the name indicates, it is an equatorial country. It is traversed in a generally north-and-south direction by the Andes and Cordilleras. Between the two main ranges lies a hilly plain called the inter-Andean plateau. East and west of the giant ranges there are other mountains, which gradually give way to plains on the east along the Amazon, and on the west the Pacific ocean. The country has the greatest diversity of climate, ranging from the heat of a tropical swamp to the bleak cold far above the line of vegetation. Every vegetable product may be found by ascending the mountains, from the rank growth on the seashore to the stunted pines near the ice line. The inter-Andean plateau is the wheat belt. Its elevation is equal to the 40 degrees that separate us from the equator. Apples, peaches, strawberries and most of the fruits that are familiar in the temperate zone grow there in abundance.

Ecuador is sparsely settled. Its population is made up chiefly of native Creoles, who are descendants of the Spaniards and natives, and who carry on the business and government, and the working population, which is pure Indian. There are also a few colored people and a few Zambos, a mixture of Indian and Ethiopian. The Indians are ignorant and degraded. The stolidity of their ignorance is beyond comprehension. Not only have they been neglected, but the negroes have been allowed to return to the condition they were in when they lived in Africa. We are told that in the whole country there are not a dozen Americans.

The churches are all in the towns. Roman Catholicism is the state religion; none other is allowed. Heretics visit the country at their own risk. They are only tolerated. There have only been a few attempts made to establish Protestant missions in the country.

There are nine states or provinces in Ecuador, each with a governor and a separate legal existence. The form of government is said to have been copied from the United States, but it is a poor copy. The defeated party in a presidential election usually appeals to the sword. When they are successful there is a revolution; when they are not it is simply a rebellion.

LILIENTHAL'S THEORY OF FLYING.

"VERNOR" tells, in a recent number of *McClure's*, of Herr Lilienthal's wonderful "flying man." Instead of a great car fitted upon light aëroplanes, this inventor has conceived of a man flying with wings like a bird. "After many experiments with flat wings or plane surfaces. he became convinced that it was the gentle parabolic curve of the wing which enables a bird to sustain itself without apparent effort in the air, and even to soar, without a motion of the wings, against the wind. This he has demonstrated not only by experiment, but by an application of the doctrine of the resolution of forces to the action of the wind upon a concave surface. The circling ascents of the carrier-pigeon, as he rises when released, to gain a general view of the landscape, and to take his bearings before starting on his homeward journey, depend upon this principle. He *flies* with the wind, but he *sails* or *soars* against it."

THE WINGS AND HOW TO FLAP THEM.

The wings are "made almost entirely of closely woven muslin, washed with collodion to render it impervious to air, and stretched upon a ribbed frame of split willow, which has been found to be the lightest and strongest material for this purpose. Its main elements are the arched wings; a vertical rudder, shaped like a conventional palm-leaf, which acts as a vane in keeping the head always toward the wind; and a flat, horizontal rudder, to prevent sudden changes in the equilibrium.

"The operator so adjusts the apparatus to his person that, when in the air, he will be either resting on his elbows or seated upon a narrow support near the front. With the wings folded behind him, he makes a short run from some elevated point, always against the wind, and, when he has attained sufficient velocity, launches himself into the air by a spring or jump, at the same time spreading the wings, which are at once extended to their full breadth by atmospheric action; whereupon he sails majestically along like a gigantic seagull. In this way Herr Lilienthal has accomplished flights of nearly three hundred yards from the starting point."

Mr. Lilienthal's wings are not more than twenty-three feet from tip to tip. But it requires an exertion of about one and a quarter horse-power to fly with these—a degree of effort which a man can exert but a short time. So the inventor has conceived of a motor run by liquid carbonic acid, which even under present conditions can give two horse-power with an addition of only twenty-five pounds to the machine, while a greater degree of lightness per horse-power is confidently expected with the discovery of some alloy of aluminum.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE Christmas *Century* contains several articles of special interest in addition to the ornate and entertaining features which are considered indispensable in the handsome holiday numbers of our half dozen illustrated magazines. In another department we quote from Eleanora Kinnicutt's paper on "The American Woman in Politics"; from Dr. Augustus J. Dubois's on "What Has Science to Do with Religion?" and from Timothy Cole's account of Anthony Van Dyck, the painter.

One of the most charming features of this number is Mr. Rudyard Kipling's story, "The Walking Delegate." All the characters in it are horses,—among them the filibustering, socialistic walking delegate nag, and a social moral sticks out of every other sentence. This would sound ominous were the author any other than Kipling, but he could never by any chance be suspected of "moralizing," even in the midst of innumerable moral pointers —and as for the observant touches of horse habits—they are worthy of Mr. Kipling.

A very pleasant paper is John Williamson Palmer's on "Old Maryland Homes and Ways," illustrated with excellently conceived pictures of beautiful Southern girls and matrons, and picturesque darkies at their sports. Mr. Palmer good naturedly insists on more than a gastronomic respect for the Chesapeake Bay State.

"Once a certain titled personage from the tight little island over the sea was entertained by one of the social clubs of Baltimore, and after a dinner that left him flushed and dazed, and wondering how such things could be, he gathered himself together for conversation. Then some one asked him how he had been been impressed by the several American cities he had seen. 'I was aware,' said his lordship, 'that Boston calls herself the head of your social system, and I suppose New York may be regarded as the lungs; but now I know that Baltimore is the great and glorious stomach that was lost to us forever.'

"Thus much of enlightenment had his lordship derived from the guide book and the bill of fare; but the club took him in hand, and when he embarked for his native land he took with him, along with a supply of terrapin stew and club whisky, an edifying impression of certain serious inventions and enterprises which Maryland had found time, between the oysters and the cheese, to contribute to the nation's enlargement and prosperity: such as the first naturalization laws, the first American colonization society, the first public free schools, the first formidable system of privateers, the first clipper ship, the first iron steamship, the first regular line of transatlantic steam service, the first great railroad, the first theatre, the first Roman Catholic archbishop and cathedral, the first city lighted with gas, the first water company, the first college of dentistry, the first daily newspaper, the first use of the telegraph by the press for the transmission of a President's message, the first manufacture of ribbons from American silk, the first manufacture of metallic pens, the first monument to Washington, and the first to Columbus, the national anthem, and the first negro minstrel—Dan Rice."

An editorial expresses the opinion that the supremacy of the "byke" will be permanent; "it gives a new pleasure in life, a means for seeing more of the world, a source of better health, a bond of comradeship, a method of rapid locomotion."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE Christmas number of *Scribner's* is thoroughly delightful, especially in the great beauty and variety of the illustrations.

A poem of several hundred lines by Rudyard Kipling, with the characteristic title of "McAndrew's Hymn," begins this holiday number, accompanied by noble pictures from the brush of Howard Pyle. The infinite charm and power of Kipling's work are always baffling in their subtlety, and is not least so in this rhymed utterance of the old Scotch chief engineer, McAndrews. The poem, and the editorial treatment of it, is a bold and successful departure from the traditional Christmas verses.

In addition to Philip Gilbert Hamerton's sketch of Émile Friant, which we have quoted from in another department, there is a paper of much artistic interest on the Royal Academician, George Frederick Watts, by Cosmo Monkhouse, with many large and handsome engravings of the artist's most famous works.

Probably no one could tell "The Story of a Path" with just the close human sympathy and artistic effect that Mr. H. C. Bunner shows. It was a pretty idea for an essay breathing the atmosphere of green fields and running brooks. As Mr. Bunner says: "A footpath is the most human thing in inanimate nature. Even as the print of his thumb reveals the old offender to the detectives, so the path tells you the sort of feet that wore it."

Mr. Brander Matthews writes "A Primer of Imaginary Geography," a novelty in text books, savoring strongly of holiday pleasantry, and this remarkable geographical essay is printed on a background of very weird and up-to-date illustrations by Oliver Herford, a young American who has, within a year or two, come from study in Paris, bringing with him some of the latest artistic wiles of the French, and considerable natural ingenuity.

HARPER'S.

THE Christmas *Harper's Monthly* appears with a new cover design of blue and brown and olive green, showing prominently the symbolic Star of Bethlehem and the yule tide holly leaves. The number really presents a lavish feast of pictures and of thoroughly enjoyable stories, descriptive articles and verses.

The comments in these pages on the current periodicals rarely venture beyond some slight exegesis, and do not include the award of praise or blame in their province. But this year certain of the holiday numbers of our American "popular illustrated" monthlies show quite a climax of that editorial enterprise and refined judgment which has brought it about that the very best products of the inspired pens and brushes of the world first come to light in their journals.

Mr. Thomas Hardy begins a new novel in *Harper's*. He calls it "The Simpletons," and it deals, exquisitely, with certain of his Wessex folk. The first chapter studies the development of an imaginative peasant boy's mind and introduces one of those unexpected first-love-at-sight scenes which the author of "Tess" handles with such inimitable quaintness.

Not less interesting to the folks who are the least bit literary minded is Mr. Andrew Lang's accompaniment

to Edwin Abbey's drawings of "The Taming of the Shrew." That canny Scot, Mr. Lang, is delightfully betrayed, by the problem of taming shrews, into a discussion of the modern woman and *her* problems; it is not necessary to report the standpoint of this lover of Grecian Helen and Jeanie Deans. There has been such a long interval between this and the preceding set of Mr. Abbey's Shakespearian pictures that a comparison is difficult; but these are certainly fascinating. Kate, especially, is as fetching a pretty vixen as he of Avon himself could have desired, and the Petrucchio is scarcely less successful.

William Dean Howells calls his group of verses "Stops of Various Quills;" they, with their illustrations by Howard Pyle, take up a half dozen pages of the magazine. They are honest, as Mr. Howells' work is sure to be, and strong, and are apt to be intelligible to a wider range of readers than most of their predecessors. To particular admirers of the novelist, of whom we hope and believe there are many, these rhythmic utterances will be very dear.

Among the Leading Articles we quote from Charles Dudley Warner's little essay on longevity in the "Editor's Study"; from "The Show Places of Paris," by Richard Harding Davis; from Poultney Bigelow's "An Arabian Day and Night," and from Caspar W. Whitney's account of the "Evolution of the County Club."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the December *Cosmopolitan* we have selected Mr. James L. Breeze's article on the "Relations of Photography to Art," to quote from in the Leading Articles.

Nothing could have pleased Mr. Andrew Lang better than to celebrate the loves of Paris and Helen in the "Great Passions of History Series," which the *Cosmopolitan* is publishing. Mr. Lang is nothing if not cocksure, and of all things he is most certain that Homer is a single, indivisible man, the greatest that has breathed, and that Helen was the most immortally beautiful of women. He calls attention to the modernity of the idea which made the heroine of the Iliad a married woman. "Once again, Helen is not a very young girl; ungallant chronologists have attributed to her I know not what age. We think of her as about the age of the Venus of Milo; in truth, she was 'ageless and immortal.' Homer never described her beauty; we only see it reflected in the eyes of the old men, white and weak, thin-voiced as cicalas; but hers is a loveliness 'to turn an old man young.'"

FIRING A TON PROJECTILE WITHOUT CANNON.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, is a gentleman for whom the argument from authority has no terrors,—if indeed it has any meaning. We naturally find him giving place in his brave magazine to a protest from Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, the powerful explosive, against the decision of the Official Commission on Inventions, etc., adverse to his discovery. "Official savants," complains M. Turpin, "are without any sort of initiative. They lack that sense. They accept an invention only after they have seen it work in other lands. The simplest grocer can do this. Touching me and my invention, they express their doubts of the enormous advantages of the engine of war I offer them. I shall soon prove to them that I can send to a considerable distance, *and without cannon*, a projectile of more than a ton in weight."

M'CLURE'S.

THE December *McClure's* is resplendent in a Christmas cover of red and green and white, and shows throughout evidences of surprising, though well-deserved, prosperity. In another department we have quoted from Mr. H. J. W. Dam's interview with Bret Harte, and from Professor Drummond's article on Moody.

Miss Tarbell's chapters on Napoleon's life, which surround the pictures of the Corsican, so profusely published by Mr. McClure, are exceedingly well done. This month her history relates the love passages between Napoleon and Josephine, and emphasizes the wild passion of the general for his sweetheart—a passion which seems to have been far too turbulent for the quieter rhythm of Josephine's emotions.

One of those thrilling side chapters of history which the editor of *McClure's* knows so well how to utilize to engage the popular interest is exploited in Cleveland Moffett's article on "The Overthrow of the Molly Maguires." This famous secret organization terrorized, some score of years ago, five counties of Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Moffett says:

"One understands the act of an ordinary murderer who kills from greed, or fear, or hatred; but the Molly Maguires killed men and women with whom they had had no dealings, against whom they had no personal grievances, and from whose death they had nothing to gain, except, perhaps, the price of a few rounds of whisky. They committed murders by the score, stupidly, brutally, as a driven ox turns to left or right at the word of command, without knowing why, and without caring. The men who decreed these monstrous crimes did so for the most trivial reasons—a reduction in wages, a personal dislike, some imagined grievance of a friend."

The writer has made up his thrilling account from the data in the archives of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE December *Lippincott's* indulges in no unusual Christmas manifestations. The complete novel in it is by Mary J. Holmes, and is called "Mrs. Hallam's Companion." A clever little essay by Alvan F. Sanborn discusses the "Living Pictures in the Louvre," these being, needless to say, the varied crowd of humans who come to view the inanimate pictures; his analysis of the Philistines, who are always with them, is worth reading.

The editor of *Lippincott's* in his "Talks with the Trade" breathes a sort of despairing charity toward the noble army of "authors":

"A leading magazine in a sister city says there is too much writing,—that, short of genius, there is no particular need for any one to write anything. The editor of another lately confessed that his encouragement of promising beginners had done harm rather than good. These are not merely cries of weariness wrung from daily experience that of the making of MSS. there is no end. Too many books and articles are printed, and too many penned that never get into print—just as there are too many groceries and candy-shops and peanut-stands, and more young lawyers and doctors than can possibly succeed. The wise will not urge any of ordinary talents to literary pursuits; but since people *will* write, somebody must judge and discriminate between their efforts, and why not hold out a cautious and moderate encouragement to such as seem to have it in them to do it well?"

We prefer to maintain a human attitude toward these tyros, in view of their possibilities, and, when any of them learn to write, to give them the same chance with the old hands.

MUNSEY'S.

THE December number of *Munsey's* inclines, as is usual with that very widely circulated journal, to notes on artists' work and other reading matter which gives an excuse for the existence of numerous beautiful half-tone reproductions. In addition to these, the present issue contains a wholly eulogistic article on Dr. Charles Parkhurst, by Harold Parker. "Dr. Parkhurst," he says, "is loved and hated. He is hated with a phenomenal intensity that is appalling in its malignity. Strange to say, among the legion of the wicked he has many admirers, while he is bitterly denounced by many men who walk in the straight path themselves. They have not yet grasped the meaning of the man."

Another personal article has as its subject Levi P. Morton. The writer, Mr. John Ford, emphasizes the absolute honesty of the Governor-elect, and describes him as follows:

"Mr. Morton's personality is quiet and unobtrusive. He is a good listener, of alert and comprehensive mind. His life is modest, and his manner democratic and cordial. His friends are fond of saying that the frankness of his nature is revealed in his look. There are firmness, force, and courage in his face. He does not smile with his mouth, but with his eyes, and the humor seems to bubble up and light his whole countenance. He is tall, with a sinewy, athletic frame."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the December number of the *New England Magazine* Mr. W. D. McCrackan exploits further his favorite subject of Swiss polity and government in an article entitled "Swiss Solutions of American Problems." He celebrates the advantages of direct legislation through the Referendum, as practiced by the Swiss, and also their so-called "free list" method of securing proportional representation.

He also considers as extremely valuable the treating of a certain portion of the land as common property, thereby excluding "the possibility of the complete monopolization of land and the resulting concentration of wealth into the hands of a few."

Leila W. Usher has a highly appreciative sketch of the life and work of Paul Akers, the American sculptor, whom most people know best by his recumbent figure of "The Pearl Diver." He was born in Maine, one of the eleven children of a wood turner, and possessed, as natural gifts, very extraordinary poetic and scientific insight.

David Buffum, in a sketch which he calls "A New England Farmer in Jamaica," tells us that a pound of coffee, selling at 16 to 20 cents, costs but from 5 to 7 cents to produce. "Strange as it may seem, the supply of coffee has never been equal to the demand, and the price has steadily appreciated for more than forty years."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the December *Atlantic* we have selected Aline Gorren's paper, "Modern Criticism of Genius," and William Sharp's "Personal Reminiscences of Walter Pater," to quote from among the Leading Articles.

The *Atlantic* keeps on the even tenor of its way, and has no especial display to characterize the Christmas number; which, however, is an excellent one. C. Howard Walker has in it a sensible paper, which he calls "Suggestions on the Architecture of Schoolhouses." He protests against the practice of building schoolhouses to look like factories.

"In designing the suburban school, the first thing to be done is to avoid absolutely the appearance of an ornamented box; and this can be done either by the adoption of advancing or retreating wings, or, if this is impossible, by variation in the planes of the façade. The roofs, instead of being flat, should be pitched at greater or less angles. As it is desirable to have as much light as possible in the rooms, and as arched windows cut off the amount of light equivalent to the space occupied by their spandrels, it would be as well to adopt square-headed windows, but these should be grouped with mullions, and perhaps with transoms.

"The school should have an inclosure or green upon either front or rear, and it would be better to have this walled than to leave it open. If it is possible to have a colonnaded or arcaded side aisle to this inclosure as an open air space for play in rainy weather, so much the better. The interiors of the schoolrooms should be plastered, and the walls wainscoted with high paneled wainscot."

It was to be expected that the *Atlantic* would publicly and editorially express its sense of the loss of Dr. Holmes, who had been a constant contributor to it for thirty-seven years. "It was fortunate for all of us," says Mr. Scudder, "that he never was its editor, for he would have been so scrupulous that he would have expended his energies on other people's work, and we should have missed some of his own." The editor lays especial emphasis on Dr. Holmes' intense patriotism and close identification with his city of Boston. "This concentration of his power and his affection has had its effect on Dr. Holmes' literary fame. He is another witness, if one were needed, to the truth that identification with a locality is a surer passport to immortality than cosmopolitanism."

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most important article of this new quarterly's second number, from a strictly scientific point of view, is a brief summary of Prof. Dewar's recent experiments relative to phosphorescence and photographic action at the Royal Institution, London. This is what was learned about photographic action at low temperatures:

"No direct chemical action can be brought about by the contact of bodies like liquid oxygen and phosphorus or potassium. Nor can any form of voltaic cell continue to produce electricity when cooled —to 180° C. Photographic action can, however, be carried on at the lowest temperature yet reached, though reduced to the extent of more than 80 per cent. at —200° C. Thus, chloride of silver paper, when partly sponged with liquid oxygen and exposed to bright light, quickly turns brown, except where cooled; little or no action taking place at that spot. In the case of two very sensitive photographic films, in which chemical action had taken place at similarly low temperatures, magnesium wire had been burnt in the dark room as a means of stimulation and phosphorescence had resulted."

An electrical expert, whose name is withheld, answers the question, "What Is Electricity?" by the tentative statement that it is simply "a form that energy may assume while undergoing transformation from the mechanical, or the chemical, form to the heat form, or the reverse."

In "Mental Training—a Remedy for 'Education,'" William George Jordan emphasizes "analysis, law, and analogy" as the needed processes of intellectual discipline in which formal education is deficient.

Other important articles in the current number are "Sanitary Delusions," by Dr. Felix Oswald; "The Pendulograph," by the Rev. John Andrew; "The Influence of Heat and Cold Upon Microbes," by Lawrence Irwell, and "The Battles of Science," by Charles Barnard.

"Current Scientific Discussion," edited by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, of Philadelphia, is a useful department of the magazine.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN, in discussing the "Need of Educated Men," in the December number, offers several timely reflections on present dangers to the republic, especially the evil of "hard times": "In these times it is well for us to remember that we come of hardy stock. The Anglo-Saxon race, with its strength and virtues, was born of hard times. It is not easily kept down; the victims of oppression must be of some other stock. We, who live in America and who constitute the heart of this republic, are the sons and daughters of 'him that overcometh.' Ours is a lineage untainted by luxury, uncoddled by charity, uncorroded by vice, uncrushed by oppression. If it were not so we could not be here to-day."

Dr. Sanger Brown writes of "Responsibility in Crime from the Medical Standpoint." It is important to note the physician's view of penal administration: "The social and legal penalties visited upon transgressors undoubtedly form a strong and constant stimulus to the inhibitory centres, and the more so in proportion as the individual feels sure that he cannot escape from them. A strict and speedy administration of the penal laws should go hand in hand with an intelligent system of training."

Dr. Thorstein Veblen has a so-called "Economic Theory of Woman's Dress," which may or may not commend itself to the feminine mind. He believes that the ideal of modern dress is to afford demonstration that the wearer is incapable of doing anything that is of use!

"Herein lies the secret of the persistence, in modern dress, of the skirt and of all the cumbrous and otherwise meaningless drapery which the skirt typifies. The skirt persists because it is cumbrous. It hampers the movements of the wearer and disables her, in great measure, for any useful occupation. So it serves as an advertisement (often disingenuous) that the wearer is backed by sufficient means to be able to afford the idleness, or impaired efficiency, which the skirt implies. The like is true of the high heel, and in less degree of several other features of modern dress."

Dr. Mary T. Bissell, writing on "Athletics for City Girls," warmly recommends the bicycle: "As a matter of health, which is of the first importance, the writer has made many inquiries among women who use the wheel regarding the effects of the exercise upon them, and has failed to discover a single case of injury or poor health resulting from its use. On the contrary, the testimony to its exhilarating and healthful effect is universal. Several other American physicians, qualified to speak from experience in their practice among women, have warmly commended its use. From the standpoint of a symmetrical exercise, the position is preferable to that on a horse."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE Japanese Minister's article on the Corean War, and the discussion of Anglo-American reunion by Captain Mahan and Lord Charles Beresford, are reviewed in another department.

Secretary Herbert, of our Navy Department, in commenting on the sea fight off the Yalu River, combats the snap conclusion of certain writers that the incident should teach us to put our main reliance on cruisers as fighting vessels, instead of battle-ships.

"It is not possible to say what changes may be wrought in its present features, but it is safe to predict that, while naval warfare shall remain, ships will be built with the view of taking their places in line of battle, and that such ships will never discard armor so long as it can be expected to afford protection against any considerable proportion of an enemy's projectiles."

Max O'Rell handles in a thoroughly characteristic way the question of French *vs.* Anglo-Saxon immorality, aiming to show, as he puts it, that when the Frenchman is immoral, he is not more so than the Anglo-Saxon, but *differently so.*

Bishop Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, deduces from our political history this lesson concerning the evolution of parties—"That there is no foundation for a political party to stand upon that is either broad enough or strong enough to give the slightest hope of achieving success in controlling the affairs of the nation, except some principle of construing the constitution of the United States, which is sufficiently far-reaching to touch every department of the government, and to determine the character and genius of our institutions. No temporary issue in legislation, however urgent; no isolated moral sentiment, however valuable in itself; nor any sectional or race prejudice, however powerful or inveterate,—will serve to justify or sustain a separate political organization, in the presence of the American people, long enough to assure success."

Amelia E. Barr has something to say on that well-known topic, "The Modern Novel." Women, she says, are the born story tellers of the race, but she does not believe that the future will witness such elaborate work in novel-making as was given to the world by George Eliot.

A feature of the month is the symposium on the present business situation in which the presidents of the Boston, Cincinnati and New Orleans Chambers of Commerce and the President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange participate; the tone of all the remarks offered by these gentlemen is decidedly reassuring to the business world.

THE FORUM.

THE reply of ex-Senator Edmunds to the question, "Should Senators Be Elected by the People?" Mr. Chadwick's tribute to Dr. Holmes and Dr. Gould's discussion of the temperance problem are reviewed elsewhere in this number.

The "Political Career and Character of David B. Hill" are analyzed—dissected, rather—by "Independent," whose initials are not so very hard to decipher. As post mortem examinations are not matters of public interest, as a rule, we refrain from quoting "Independent's" incisive utterances.

The Rev. William B. Hale frames an indictment of the Church for its incapacity to grapple with social and industrial problems in the manufacturing town of Fall River, Mass. He not only charges the Church with this failure, but finds her indirectly blameworthy for encour-

aging the idea of division. "What [Fall River] needs is to hear the gospel of the race's unity. . . . How can the Church preach that humanity is one, when it is itself rent with schism?"

Montgomery Schuyler writes an appreciative article on the work of the artist Inness, the keynotes of whose career he finds in the qualities of vitality and intensity which characterized both the man and his art. "It is within bounds, I think, to say that he thoroughly believed in every one of his pictures while he was painting it, and equally within bounds to say that he painted nothing to exhibit his technique, even when his technique was at its best and ripest. The idea possessed him; the execution needed to be merely adequate. That an artistic life so full, so devoted and so successful can be lived in America ought to go far toward reconciling American artists to their discouragements."

In a military study of the Corean War, Col. Theodore A. Dodge makes this comment on the conduct of hostilities on the part of the powers involved: "Not only are soldiers gratified with the Japanese strategy, but the thoroughly civilized manner in which these Europeanized Asiatics have gone to work stands out in marked contrast to the mediæval methods of the Chinese, whose wrath at being beaten seems to have threatened the security of all foreigners within her borders. The effect of the moderation of Japan has been to commend her cause to the entire world."

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in continuing his "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," discusses Thackeray's place in literature, which he says will always be determined by "Vanity Fair," "a long comedy of roguery, meanness, selfishness, intrigue and affectation. Rakes, ruffians, bullies, parasites, fortune-hunters, adventurers, women who sell themselves and men who cheat and cringe pass before us in one incessant procession, crushing the weak and making fools of the good. Such, says our author, is the way of Vanity Fair—which we are warned to loathe and to shun. Be it so; but it cannot be denied that the rakes, ruffians and adventurers fill too large a canvas, are too conspicuous, too triumphant, too interesting. They are more interesting than the weak and the good whom they crush under foot; they are drawn with a more glowing brush, they are far more splendidly endowed. They have better heads, stronger wills, richer natures than the good and kind ones w o are their butts."

Henry Loomis Nelson, in a characterization of William L. Wilson as a tariff-reform leader, says: "He has not stormed the country, as he did not storm the body of whose majority at least he is the most distinguished member. He has simply done his duty with a rare and keen intelligence, and with a singular and unselfish devotion to what he has considered the right of the question which has seemed to him to be the most important in American politics."

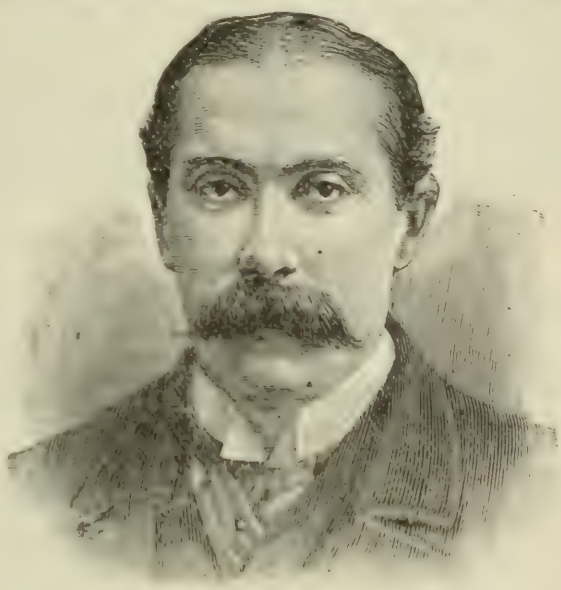
THE ARENA.

THE opening article of the November number, on the war in the East, is contributed by Dr. Kuma Oshi, and presents the Japanese view of the causes which led to that war with considerable fullness.

The Rev. W. H. Savage, in a study of Emerson's religion, very tersely describes the times in which the New England prophet began his work: "Very few of those who will see these pages can go back in memory to the time of Emerson's appearance as a leader of the new age that began with the famous 'Transcendental movement.' For a picture of that time we must turn to the pages of some one who was caught in the whirl of thought and feeling that then swept over New England. The elements of storm had been slowly gathering themselves and only waited some signal to burst forth. Scotch Presbyterianism was dead; New England Puritanism was dead also, but their effigies still filled the seats of power. The spiritual life, grown cowardly through long subjection, paid tithes of mint and cummin in the temple of sham. There was abundant solemnity but a dearth of sincerity. The priest was everywhere, but the line of prophets seemed extinct."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MISS EVELYN MARCH-PHILLIPPS passes in review all the woman's newspapers of to-day. She does not think that they are very good; on the contrary, she is of opinion that there is room for another. She asks: "Why should not a paper be bright, practical and entertaining, and yet bring forward in an interesting and popular way some of the important matters which to-day affect women, offering a field for correspondence and intelligent discussion? There could be no better opening for the circulation of clear and temperate thought, in an interesting form, than a well-established paper, which had earned the reputation of being truly valuable to every woman of sense and understanding. Nor need



MR. W. L. COURTNEY,
The New Editor of the "Fortnightly Review."

there be any serious falling off in the necessary advertising, for a comprehensive organ, good in all it sparts, would not be confined in its circulation to the wearers of the divided skirt. It would not print so much about dress, but what it did include would be excellent of its kind and not merely put in to fill up space. The ultra-frivolous might avoid it, but it would appeal to many who never look at the ordinary fashion paper. Such a paper would aim at occupying a leading status in the world of women—it would be something more than a mere colorless catalogue of feminine doings and dresses."

The articles entitled, "A Note on Wordsworth," by Thomas Hutchinson, "Symmetry and Incident," by Mrs Meynell, and "Venetian Missals," by Herbert P. Horne, may fit readers find, but they are likely to be few. George Lindesay's "Rambles in Norsk Finmarken" is more of a salmon-fisher's and naturalist's paper than that of a traveler. We make an extract from Mr. Savage-Landor's brightly-written sketches of life in Japan elsewhere. Mr. Mallock begins his new story, entitled, "The Heart of Life," and Arthur W. Rucker contributes a paper on Hermann von Helmholtz.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. J. MACLACHLAN affirms that British colonial opinion is demanding the abolition of the Queen's power of veto, there being "a growing tendency in the leading colonies to separate and dissociate themselves from the mother country." He revives the once familiar talk about the "inevitable tendency" of the colonies to form independent states. But he adds that, were the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race endangered, the separated colonies would, "in their own self-interest," interpose to save Britain from political extinction. Mr. T. Vijaharagheu defends the Indian Congress leaders from the charge of selfish ambition; they "brave the displeasure of government" and the pillory of the Anglo-Indian Press. "The Brahmans do not monopolize the Congress; its strength lies in the middle class." "A united India" is their "grandest dream." Mr. W. K. Gosling pleads for the amalgamation of the solicitors' and barristers' professions, as in America. The literary articles are numerous. Mr. W. F. Revell contributes an interesting study of George Meredith's Nature poetry, comparing and contrasting it with Browning's. The internal and external power, living and spiritual, which both recognize, Browning calls God, Meredith Nature. Mr. J. J. Davies lashes the Northern Farmer for his apostacy from the Baptists—Tennyson's Turncoat, he calls him. Mr. W. F. Alexander, who remarks on the recent growth of taste for foreign literature, finds "a national contrast" between the fiction of Flaubert, Huysmanns and Pierre Loti on the one side, and that of Mr. Stevenson on the other.

THE NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* there are several interesting articles which we notice elsewhere.

Lieut.-Col. Gowan describes the fighting force of China in an article, at the close of which he sums up his opinion as follows: "The total strength of the land forces of the Chinese Empire may at the present time be put down on paper at 1,200,000 men, of whom certainly not more than about 400,000 are more or less properly drilled and trained, and some of whom have been provided with rifles and guns of modern pattern and construction."

Mr. MacDonald, of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, writes upon government sweating and clothing contracts. He brings forward many facts and figures in order to prove his case, into which we cannot enter in so small a space.

Mr. Arthur Waugh reviews the poems of Lady Lindsay, and Mr. William Archer translates Maurice Maeterlinck's "Interior," a drama for marionettes.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* M. Luis de Lorace, describing the situation in Belgium, thus concisely sketches the complicated system of plural vote: "To put the matter briefly, every well-conducted Belgian of the requisite age has at least one vote; every married or widowed Belgian of the requisite age, with children, and every unmarried Belgian of the requisite age with a good coat to his back has at least two votes; and every Belgian of the requisite age with an education worth mentioning has three votes."

Of a total electorate for the Chamber, of 1,363,735, 846,178, or 62.0 per cent., had one vote; 293,678 or 21.5 per cent., had two votes; while 223,877, or 16.4 per cent., had three votes. The gradual disappearance of the Liberals, the advance of the Socialists, the indifference or frivolity of the voters—some hundreds of whom voted in Brussels for a farcical programme, which included the abolition of all taxes—are ominous elements: "Even at this moment it is the king alone who holds together the existing fabric of the state. But even now, if the king were no longer a factor in the situation, there would probably be an upheaval, and five or ten years hence, if the king were then to die, a republican revolution would, so far as I can see, be inevitable. He has no son; his brother, the Comte de Flandre, has declined the succsssion; and the Comte's only surviving son, Prince Albert, is, very undeservedly, unpopular with the masses." Some predict disruption between Flamands and French speakers.

PLEA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

Mr. Theodore Beck discourses of native India and England, and pleads for more brotherhood between the representatives of both in the East. He rejects as utterly impracticable the idea of India becoming a national unity, or of being governed by democratic institutions. "In a country where the majority of votes cannot command a preponderance of blows the democratic theory breaks down." He exposes the inconsistency which applauds the general excellence of British government in India, and denounces the Anglo-Indian officials. The conduct of the government is the conduct of its officials. Exceptions are exaggerated by the native press. What would India do without our doctors? India is poor indeed in native educated ability. Mr. Beck looks to Moslem friendship to outweigh the seditious tendencies of Anglicized Hindus.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MISS SELLERS' account of people's kitchens in Vienna receives notice elsewhere. Dr. Felix Boh, of Dresden, somewhat effusively proclaims Germany's attachment to England, and bids the latter prepare for the "coming thunderstorm" of Franco-Russian aggression by close friendship with Germany. Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger puts in "a word for China," to the effect that England should bring pressure to bear on Japan in the direction of peace with China based on Japanese evacuation of Corea. "If China cannot obtain the alliance of England, she cannot be blamed if she seeks and accepts that of Russia." Mr. Edward Dicey puts forward "Justice to England" as "a rallying cry" for the Unionist party; which, being interpreted, means playing "one vote one value" against the Gladstonian "one man one vote." Equal electoral districts (of about 57,000 souls apiece) would take sixteen members of Parliament from Ireland, six from Wales and one from Scotland, and add twenty-three to England. Mr. H. A. Salmoné bewails the ridiculous and oppressive censorship exercised over the Turkish press by the Sultan's government. Mr. A. C. Twist gives interesting particulars of life and finance as a fruit farmer in California.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

The Duke of Argyll reads the young clergymen, who remonstrated with the primate for opposing popular legislation, a homily on Christian Socialism. He dare not say that religion has nothing to do with politics. He grants that "Christian ethics do lay great stress on our attitude of mind to the poor." But "considering the poor" involves careful and conscientious ascertainment of "natural laws" in the political and economic world as being laws of God. He deplores Mr. Kidd's suggestion that these natural laws do not commend themselves to our sense of justice, and are only to be borne with religious

resignation. "Christianity addresses itself wholly to the conduct of the individual;" it "touches society through its constituent and individual elements alone. Not one word does it directly say on the corresponding duties of the aggregate toward its units."

"THE PRIME MINISTER IS ON HIS TRIAL."

The Rev. J. G. Rogers claims to voice certain "Nonconformist forebodings" about Lord Rosebery's leadership. He thinks "the question of Lord Rosebery's success is still *sub judice*." Nonconformist "stalwarts" "do not look sympathetically upon the Prime Minister's connection with the turf." "But a more serious matter still is the feeling with which some regard the concessions to the Labor party," illustrated in Mr. Illingworth's retirement. "Surely it has not come to this, that in the Liberal party there is to be no room for those who will not swallow the shibboleth of Mr. Benjamin Tillett or Mr. Tom Mann!" In foreign policy, Mr. Rogers seems rather afraid of Lord Rosebery's Imperialism.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE November *Contemporary* is a full, striking, and happily diversified number. The most sensational feature is Sir Thomas Wade's alarming forecast of the results of Japanese victory, which is noticed in the preceding department.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Mr. Arthur F. Leach furnishes much valuable information about "School Supply in the Middle Ages," whence we learn that these ages were by no means so "dark" as is often supposed. Every village was or was meant to have a schoolmaster; every collegiate church kept a secondary school, and every cathedral maintained a small university. Later, lay founders and guilds supplied the deficiencies of the Church. The poll-tax returns of 1377 show that of forty-two towns or county boroughs, with a total population of 166,000, every one except Dartmouth had its grammar school. London, with 44,000 people, had six. Herefordshire, with 30,000 people, had seventeen grammar schools. The average per county was certainly not less than ten—*i. e.* four hundred for the kingdom, then numbering 2,250,000 inhabitants, or one grammar school to every 5,625 people. The school inquiry of 1867 reported one secondary school for every 23,750 people.

NEW LONDON THE TRULY OLD.

Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, writing of the future government of London, turns the tables on scoffers at the upstart novelty of the County Council. Counties are successors of the ancient shires, and shires had councils long before they were city or borough councils: "London and Middlesex have not been constitutionally separated, as is commonly supposed. First, as the *civitas* and *territorium* of Roman times; then as the area of a shire organization; then as in the *firma* and under the jurisdiction of one sheriff; finally, in certain ceremonial and electoral purposes, the outer London, north of the Thames, at all events, has always been intimately related to London government. . . . In the city of London we have the miserable spectacle of the mother of all municipal privileges in England ceasing to be itself municipal and sinking down to the position of a manager of citizen property." The unification scheme only restores and amends or expands the ancient connection.

"Joseph begat Jesus." This is the reading, Professor Rendell Harris tells us, found in the text of Matthew in the New Syriac Gospels, which were recently discovered on Mount Sinai, which probably date from the fifth century, and represent a translation made far back in the second century.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE high standard of the *Edinburgh* is well maintained this quarter. Scarcely an article but compels admiration for its store of fact, its fertility of suggestion, its judicial balance and its fine style.

MISPLACED HERO WORSHIP.

Lord Wolseley's "Life of Marlborough" receives a qualified eulogy from the reviewer, who suspects that Churchill's was "a character besides which even Shakespeare's villains were but dull and commonplace rogues." His conduct toward James "implies a depth of baseness and treachery which is all but diabolical, yet if the Revolution was to be accomplished at all, it was amply justified." But, says the critic, "there is something morbid in the enthusiasm which Lord Wolseley feels for so mixed a character as that of Marlborough. It is a bad example of misplaced hero worship." He quotes with emphatic dissent an *obiter dictum* of Lord Wolseley's of which more may yet be heard: "Although the British soldier is a volunteer, he is no mercenary, no mere hireling who will fight in any cause, be it just or unjust, for the prince or government who pays him. . . . The government or the general who counts upon the British soldier to fight well in an unrighteous and unjust cause relies for support upon a reed that will pierce the hand that leans upon it."

STRONG LANGUAGE ABOUT PARLIAMENT.

Professor Flint's "Philosophy of History" sets the reviewer questioning the possibility of such a science. He asks how it is that medicine stood still a thousand years after Galen, what started and timed the great migrations of the peoples, what has perpetuated the Jews, and other questions which suggest an incalculable factor in history. The science "can generalize on the circle of nations which form Western Europe, but does not account for Russia or Turkey, far less for the races of India, China and Japan, South America, Polynesia and Africa. It is like a botany founded on the experimental observation of a hothouse."

What of the modern "progress" which results in increasing crime, in the parliamentary ascendancy of the Irish vote? Here the reviewer leaves for once his judicial calm and quite loses his temper. "Of that Irish vote a large and influential factor is a gang of convicts for a criminal conspiracy. The effect is like that of giving the casting vote in a committee of public safety to a burglar." The House of Commons, with its growing impotence and impatience, "is like the drunkard who has drowned his reason to inflame his passions, kicks his remonstrant wife, and assaults the police."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

PERHAPS the cleverest article of the dozen is that ridiculing "The Strike of a Sex." Lord Wolseley's vindication of Marlborough's character from Macaulay's blackening aspersions is approved. A careful study is made of Rembrandt's character, paintings and etchings, and the absence of any reflection in his art of the stirring events through which his nation passed at the time is specially remarked. Recent discoveries in the earliest history of Babylonia are passed in somewhat laborious

review. The poetry of Lord Dufferin's mother is eulogized. Of Lope de Vega, to the Spaniards "the greatest of all poets," the reviewer questions whether he was a poet at all, or anything more than the writer of "a prodigious quantity of unexceptionable verse."

THE SETTING AND THE RISING SUN OF FICTION.

The novel of adventure and the novel of manners are the two types into which a reviewer assorts modern fiction. The first is traced from the classic, or heroic, romance to Scott, who gave it its lasting form and subsequent development. Science and criticism have steadily curtailed its limits, until in France it has yielded to the popularity of memoirs. The novel of manners finds its Scott in the three woman authors, Miss Burney, Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austen, and is steadily increasing in favor. The realism of both classes may find itself outbid by illustration in line and color. Yet, it is comforting to be assured, "there has never been a time when English fiction has exhibited, in competent hands, greater fertility of invention and resource, or so high an average proficiency in the art of writing."

WERE THE CÆSARS MAD?

Mr. Baring-Gould's "Tragedy of the Cæsars" glorifies Julius, Augustus and Tiberius, but explains the enormities of Caligula, Claudius and Nero through hereditary insanity due to consanguineous marriages. The reviewer objects to this "easy explanation," overhauls the evidence in the case of Tiberius, discounts Tacitus, and concludes that the result of similar investigation in the case of each of the Cæsars "would be to display, under the thick coats of paint with which they are overlaid, the lineaments not of a spotless paragon of virtue, but of a human being with impulses both of good and evil, placed in a position of extreme temptation, instead of a monster of incongruous crimes. For, in spite of all the infamy that has been heaped upon the names of the early emperors, the facts stand firm that the revolution of Cæsar was a blessing to the world in general."

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE *United Service Magazine* has several features of special interest this month. Lord Wolseley's "Sebastopol Revisited" is noticed elsewhere. An article is begun by Captain Stenzel, late of the German Navy, on the United States fleet in the Civil War, which, in the words of the editor, "does on a small scale for that great war what Captain Mahan has done for our navy in the Revolutionary War." He shows how the dependence of the South on foreign countries for food, coal, iron, all kinds of warlike *matériel*, and all products of mechanical industry, coupled with the want of sea-power, was the ruin of Confederacy. Captain S. P. Oliver traces the Franco-Malagasy relations since 1642—so far back do French claims extend—and describes Lord Salisbury's recognition of the French Protectorate in 1890 as "a fatal gift—a very shirt of Nessus." The Hovas have some eighty thousand conscripts, of whom about forty-five thousand are really available. English officers have trained and turned out a number of creditable Hova officers. They have some promising leaders.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have to record with regret the death of Professor Darmsteter, one of the founders and editors of the *Revue de Paris*. His thoughtful, lucid articles on current events will be much missed by the readers of this publication. The October numbers of the *Revue* are exceptionally interesting, the editors having secured several articles on topical subjects, notably that on "Croup Vaccination," by A. Dastre, and Prince Henry of Orleans' account of his late journey to Madagascar.

"In the first number M. Berl describes and contrasts Papal and Governmental Rome, and in that of October 15 M. Lainé discusses exhaustively the Sicilian social crisis. It would be difficult to say which of these two articles, dealing with the Italian question, gives a more terrible picture of the state of things obtaining in King Humbert's kingdom. According to M. Berl, the Italian of the north is steadfast, brave, robust, well educated, and an honest worker, while that of the south is weak, witty, ignorant, lazy, and lacking in every kind of commercial morality. If this be true, it is little wonder that the two parties do not work well together in the Parliament; and in addition to this natural difficulty, the present form of government possesses a most powerful adversary in the "Black," or Papal party. "Its chief has lost his temporal throne, but has remained a sovereign," says M. Berl. "He has no subjects, but many willing slaves. His party, though vanquished, has not been won over, and though standing aside, has not been disarmed."

M. Jollivet contributes some curious political and social notes on Corsica, which island is beginning to loom large on the French political horizon. He does not give a pleasant picture of the great Napoleon's compatriots, and describes them as having been in turn Legitimists during the Restoration, Orleanists during the reign of Louis Philippe, Republicans in '48, and Bonapartists during the Third Empire. The bandit or brigand seems to be the only type of popular hero recognized by the people. Unlike the French peasantry, Corsicans have a great dislike to manual labor, but, on the other hand, are not averse to judicious emigration; thus Corsicans are to be found all over the civilized world. There is much instructive matter in the notes of a French student in Germany; the writer, M. Breton, gives an amusing account of Munich, its legendary stories of the late King Lewis, and the good Bavarians' love of beer. According to this French critic, Munich as a city has a great dislike to Kaiser Wilhelm. Some years ago the Emperor visited Bavaria, and ordered these words to be placed on the Munich town hall, "Suprema Lex Voluntas Regis;" this the worthy citizens never forgave him, notwithstanding the fact that he lately generously left to their town the private gallery of Count Schack, which the latter had personally bequeathed to him.

To the second number of the *Revue* M. Larroumet contributes a long and interesting description of Hauteville House, Guernsey, the place where Victor Hugo spent most of his exile. Hauteville House seems to be a veritable House Beautiful. It is still kept, by the pious care of Hugo's two grandchildren, in exactly the same condition in which it was left by the old poet when he came back to Paris to die. The author of "Les Miserables" was fond of maxims and sayings, and among those transcribed about his house are: "*Sto sed fleo*," "*Exsilium vita est*," "*A Deo ad Deum*," "*Gloria victis!*" whilst on his chimney piece he had engraved alternately the names of great men of thought and great men of action: thus on the right, are found Christ, Moses, Socrates, Columbus, Luther and Washington; and on the left, Job, Esau, Homer, Æschylus, Dante, Shakespeare and Molière.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE most notable feature of the *Nouvelle Revue* continues to be Pierre Loti's notes on a voyage to the Holy Land, but his fourth installment of "The Desert" only takes the reader as far as Suez, and is therefore chiefly interesting as an example of the French writer's fine style and picturesque powers of description.

PRINCESS DASHKOFF.

Princess Strechneff resuscitates for French readers a very charming and sympathetic figure—that of the woman who was perhaps the great Catherine's only feminine friend, Princess Dashkoff, niece of the Count Woronzoff. The two women who were destined to have so much influence on each other's lives first met when Catherine, then the young wife of the heir apparent of Russia, was assisting at the betrothal of Countess Woronzoff to Prince Dashkoff. Their friendship was more than once imperiled by the fact that the Princess's own sister not only became the mistress of Peter III, but at one time actually aspired to take the place of his Empress. But to both Prince and Princess Dashkoff, Catherine owed in a great measure her ultimate triumph and throne, and she seems to have behaved at times with considerable ingratitude to her faithful friend, who, notwithstanding, seems during the course of a long life to have loved her with the same ardent and disinterested love as when they were both young together. While she was in disgrace, Princess Dashkoff traveled in Europe, making a long sojourn in Edinburgh, and spending some pleasant moments at the Court of Marie Antoinette. After a long and tempest-tossed life the Princess finally spent her last days in comparative peace, and died as late as January 4, 1810, having seen four monarchs reign over Russia in turn.

M. Hugues le Roux concludes his notes on Norway, and among other final observations, records it as his opinion that a chronic state of debt is the principal blemish in the otherwise sober and well-regulated Norwegian society; and in proof of this he recalls the frequent mention of money matters in Björnson's and Ibsen's plays. M. le Roux pays a tribute to the *Samlag*—a variation of the Gothenburg-system, which he describes as having rendered sober a nation of drunkards!

Elsewhere will be found an account of M. le Roux's curious talk with Henrik Ibsen.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CENTRAL FLORENCE.

M. Montecorboli describes and defends the destruction of Central Florence, the only quarter of the City of Flowers which is at the same time inartistic and unhealthy. In place of the shabby blocks of houses and tortuous street is to be built a splendid and immense public library, where will be transferred the priceless Magliabecchi and Palatina collections now gathered together in the Florentine Library, an institution which enjoys the same kind of privileges granted to the British Museum in England and the Bibliothèque Nationale in France. The new library has been designed by Signor Chilovi, and will contain, among other bibliographical curiosities, Galileo's library of 320 volumes, and a collection of 400 editions of Dante's "Divine Comedy."

The *Nouvelle Revue* often opens its pages to foreigners, and in the second October number one of the most interesting articles is that on the Iroquois Indians, contributed by Matilda Shaw; her description of the nobility, disinterestedness and fineness of nature common to this gallant tribe, whose apologist she becomes, reads like Fenimore Cooper brought up to date.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. LÉON SAY, discussing the French Budget of 1895, criticises severely the attitude adopted by the Socialist party in the French Chamber. Quoting the programme of the Fabian Society, "An immense English association, placed under the patronage of Fabius Cunctator," he declares that the gradual and steady, if slow, destruction of all existing conditions is the aim of modern Socialism; and that with this end in view, the Socialists appeal in turn to the sympathies of moderate and advanced Republicans, to the philanthropic and to the sentimental, under the pretense of being the defenders of the poor and of the oppressed. M. Say is evidently afraid that the Socialists—who alone, according to him, have a definite plan of action—will persuade their Radical allies to take a leaf from Sir William Harcourt's Budget and impose a progressive income-tax. He holds a brief for the moneyed *bourgeoisie*, who have always hitherto prevented the much-dreaded *impôt direct* from becoming law; but M. Say, although he makes out a good case, will find it difficult to convince his colleagues that such a measure once passed would lead to immediate national bankruptcy.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

Those who wish to find an admirably lucid history of the far-famed pre-Raphaelite brotherhood should turn to M. de Sizeranne's article on Contemporary English Art. In it he tells the story of the early life of, and struggles undergone by, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Sir John Millais (whom he qualifies however as renegade), and Holman Hunt, the three disciples of Ford Madox Brown, each destined to become so much greater than his master. These three members of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, says the French critic with acute insight, formed a singularly complete whole, Hunt possessing the gift of faith, Rossetti that of eloquence, and Millais talent. Rossetti was the poet, Hunt the Christian, and Millais the artist of the group. And then, after telling the life-story of all and each, he asks in conclusion, and where are they now, those crusaders who set out to seek the Holy Land of Art in 1848? "Some, like Deverell, have died by the way; others, like Millais, reign as kings over a land of Philistines, and have forgotten what they set out to seek; a few have reached the Jerusalem of art, and have there erected their standard, a worn, battered old standard, travel-stained and discolored by time, but still the outward symbol of the noblest effort made by modern art."

FRENCH DOCTORS AND THEIR STUDIES.

In the October 15 *Revue*, the Duc de Broglie continues his somewhat heavy "Studies in Diplomacy," with an account of the Austrian Alliance of 1756, and M. Léard describes and discusses the "New Laws and Rules Affecting French Medical Studies." After the November of next year (1895), each would-be doctor will have to go through at least four years' work, of which three will have to be spent in a hospital; he will have to pass successfully five examinations: the first dealing with practical anatomy; the second, with histology and physiology; the third, subdivided into two parts: 1, Surgery, topographical anatomy, and midwifery; 2, general and internal pathology, the theory of microbes and parasites; the fourth examination will comprise general hygiene, legal medicine, and natural science; and during the course of the fifth the student will be examined on the whole course of his studies.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

In the domain of biography there are a number of very attractive new works having to do with the lives of Americans eminent in various lines of achievement. The authorized biography of Whittier, which has been in preparation for a good many years under the supervision of Samuel T. Pickard, has just appeared. The poet never kept a journal and he did not charge his memory with dates, but he was a faithful correspondent, and Mr. Pickard has made great use of his letters and prints a goodly number for the first time. Special attention is paid to the period of Whittier's young manhood, when political aspiration played a larger part in his life than is commonly known. The technical editorial labor in this biography is well performed; a bibliography of collected and separate works of Whittier is given and at the close of the second volume is an exhaustive index. Each volume contains four good and appropriate illustrations, several of them being portraits of the poet.

It is appropriate to notice in close connection with Whittier's biography the "Life, Letters and Diary of Lucy Larcom," who was for a very long period an intimate friend of Whittier and his sister. This book has been prepared by Daniel Dulany Addison and takes the place of the sequel of "A New England Girlhood," which Miss Larcom had in mind to write. Because the poetess has written so fully of her early years, Mr. Addison passes rapidly over that period. Externally Miss Larcom's life was a quiet one. Like many another New England girl she did pioneer work in teaching in the great West (Illinois), and she afterward taught in a girls' boarding school in Massachusetts for a number of years. Her nature was essentially a religious one, and the last portion of this book is quite largely occupied with the story of her gradual approach to an acceptance of Episcopalianism which finally resulted in her becoming a member of Phillips Brooks' church in Boston. Those of our readers who read the review in our last issue of the autobiography of Frances Power Cobbe will be interested in comparing the life of that unmarried English philanthropist with the record of our New England poetess who also passed her days in single blessedness. There are some common elements in the two women, although Miss Cobbe's career has been one of public service and Miss Larcom's life was a comparatively secluded one. Mr. Addison aptly says that there are passages in the diaries of the poetess "that remind one of Pascal's 'Thoughts,' for their frankness and spiritual depth; there are others that recall Amiel's Journal, with its record of emotions and longings after light." The volume contains a pleasing portrait.

In the "American Men of Letters" series there appears a volume devoted to that truly representative man of letters, Mr. George William Curtis. The writer, Mr. Edward Cary, has not confined himself to the purely literary side of Mr. Curtis' career. His influence as a citizen and a man of affairs is fully portrayed. We do not recall having seen elsewhere so good an account of Mr. Curtis' work as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York as Mr. Cary gives us in one of the later chapters of his book. His chapters on Mr. Curtis as a reformer and political independent are also excellent. The frontispiece is a photogravure portrait of Mr. Curtis as he appeared late in life.

One of the more sumptuous publications of the day is "The Life and Inventions of Thomas Alva Edison." It is the most satisfactory biography of the scientist that has yet appeared. The authors have been for some years attached to the Edison Works at Orange, New Jersey, and their acquaintance with the inventor is therefore intimate. Mr. Edison himself has given some aid in describing the evolution of his more remarkable inventions, and to some extent has superintended the biographical portions of the work. The account is up to date, including a description of that recent wonder, the kinetograph. This volume is furnished with very many excellent and widely varying illustrations. It would be an acceptable holiday gift to any one interested in scientific progress.

Turning from the laboratory to the stage one finds a handsome volume containing twenty-eight pages of recollections of Edwin Booth by his daughter, Edwina Booth Grossman, and about two hundred and fifty pages of letters from the great tragedian to her and to his friends. This correspondence, simple and natural, gives a particularly intimate knowledge of Booth's character. There are in the way of illustrations many fine portraits of Booth at different periods of his life, of his dressing room at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and of his appearance as Hamlet, Richelieu and Richard III. The publishers have prepared, beside the trade edition of the book, two editions *de luxe*.——In "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter," Mr. George P. A. Healy, gives a brief account of his artistic career, during which he was a resident of Chicago and several European cities. The body of the work, however, contains genial and entertaining account of many celebrities whose acquaintance Mr. Healy made through his professional work. These reminiscences are brought into chapters upon "Thomas Couture," "Crowns and Coronets," "American Statesmen," "French Statesmen" and "Men of Letters." Added charm is given to the volume by reproductions from the original paintings of the artist's portraits of John Quincy Adams, Grant, Sherman, Louis Philippe, Bismarck, Pius IX, and other notables. We reproduce the portrait of Lincoln. Mr. Healy was born in Boston in 1813, and his early career was that one of struggle and plucky devotion to a high ideal which we like to call characteristically American.

Those interested in the progress of temperance reform will be very glad to profit by Arthur Reed Kimball's account of "The Blue Ribbon." It is largely devoted to the story of the work of Thomas Edward Murphy, with lesser attention to the work of his father, Francis Murphy, and of his brother Wm. J. Murphy. The introductory portion of the book gives a sketch of the rise of the temperance movement in the early part of this century. The book is popular in character and style, giving a great many interesting incidents in the careers of the reformers. A few illustrations include portraits of Francis Murphy and his two sons.——Another biography of an American philanthropist is the life of Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid Society of New York, told in the best pos-

sible way in a volume of his letters, edited by his daughter, and published by the Scribners. It is estimated that Mr. Brace's organization has directly helped a third of a million of children. The methods of this society are so distinctively the creation of its founder that these letters are a revelation of the processes by which a great philanthropic enterprise was undertaken and maintained ; but the personal interest is by no means lacking. Two admirable photogravure portraits of Mr. Brace—one representing him at the age of 29 and the other at the age of 60—are noteworthy features of the book.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
(From "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter.")

Of large interest to all students of American literature, thought and social experiment is John Thomas Codman's "Historic and Personal Memoirs of Brook Farm." So far as we are aware this is the most intimate and interesting account of any length of that famous venture of the New England transcendentalists. Mr. Codman is one of the comparatively few living people who were sojourners at Brook Farm. His account abounds in interesting anecdotes and personal recollections, but contains much matter in the form of contemporary letters, documents of the society and extracts from "The Harbinger" and "The Dial," that is of great interest to the serious student of the transcendental movement in New England. Mr. Codman expresses the hope that his sketch may lead to further experiments in social science along the essential lines laid down by the Brook Farmers.

All that need be said of "More Memories" by the Rev. S. Reynolds Hole is that they are written in the wholly enjoyable manner of his earlier collection. They embody the substance of lectures given in America and discuss in a genial and widely sympathetic spirit, from the standpoint of personal acquaintance, topics connected with a wide range of English matters, such as "Preaching and Preachers," "Observance of Sunday," "Education," "Politics," "The Drama," "Our Sports and Games" and "Horses and Racing." One chapter contains a number of the Dean's verses. The two illustrations are views of the Deanery at Rochester and the west front of the Rochester Cathedral.

The two volume edition of Boswell's classic biography of Samuel Johnson, published by T. Y. Crowell & Company, is edited, with an introduction, by Mowbray Morris. It is very well printed on excellent paper and attractively bound. The thirty or forty illustrations include portraits of very many of the celebrities to whom the text refers. At the close of the second volume is a closely printed index of about thirty pages.

NEW WORKS IN AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FICTION.

The numerous new issues in American and English fiction may for convenience be considered in two groups, one consisting of full-fledged novels and romances, the other embracing short stories either separately published or gathered in collections.

Last year about this time Margaret Deland gave us "Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories," a collection of pleasant tales of contemporaneous New England village life. Her new novel, "Philip and His Wife," like several other recent American novels reprinted from magazine publication, has had many readers during its course in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is one of the most serious, realistic and carefully wrought pieces of American fiction of the immediate period. It deals entirely with American life, and the scenes are laid in a New England village, the home, in fact, of Mr. Tommy Dove, who is incidentally mentioned several times. Mrs. Deland has not, however, given undue attention to the elements of "local coloring" in the environment of nature or community affairs. Her novel is pre-eminently a study of character and of certain situations in the married relation which are familiar enough in our modern civilized life. The title page bears the sentiment "Marriage is not a result but a process," and the artistic delineation of the mutual disillusionment of Philip and his wife will recall Mr. Howells' "A Modern Instance," and has a certain kinship to the spirit and method of that novel. Mrs. Deland has exercised the artist's power of repression ; she introduces no adventitious pathos, and nothing of the conventional tragedy of the romancers. A number of the characters in Mrs. Deland's rather small group are exceedingly selfish people, but they, as well as the more generous actors in the drama, are intensely human. Though the story closes with the complete happiness of two lovers who have played a large part in its progress, it is, as a whole, profoundly sad—sad enough, as one woman reader expressed it, 'to make any woman heartsick.'——Ellen Olney Kirk's story of "Lawrence Garthe" deals with characters belonging to the intelligent educated classes of New York City, with the vicissitudes of love, and to a less degree with an unhappy marriage. It is a strong, interesting novel, well written and deserving of high place among the products of the realistic school.

Mrs. Burton Harrison in the work suggestively entitled "A Bachelor Maid," makes a study of some types of the

modern woman as she appears in the higher circles of New York society. The reader is introduced to fashionable drawing-rooms, swell clubs and the fads of metropolitan society. The heroine after a thoroughly sincere effort to lead an impersonal life of devotion to her sex and to the human race, yields to the demands of nature which draw her back to an abandoned lover. Mrs. Harrison's conclusion of the whole matter of woman's revolt from man's domination in our day, so far as it is presented in this story, may or may not be satisfying to a profound philosopher, but it is very agreeable to those readers of fiction who like "happy endings." She expressed that conclusion in a quotation of Tennyson's lines:

> "The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
> Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."

"A Bachelor Maid" is written in the author's usual clear and graceful style, and it has been illustrated by Irving R. Wiles.

Mr. Crawford's "Love in Idleness" is one of the simplest and least exciting stories he has written, but is told with much art. It traces to a happy conclusion the love affair of two young people among the sojourners at Bar Harbor. Only a few characters are introduced; there are no excrescences to mar the charm, which depends to no little extent upon the idyllic isolation of the action. The local coloring is prominent in the story itself, but is also represented to the eye by many excellent illustrations, reproduced from drawings and photographs. These will induce pleasant recollections in the minds of those readers who are acquainted with Bar Harbor and will bring back the delights of summer days to all who have spent the hot season by the seaside.

Dr. Weir Mitchell gives his many admirers a new story which is published first in book form. It is a tale of the primeval Canadian forests, introducing some sturdy and primitive woodsmen and enlivened by descriptions of adventures with rod and gun. The leading characters, however, are people of high culture, and the conversations of the novel are frequently brilliant; but the mystery and tragic gloom of the deep forests have large share in producing the impression the story makes. An excellent portrait of Dr. Mitchell, used as a frontispiece, will be welcomed by his readers.——Our genial humorist, Frank Stockton, in "Pomona's Travels," relates the entertaining experiences of his heroine and her husband in England and Scotland. "Pomona" first appeared as a young and romantic orphan in the service of the "Rudder Grange" family. She grew into a pleasant and intelligent woman and married the son of a well-to-do farmer. The adventures of her trip in the old country are told in an amusing and taking way in a series of letters to her former mistress, "Euphemia." The large number of illustrations by A. B. Frost add much to the charm of the book.

A number of new novels in English by writers across the sea may be mentioned here. Mr. Crockett, whose "Stickit Minister" was so very favorably received, placing him along with Barrie, in the front rank of present day Scottish fiction writers, has just published a novel which he calls "The Lilac Sunbonnet: A Love Story." This is about the same length as "The Raiders," of the same author, but it is far less romantic and sensational. It is a natural, wholesome story, with scenes laid in rural Scotland, with some glimpses into ecclesiastical life in that environment, and written to some extent in Scotch dialect.——Mr. Anthony Hope has been one of the most prolific and versatile of the young English writers during the past year or two. It has been suggested, and is perhaps true, that he is yielding to the temptation of overproduction. "The Indiscretion of the Duchess" is a story of incident in which character is subordinate, repeating to some extent the motive of the "Prisoner of Zenda," but not nearly so good as that much-lauded romance. Mr. Hope's "Dolly Dialogues" are in a very different vein. They relate in a sparkling way some of the conversations of a young and conventionally cynical London bachelor with certain of his interesting married women acquaintances. The book can hardly be said to have a plot, yet its various portions are connected, and it is in some senses a novel.

Three other novels by English writers are Hesba Stretton's "Highway of Sorrow," S. Baring-Gould's "Kitty Alone" and Margaret L. Woods' "The Vagabonds." The first of these according to the preface was written in collaboration with a well-known Russian author, now an exile in England. It has to do with the persecutions endured in our own day by "The Stundists," a simple religious sect among the Russian peasants, whose sorrows and martyrdom the author has wished to make more widely known. The account contains some prison and Siberian incidents. Mr. Gould's story is full of life and action and deals with characters of common life in rural England. "The Vagabonds" is dedicated to Rhoda Broughton. The author has essayed to picture the life and character of some very humble types, acrobats and other employes of a circus and menagerie in England, and the local coloring is mainly that of the tent and ring, though through an accident to the hero the reader gets a glimpse of hospital life. The novel is a love story. It contains some pathetic incidents and passages, and is partly written in the language of the characters.

Four stories may be grouped together as having in common a strong historical flavor. James K. Hosmer, well known as the author of "Young Sir Henry Vane" and other works, ventures into the field of fiction in a story of Cotton Mather's day. A bewitched bell plays a large part in the events of the tale, the scenes of which are laid principally among the French traders and religious workers and the Indians in the Canada of the period of the Mathers. The story is told with spirit and has an additional interest as an historical picture of the days of witchcraft. The atmosphere of "The Price of Peace" is that of the Old Testament. The story deals with the times of Ahab and Jezebeland. The hero is the Biblical prophet Micaiah. Historical truth has been carefully observed and something of the domestic as well as the military life of the time and place have been wrought into the structure of the tale. Such readers as enjoy this style of fiction will probably be pleased with Mr. Ackerman's production. "Maelcho" is concerned with stirring events and the excitement of military conflict in Ireland, back in the sixteenth century. The style is clear and there are many excellent descriptive passages. Mr. Edward T. Bouvé's imagination has conceived a story based on a rather novel idea. The scene of his romance is "South England," an imaginary country in the far Southern Seas. Here he brings together the laws, manners, customs and dress of English life in the time of Henry VII and of America at the period of the Civil War. The contrasts due to this arrangement suggest the title, "Centuries Apart." The book is illustrated from original drawings by W. St. John Harper and is published by Little, Brown & Co.

The latest issue in Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Incognito Library" contains considerably more reading matter than some of its predecessors. It is called simply "Helen," and is a story of contemporary English life among educated people. Robert Barr's "In the Midst

of Alarms" is American in scene and incidents, opening in Buffalo but soon carying the reader across the line in Canada. It refers to some extent to Fenian excitement. It is a good, every-day story, told naturally and without undue striving for effect.

Leigh Webster has written a story particularly adapted to girls in their last teens or a little older. The theme is not an uncommon one. A bright New England village maiden wishes to get a larger experience of life than her rural home yields, and goes to New York City to become the companion of an invalid lady. She sustains her disillusionizing experience of city life bravely and returns home "a great deal nicer than before she went to New York." A new work by Virginia F. Townsend is also of interest to girls especially. It is a bright, cheery story in which prominent characters are Tom Draycott, a Harvard student, and his sister Dorothy. The scenes are mostly in Boston and vicinity.

A brief summary of the range and quality of some of the new short-story literature of the season may be interesting. Several volumes will be found mentioned among the notices of translated fiction. Mr. Conan Doyle's recent visit to the United States and his enthusiastic reception here add special interest to any work coming from his pen just at this time. The red lamp is the symbol in England of the general practitioner, and Mr. Doyle's new collection of stories, with the title "Round the Red Lamp," deals with various phases of contemporary medical life. The stories are quite various, ranging from those in which humor is predominant to others which have weird or thrilling themes; such, for instance, as the revivification of a mummy and its actions as the tool of a revengeful, morbid young man. These stories deal not only with incidents which naturally belong to the experience of a doctor, but also with the character of the physician and the surgeon themselves as modified by their professions. Dr. Doyle introduces here and there some details which will impress the general reader as decidedly repulsive, but they are doubtless necessary to the representative nature of the stories, and the author has not used them without artistic purpose. All the pieces of the collection are interesting in their several ways, and each leaves a distinct impression on the reader's mind. The volume has had a large sale, and is one of the popular works of the day. Another collection of stories gleaned from the domain of medical life contains twelve pieces by L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M.D. The sensational element is rather strong in a number of them; yet the authors state that some of the stories are founded on actual experience. They appear to be bright, readable tales of the romantic type. Twenty-four suggestive illustrations are furnished by A. Pearse.



CONAN DOYLE.



BRET HARTE.

Bret Harte has just published a volume containing seven short stories and a sketch of "My First Book," a compilation of Californian poetry edited by Mr. Harte back in the sixties. The story, "The Bell-Ringer of Angel's," which gives its title to the collection is in the true Bret Harte style—a study of very distinct and very human types in a Western mining region. Of like nature is the forty-page story, "The Sheriff of Siskyou." Of the remaining tales two deal with romantic Californian life and contain a strong infusion of Spanish flavoring, and two, good but less characteristic of the author, have the scenes laid in Scotland.

Another collection of stories of our Western American life is by Mr. Frank Harris, late editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. The first tale, "Elder Conklin," which gives its title to the volume, and four of the remaining five tales have been printed in that magazine during the past few years. The scenes of several stories are laid in Kansas or Nebraska. The piece which closes the volume, "The Story of Gulmore, the Boss," is an excellent bit of fiction, which could have been written only by one who had lived in Western society. "Gulmore, the Boss," who has

reigned at the head of a town ring for many years, is opposed in an election contest by a certain university professor. The daughter of the Boss has been in love with the professor, but has met a successful rival in the daughter of the candidate whom the university man is supporting. The baffled girl furnishes her father with a lecture of the professor in which he has expressed unorthodox sentiments. The Boss uses this to excite so strong a public opinion against the professor that he is removed from his university chair. The contrast between the two men is cleverly drawn, and the minor characters of the drama are presented with great skill. As a whole Mr. Harris's collection is characteristically American, and is one of the most interesting volumes of recent date in the domain of "local fiction."

A year or so ago we noticed a volume by James Albert Frye, containing "Odd Tales Picked Up in the Volunteer Service," as opening an interesting and comparatively new field in American fiction. Mr. Frye has done well to send out another collection, "Fables of Field and Staff," written in the same spirit as his earlier work. The book contains seven crisp and genial "yarns" connected with the barrack-room life of our present volunteer militia service. People generally probably know very little about the details of the life of the members of the National Guard, as soldiers, and Mr. Frye's pleasant collection will be, in a quiet way, to a good many readers, as fresh as though it dealt with distant and unknown lands.———The Earl of Pembroke has written an introduction for a new collection of stories somewhat in the style of Stevenson's tales of the South Pacific. The author, Mr. Louis Becke, was born in Australia, the introduction states, and has "had as much experience as falls to most men of adventures in the Pacific Ocean." For the last two years he has been contributing stories of the South Sea to the Australian papers. The contents of this collection are concerned almost entirely with the various aspects of the "loves of white men and brown women" in the South Sea Islands. This theme is dealt with romantically, but the hand of one thoroughly familiar with the local setting is evident.———A bright story of a summer sojourn in a New England village comes from the pen of Alyn Yates Keith, author of "A Spinster's Leaflets." The portrayal of the thoughts and habits of the New England country folk is excellent, and is sketched in the attractive style of the author or in the dialect of the Yankee characters. There is in this quiet, sympathetic account of common human life no little resemblance to Miss Mitford's "Our Village," and readers who enjoy that classic will find a charm in a "Hilltop Summer." The sketches are reprinted from the *New York Evening Post*.

Three short stories published separately and bound in decorative colors are "Polly," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Marie," by Laura E. Richards, and "Daisy," by Marshall Saunders. The last named is a very simple relation of the good influence of a child's affection on a somewhat wayward young man. Mrs. Richards' "Captain January" series, of which "Marie" is the fourth volume, has had a very large sale, and pictures some sides of rural New England life with a particularly delicate yet realistic touch. Her last story is worthy of its predecessors and gives the history of a little French girl who, while passing through an old-fashioned New England village as a violin player in a troup of wandering musicians, becomes separated from her companions, remains thereafter in the village, and marries there. "Polly" is a Christmas love story of life upon an old Virginia estate and the young girl heroine, her lover, her affectionate but irascible uncle and guardian, "the Colonel," and one or two of the household negro servants are all delightful people. The story is illustrated worthily by A. Castaigne. The charm of such tales as these lies largely in their extreme simplicity and idyllic flavor.

FICTION AND THE DRAMA: TRANSLATIONS AND NEW EDITIONS.

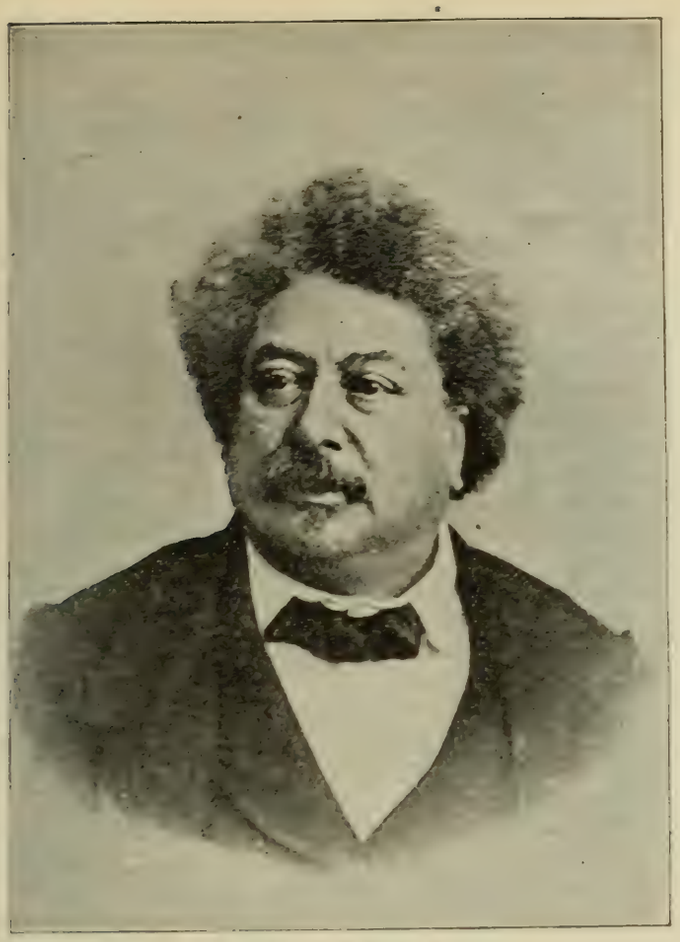
The season has its quota of new editions of old favorites in English fiction and of translations from familiar continental works. First, however, may be mentioned the translation of a modern drama not hitherto obtainable in English. Mr. Erving Winslow has rendered into English "*Pélléas and Mélisande*," and furnished his version with a brief introduction. This drama is a late work of the celebrated Flemish author, Maeterlinck, a leader in the much discussed school of symbolists, and Mr. Winslow considers it to be Maeterlinck's best work. The introduction offers a short discussion of symbolism and gives a few salient facts regarding Maeterlinck's literary career. This man who has attained so wide a fame is but thirty years of age.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley, whose name we have had frequent occasion to mention in connection with her English rendering of the *Comédie Humaine*, has undertaken the translation of Molière. Miss Wormeley concedes that the student of the great French dramatist will go to the original, and her effort is simply to give the reader unacquainted with French a correct general id a of Molière's work. The first volume contains translations of *Le Misanthrope* and of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, together with a preface which Balzac wrote for an edition of Molière brought out by him during his youthful enterprise as a publisher, and a criticism by Sainte-Beuve. The second volume gives English renderings of *Tartuffe*, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* and *George Dandin*, with another criticism by Sainte-Beuve, Molière's prefaces and some other relative matter. The edition is very well printed on excellent paper and the publishers, Messrs. Roberts Brothers, have given it a tasteful, attractive binding.



MOUSQUETON LASSOING BOTTLES OF WINE FOR HIS MASTER'S REFRESHMENT.
(From "The Three Musketeers.")

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. delight the lovers of Dumas by a new edition of the "Three Musketeers," which may fairly be called splendid, and an admirable edition of the "Count of Monte-Cristo." The former work contains an excellent portrait of the great romancer and an intro-



ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
(Reproduced from fronti-piece to "The Three Musketeers."

duction by Dumas *fils*, in the form of an imaginary letter to his father. The pre-eminence of the edition, however, consists in the rich illustrations by Maurice Leloir, to the number of two hundred and fifty engravings. The "Count of Monte-Cristo" has been admirably, though far less freely, illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Each work is in two volumes, and great pains have been taken to give adequate rendering to the complete and correct French text. The publication of "Hans of Iceland" and a volume including "Bug-Jargal," "Claude Gueux," and "Last Days of a Condemned," complete Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s "Library Edition" of the romances of Victor Hugo. This edition is convenient and handsome, and the type is such as to make the reading a pleasure. The translations are complete; the chapters and passages omitted in other editions having been restored.

A small volume from Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co contains a revised translation of the humorous work in which Daudet follows the fortunes of his hero Tartarin in the region of the Alps. A striking portrait of Daudet is given as fronti-piece, and many small illustrations are used at the heads of chapters or in the body of the text. Two other translations, both from the French, though far enough apart in spirit, are "Paul and Virginia," and a romance of adventure by Jules Verne. Saint-Pierre's masterpiece appears in attractive holiday form. It contains a brief memoir of the author, and is extensively illustrated by Maurice Leloir. Jules Verne's story is a characteristically stirring and rapidly moving one, and relates the exciting adventures of a "special correspondent" in various parts of Asia. The romance is made more impressive by a half hundred full-page illustrations.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has translated another volume of fiction by the eminent Polish author Sienkiewicz. It contains three stories and a sketch which show the writer's versatility by their great contrast with his historical romances, "With Fire and Sword," etc., and the analytical, realistic novel of modern Poland, "Without Dogma." "Lillian Morris," which gives its title to this new collection and occupies something more than half the volume, is an exceedingly simple story of the idyllic love of a leader of a caravan across the Western American plains in the Forties, and a young girl who came under his care. The love affair—with a pathetic ending—has as a background the varied characters and incidents of the caravan, and the desolate, unoccupied region through which it passes from Iowa to California. Much shorter are the story "Sachem," also an episode of pioneer Western American life, and "Yamol," a slight pathetic sketch of common village life in Poland, in which a little orphan girl is the central figure. The reminiscence of Spain which describes a bull fight in Madrid is a realistic and rather brilliant sketch—one of the most effective accounts of the Spanish national sport one is likely to find. The style of all the pieces, as Englished by Mr. Curtin, is singularly clear and delicate, after the manner of the finished French artists in language.

One of the richest, if not the very richest, reprints of the season in standard English fiction is the edition of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," illustrated by Hugh Thomson. Mr. Thomson's numerous illustrations are entirely in the spirit of the novel, and it must be a dull imagination that does not respond to their influence. Mr. George Saintsbury's considerable preface is well flavored and entirely Austenian. Mr. Saintsbury names Elizabeth Bennet, Diana Vernon, Argemone Lavington, Beatrix Esmond and Barbara Grant as the five heroines of modern fiction with whom every man of taste and spirit must necessarily fall in love, and concludes that no one of the group can compete with Elizabeth Bennet "to live with and to marry." This edition of "Pride and Prejudice" is very attractive in all the details of publication.

Four tiny volumes which are kept from straying by



From "Pride and Prejudice."

being confined in a box give translations by Frances A. Van Santford of short tales by the eminent German author, Paul Heyse. The text is daintily decorated by Alice C. Morse. The general title of the four volumes is "At the Ghost Hour," and the titles of the separate tales are "The Forest Laugh," "The Fair Abigail," "The House of the Unbeheving Thomas," and "Mid-Day

Magic."——A. C. McClurg & Co. have published two volumes of translated short stories somewhat out of the ordinary line. Harrie Lieber Cohen has rendered into English twenty-seven "Jewish Tales" from the French of Leopold Von Sacher Ma och. These stories are studies of the Israelite of the old time stamp, with his Biblical characteristics, as he is found to-day in the villages and small towns—not the cities—in England, in Poland, Austria and other European countries. This is a rich field and Sacher Masoch seems to have tilled it with good results. Another volume contains translations by Leonard Eckstein Opdycke of eight stories by the modern Greek fiction writer, Demetrios Bikélas. The brief introduction by Henry Alonzo Huntington informs one that the first tale of this author, "which is now generally regarded as the most finished specimen of Neo-Hellenic romance," appeared in an Athenian periodical in 1879. The present volume is a version of a collection of short stories of contemporaneous Grecian life published together in 1887. It will undoubtedly have the effect of making the Greek author more familiar to English readers.

Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons complete their new uniform edition of the novels of Henry Kingsley by the publication of the "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," in two volumes, and of "Austin Elliot" in one volume. The works of Henry Kingsley are, of course, far less familiar than those of his celebrated brother Charles, but certain English critics have recently brought them into some prominence. The edition is plain but convenient. ——Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" appears in holiday attire under the auspices of Dodd, Mead & Co. The typography is agreeable, the type large enough for comfort able reading, two volumes being given to the work, and the story is freely furnished with excellent illustrations by Edmund H. Garrett. The buckram cover bears the title and small decorative designs in gold.

JUVENILE LITERATURE.



A COVER DESIGN.

Of course all good works which may be said to belong to juvenile literature are written by adults. Mr. Horace E. Scudder, however, in his recently published work on the literature of childhood pointed out the distin tion between books in which the child merely furnishes the subject matter and those which are written to be read by the children themselves. It is also well to note that in any list of good books, even of this last class, some volumes will be sources of entertainment to some grown-up people; so that the classification here made is not a rigid one.

Of the children's books of the season perhaps the first place may be given to the literature of fairyland and kindred domains Mr. Andrew Lang's rather bulky volume, published some months ago, discussing the relative merits of "Cocklane



FETCHING THE CHILDREN.
(From "Tales from Hans Christian Andersen.")

and Commonsense" did not exhaust his interest in worlds unseen by ordinary eyes. This year he follows his confirmed habit and produces another volume devoted to that fairy lore of which he is so vigorous a defender. In his amusing preface to the "Yellow Fairy Book" he states that he "thinks there are certainly fairies, though they never do any one any harm; in England they have been frightened away by smoke and schoolmasters." This book is admirable in every way and one of the most satisfactory productions of the Christmas season. It is richly illustrated and bound. A volume of less scope but of somewhat deeper nature is the "Wagner Story Book," in which William Henry Frost relates in a clear but imaginative style the main themes of certain great Wagnerian dramas. These stories, whose roots run so far back into the period of the early Germanic imagination, are fascinating in almost any form when well told, as is the case in the present instance. Sydney Richmond Burleigh helps the r ader to an appreciation of their charm by furnishing about a dozen full-page illustrations. Illustration is also an important element in the collection of Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is now for the first time, very probably, that the fascinating stories of the great Danish magician have received an adequate pictorial accompaniment. The text of these seventeen tales is a revision of the copyright translation by Madame De Chatelain. Children whether familiar with Andersen's works or not will delight to explore the mysteries su gested by such titles as, "The Little Mermaid," "The Elfin Mount," "The Nightingale," "A Tale in the Teapot," "The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep," and "The Prince in Disguise."

Uniting the pleasure-giving powers of fairy-lore with no little information about an interesting real people is Charles F. Lummis' collection of Pueblo Indian folk-

stories. Mr. Lummis has lived for a number of years among the Pueblos, and many young readers will remember pleasantly an earlier work by him called "Strange Corners of Our Country." The new volume takes its title from a tale of "The Man Who Married the Moon." Other titles whose mention may serve to give an idea of the material upon which the Pueblo imagination has exerted itself, are "The Antelope Boy," "The War-Dance of the Mice," "The Coyote and the Bear," "The Feathered Barbers," "The North Wind and the South Wind," "The Ants that Pushed on the Sky," "The Revenge of the Fawns," and "The Sobbing Pine." In all there are thirty-two tales, which Mr. Lummis has written out for American girls and boys just as the old Indian related them to him. The book has numerous appropriate illustrations by George Wharton Edwards after photographs by the author. We reproduce the cover design as an interesting example of the holiday bookbinding.

For the quite small people the Frederick A. Stokes Company publishes "A Treasury of Stories, Jingles and Rhymes." The collection offers quite a variety of matter, including a large number of rhymes by Edith M. Thomas, Elizabeth S. Tucker and Helen Gray Cone; Mother Goose Jingles, Fairy Tales and Stories by Mrs. Mary Rice Miller and Elizabeth S. Tucker. Maud Humphrey has contributed to the children's enjoyment by furnishing the originals of one hundred and forty illustrations, reproduced as half-tone vignettes.

A book containing much valuable information in story form is "The Century Book for Young Americans," issued under the auspices of the "ociety of the Sons of the American Revolution." The text, in which Elbridge S. Brooks tells how a party of boys and girls who knew how to use their eyes and ears found out all about the government of the United States, is cut into numerous sections by "pictures of some of the people and places that have made America famous." The volume is a sort of text book in civics thrown into the attractive style of narrative fiction. ——One of the most sumptuous volumes in any line which have recently come to our desk is devoted to "Children of Colonial Days," and is issued by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It contains stories and verses by Elizabeth S. Tucker upon themes suggested by the title, but the distinctive merits of the volume rest upon her decorative borders and other designs and a dozen or so full-page color plates after water-color paintings by E. Percy Moran. These last are exceedingly attractive and reproduce the costumes, furniture and postures of the old colonial period very effectively.

Many of us remember the delight with which we read Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge's "Hans Brinker" a good many years ago. It was a charming story of the land of the Dutch, although it is said that Mrs. Dodge had not visited Holland at the time it was written. About one-third of a new volume by Mrs. Dodge is devoted to Holland, and is an expansion of "The Land of Pluck," printed a few years ago in *St. Nicholas*. The frontispiece, "Two Boys of Holland," has been engraved from a fine old Dutch painting. The rest of the volume contains about twenty of Mrs. Dodge's admirable stories and sketches, for the first time collected in book form. Both parts are well illustrated, and the book, as a whole, is one of the brightest and best of the new issues in the domain of juvenile literature. Mrs. Dodge also sends out an illustrated collection of verse for boys and girls to which she gives the appropriate title "When Life Is Young." Many of these verses originally appeared in *St. Nicholas*, but some are now printed for the first time. ——Another volume of verses for young people, also illustrated fully and also published by the Century Company, is entitled "Artful Anticks," and is written by Oliver Herford. Many an older lover of graceful and genial verse will find delight in both of these collections.

Miss A. G. Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy," "Robin's Recruit," and other well-received short stories, has recently published two new books—"Rags and Velvet Gowns," a Christmas story, and a collection of four stories, of which the first, "Penelope Prig," gives its title to the book. This second volume has been illustrated by the author.——Kate Douglas Wiggin, of enviable reputation as a writer for children, sends out a new edition of her favorite, "Timothy's Quest," which, as she says, is "for anybody young or old who cares to read it." It is a pleasant and tender bit of fiction, American and human



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From "The Land of Pluck."

in its interests. A few dainty illustrations are furnished by Oliver Herford.

A considerable number of books written especially for girls, some of them by well-known writers in this field, may always be expected at this time of the year. Here is a little group including books of varying excellence and written for girls of various ages; most of them having more or less pictorial adornment. Mrs. C. V. Jamison's story, "Toinette's Philip," may be read by either boys or girls. Like its predecessor, "Lady Jane," it appeared originally in the *St. Nicholas*. The scene of the story is laid partly in New York and partly in New Orleans, the latter city being the home of the author. The illustrations are by Reginald Birch. Miss Nora Perry, who has hitherto written a goodly number of wholesome and popular short stories for girls, in her new work, "Hope Benham," for the first time gives an entire volume to the experiences of one heroine. This story has eight full-page illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. Two illustrated stories for girls, published by J. B. Lippincott Company, are "Two Girls" by Amy E. Blanchard and "Olivia" by Mrs. Molesworth. "Piokee and Her People" is a story of an Indian girl who, brought up from babyhood in civ-

ilization, returns to her own people full of enthusiasm for their progress. She takes much delight when her father buys a kitchen stove and a greater variety of kitchen utensils than she had dared to hope for. Some of the illustrations show glimpses of Indian life. In "Molly Miller," Mrs. Merriman follows the fortunes of some of the people to whom she introduced her young readers in a preceding volume, "The Little Millers." "Madeleine's Rescue" is a bright story for both girls and boys, written by Jeanne Schultz. In somewhat the same general style is the rather long story "The Little Lady of the Horse," by Evelyn Raymond.

For a younger class of readers the favorite writer Sophie May adds "Wee Lucy" to the long list of her "Prudy" books, this new story relating to "Little Prudy's" children; Grace Le Baron in "Little Miss Faith" tells the "Story of a Country Week at Falcon-Heights," and Mary P. Wells Smith depicts the "Jolly Good Times" which children have to-day in Ohio. The very popular writer for girls whose *nom de plume* "Susan Coolidge" is so familiar in countless American homes is represented this Yule Tide by a bright, wholesome story with the title "Not Quite Eighteen."

The issues of the season include a number of stories especially adapted for boys' reading. Here is a little group of seven volumes. Hezekiah Butterworth has made a worthy addition to his popular works in "The Patriot Schoolmaster." This is a stirring tale of the days of the American Revolution, giving glimpses of the Minute Men and the Sons of Liberty, Washington, Samuel Adams and other eminent men of the times. The battle of Bunker Hill is given a chapter. The half-dozen illustrations are of the kind which boys like. "Oliver Optic," who has passed the Scriptural three score and ten, is still energetic in his efforts to amuse and instruct Young America. Two new volumes from his pen are on hand for the Christmas season. "Brother Against Brother" begins a new series of "The Blue and the Gray" and is a story of the Civil War, with the scenes in one of the border States. Mr. Adams conforms to facts whenever treating of historical events and his lively stories of the great conflict teach the boys patriotism without arousing partisan feeling. The other volume, "Asiatic Breezes," completes the second series of the "All-Over-the-World Library," and follows the young people whose acquaintance was made in earlier volumes in their adventures on the island of Cyprus, through the Suez Canal into Western Asia. Mr. Adams, as usual, mingles historical and geographical information with the exciting events of his story. Both the volumes are well supplied with spirited illustrations and suggestive covers. Mr. W. O. Stoddard, another deservedly popular writer of thrilling stories for boys, contributes this year "Chris, the Model Maker," a story of New York. It is attractively illustrated and bound, and is just the sort of book a wide-awake young boy will enjoy. M. Elliot Seawell, who has attained recognition as a writer of good stories of the sea, unites interesting adventure and information concerning an episode of our early naval history in the new tale "Decatur and Somers." Our juvenile writers seem to have discovered lately that they need not confine themselves to the periods of the Revolution and the Civil War when in search of material suitable for purposes of fiction. The illustrations of "Decatur and Somers" are eminently naval in spirit. Still another good story for boys, though in this case without illustrations, is John Trowbridge's "Three Boys on an Electrical Boat." Finally, a book of English origin, "Stirring Tales of Colonial Adventure," which appears with a cover gay in colored designs, is written by Skipp Borlase and illustrated by Lancelot Speed. The adventures occur in various British colonies —Australia, Tasmania, India, Nova Scotia, etc. The illustrations show some very exciting situations.



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A PILGRIM FATHER IN HIS ARMOR.

(From "The Century Book for Young Americans.")

TRAVEL, NATURAL HISTORY AND OUT-DOOR LITERATURE.

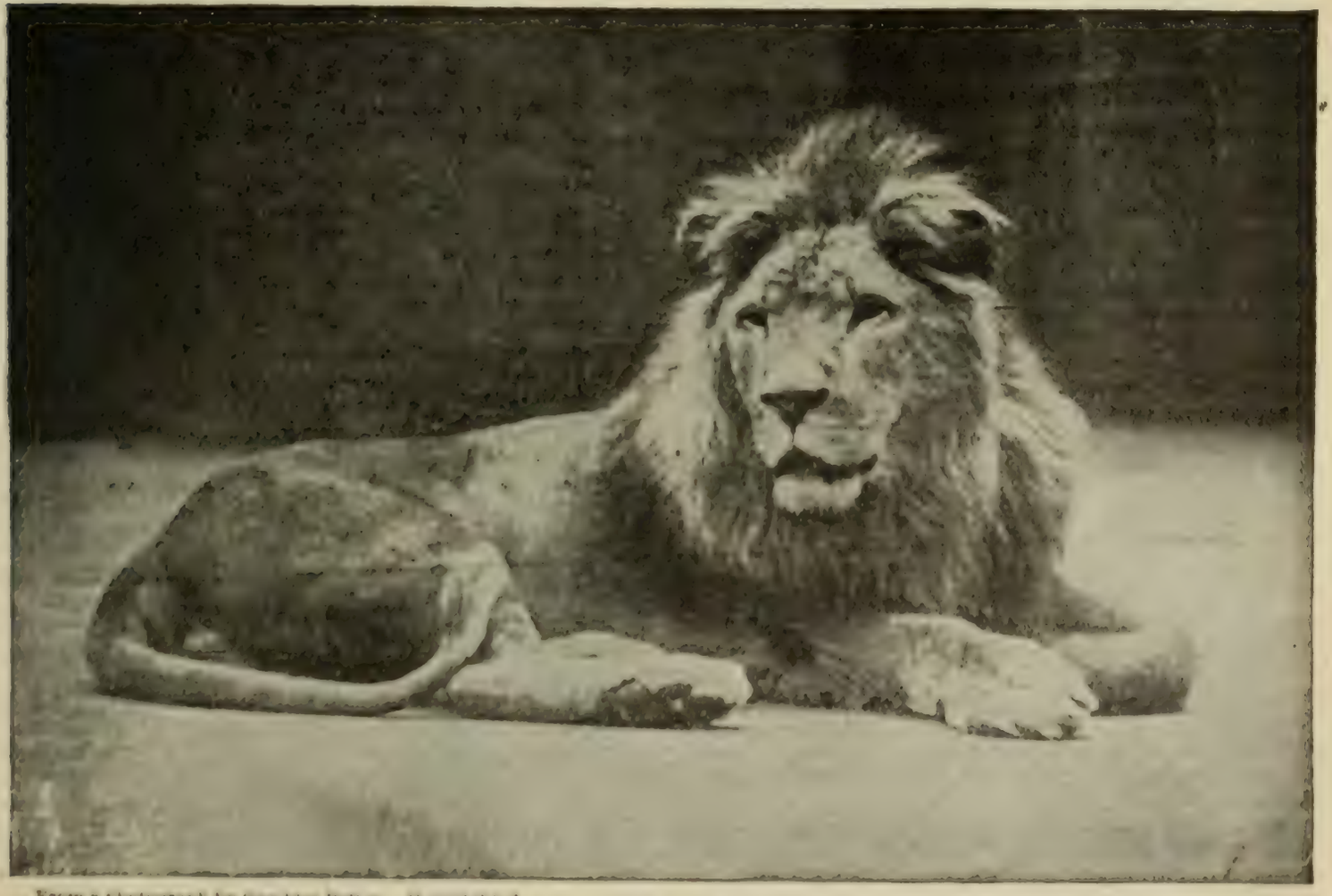
Those who desire to purchase Mrs. Trollope's well-known "Domestic Manners of the Americans" can obtain a new two-volume edition, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, and introduced by Professor Harry Thurston

Peck, of Columbia College. Mr. Peck believes that the work is superior to Harriet Martineau's book on American society and to Dickens' "American Notes," and that it possesses "no slight historical value for the student of our social conditions in the days [1832] when to borrow the expression of Mr. Henry James, 'American society was not only provincial but parochial.'" This edition is illustrated.

It is often stated that books of natural history and out-door life make particularly pleasant reading in the winter months. When perused by the stove or fireplace they yield pleasant reminiscences of experiences in wood and field and anticipations of their return. Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron's "Butterfly Hunters of the Caribbees" may be placed among such books. For although it takes the form of a story relating the adventures of two youths and their companions, it is full of instruction in the natural history of the West Indies. The author gives, in the pleasant way of fiction, scenes and incidents in his own experience as an exploring naturalist, and "scientific accuracy has been the main guiding principle" of his work. The spirit of free out-door life and adventure, the narrative style, appropriate illustrations and suggestive cover will make the book especially attractive to boys.

In "Wild Beasts," J. Hampden Porter gives a study of the characters and habits of the elephant, lion, leopard, panther, jaguar, tiger, puma, wolf and grizzly bear. Excellent illustrations of each of these animals, excepting the panther, are a pleasant addition to Mr. Porter's written accounts. The author treats his subjects from the standpoint of one who has a wide acquaintance with books of natural history, travel and adventure. Many interesting anecdotes are related and frequent quotations given from appropriate sources. While the book may be regarded as serious natural history, its easy style and range of discussion make it pleasant reading for non-scientific circles.

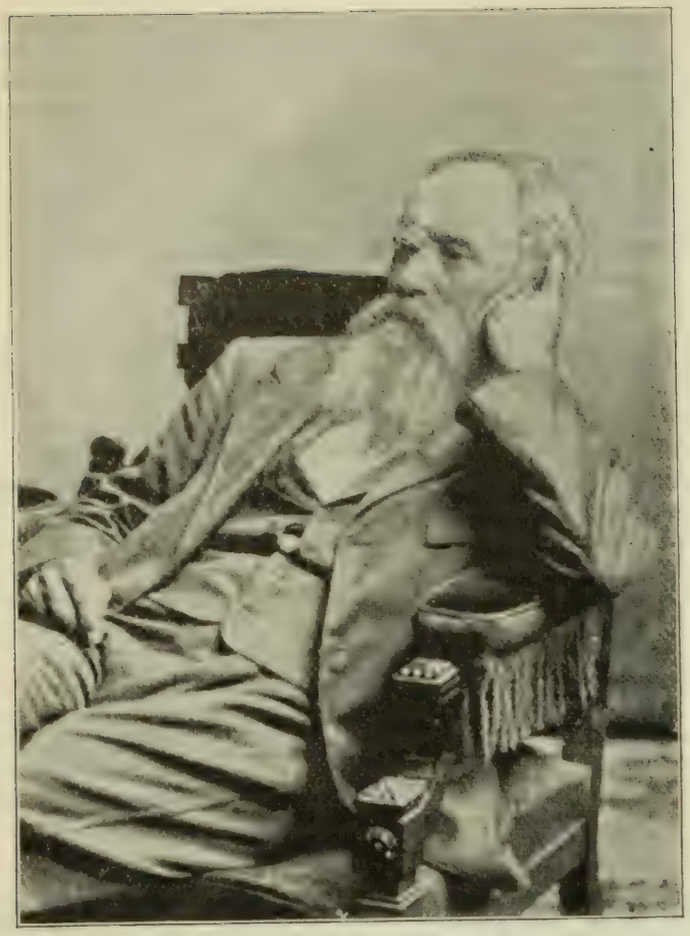
Three volumes may just here be conveniently grouped together. It is with a feeling of great regret that the lover of the poet-naturalist school reads in the brief prefatory note to "Riverby," John Burroughs' new volume of essays, that he considers it "probably my last collection of Out-of-door Papers." "Riverby," as a title somewhat less definitely suggestive than the titles of some of Mr. Burroughs' earlier volumes, is the name of his place on the bank of the Hudson River. The book contains eighteen essays dealing with out-door life and its observation; some detailed studies as that of "The Chipmunk" and "A Young Marsh Hawk" and some of more general nature. Two chapters record some impressions the essayist gained from "A Taste of Kentucky Blue-Grass" and "In Mammoth Cave." Mr. Burroughs' literary activity, if we leave out of account his "Notes on Walt Whitman," began with the publication of "Wake-Robin" in 1871. That book was not a 'chanticleer clarion,' like Thoreau's "Walden," but it was, in the word Mr. Burroughs then used, an "invitation" to a loving study of nature; and it may be pleasant to notice that, after nearly a quarter of a century, "Riverby," which perhaps closes the list of Mr. Burroughs' genial and charming books,



From a photograph by Gambier Bolton. Copyrighted.

THE LION.

(From "Wild Beasts.")



JOHN BURROUGHS.

ends with a goodly number of pages devoted to "Talks with Young Observers."

The poet-naturalist school of essayists, of which Mr. Burroughs stands at the head among living writers, has flourished wonderfully in the last decade or so. One noticeable point concerning these writers is that their common love of a careful study of nature produces a certain sense of kinship and companionship. Thus Mr. Leander S. Keyser in his "In Bird Land," a collection of out-door articles previously published in various periodicals, not only quotes and compares observations with Mr. Bradford Torrey, but gives an enthusiastic reminiscence of a never-to-be-forgotten afternoon spent with that New England bird-lover. Mr. Keyser's own ornithological lore has been gleaned mainly in the neighborhood of Springfield, Ohio. His volume contains eighteen essays upon such topics as "Nest-Hunting," "Winter Frolics," "Where Birds Roost," "The Wood-Pewee," etc., etc., and includes one more distinctly literary chapter giving a "Bird Anthology of Lowell." The style of the book is unpretentious, and its matter mainly the record of personal observation.

Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D., another and a well-known writer upon natural history topics, gives a simple, connected account of "The Birds About Us," grouped according to their scientific classification. The book is written in a popular style, and it is well and freely illustrated by two dozen plates and many engravings in the text. Dr. Abbott gives frequent quotations from Wilson and other ornithological writers. Like all bird lovers, he wishes to add his influence to "the growing disposition to cultivate rather than persecute our feathered friends." His volume occupies a place between the pure natural histories and the more distinctly literary works upon birds.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The works which fall under this head are not nearly so numerous as those classified in other departments of literature, but there are a few of excellent worth. Mr. Hamilton Mabie's genial and careful essays in criticism are appreciated by readers who love to dwell upon the ethical elements in noble literature, its relations to the needs of the individual soul and to the larger moral nature of man. He discusses with insight and sympathy the significance of literature as a form of art and its influences in the inner life. His recently issued second series of essays bearing the title "My Study Fire" contains some thirty or forty brief articles upon such topics as "The Book and the Reade," "The Finalities of Expression," "Work and Art," "The Real and the Sham," "The Spell of Style," "Criticism as an Interpreter," "The Power of the Novel," etc. A portrait of Flaubert is given as a frontispiece.——Another essayist who deals with the high themes of life in the spirit of the moralist and even with a directly didactic purpose is Sir John Lubbock. His encouraging volume upon "The Use of Life," is of much the same nature as his "Pleasures of Life" published some years ago, and like that work consists largely of apt quotations from a wide range of classical ancient and modern literature. Among the topics considered in the nineteen chapters are "Tact," "Recreation," "Libraries," "Citizenship," "Industry," "Social Life," "Character" and "Religion."

A book of distinctly holiday character is "The Farmer's Boy," written and very liberally and very charmingly illustrated by Clifton Johnson, the author of "The Country



THE MORNING SCRUB.
(From "The Farmer's Boy.")

School in New England," which was noticed in the REVIEW on its publication, about a year ago. Mr Johnson's text and pictures give one the spirit of farm life in Yankeedom from the boys' standpoint in a manner worthy of comparison with Charles Dudley Warner's "Being a Boy." His account of the duties and delights of the youthful agriculturist follows the course of the seasons from spring to winter. The girl and the other members of the family also receive some attention. The typography and the quality of paper are very satisfactory and the decorated cover has the appropriate design of a farm boy perched on a boulder, with a glimpse of open fields beyond him. ——Another book of the gift season which draws its materials from New England sources, in this case from the colonial period, tells the true story of "Three Heroines of New England Romance." Harriet Prescott Spofford writes of Priscilla, Agnes Brown of Agnes Surriage. and Louise Imogen Guiney of Martha Hilton. The accounts are embellished by scores of illustrations from drawings, "authentic and fanciful," by Edmund H. Garrett, who also furnishes some forty pages of notes relating to his personal quest of the illustrative material in and about the old homes of the heroines.

A convenient and very agreeable two-volume edition of Irving's "Sketch Book" is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is graced by nearly two score illustrations, many of them rather small but in keeping with the spirit of the essays, by Hoppin, Darley, Wm. Hart, Colman and other artists.——This department of the REVIEW noticed Mrs. Oliphant's narrative and critical "Victorian Age of English Literature," broad in scope and popular in treatment, somewhat more than a year ago. An edition bearing the imprint of Lovell, Coryell & Company has as frontispieces to the two volumes portraits of the author and of Queen Victoria. In the body of the work are fourteen excellent portraits of authors, including Cardinal Newman, Professor Huxley, Ruskin, George Eliot, Froude, Tennyson and Harriet Martineau.

The last issues in the "Temple Shakespeare" to come to our desk are "As You Like It" and "The Taming of the Shrew." The frontispieces of the two plays show respectively a view of the dramatist's birthplace and of the "Globe" Theatre. A set of these dainty, convenient volumes, so far as they have appeared, would make an acceptable Christmas gift to many people.

POETRY, OLD AND NEW, AND HYMNS.

The returning holiday season brings its usual supply of new editions of standard poetry, but in the United States, at least, there are no very important new additions to this department of literature. The relatively small number of works in verse which the publishers have seen fit to issue at this high-tide period of publication as compared with the bewildering quantity of novels and short stories emphasizes again the oft-made statement that fiction is *par excellence* the ruling form of literary art in our day. But the time has not yet come when the seeker for holiday gifts in the book line leaves the shelves of poetical works unexamined.

In the way of complete collections of individual authors Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company furnish a new edition of Scott in two volumes and in several styles of binding. Professor Charles Eliot Norton contributes a brief critical introduction and Nathan Haskell Dole writes a twelve-page biographical sketch of the poet. This collection of Scott's verse is fuller than any hitherto printed. The poems are arranged chronologically and the original prose introductions to the larger ones are included. A few brief notes are placed at the bottom of the page, but an appendix in the second volume contains some eighty pages of annotation, followed by an index of first lines. The edition is liberally illustrated by capable artists, and two attractive photogravure portraits of Scott are given as frontispieces. The typography is good and the general appearance of the volumes tasteful and attractive.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company's "Cambridge Edition" of Whittier's poetical works is based upon the original "Riverside Edition" which, by virtue of the classification, annotation and revision of the poet himself, formed a definitive edition. The present collection contains also "At Sundown," and a few poems gleaned after Mr. Whittier's death and included in the authorized biography. Numerous notes, a biographical sketch, a chronological list of the poems and indexes to first lines and to titles are also given. The edition is not an illustrated one, but an excellent portrait is used as a frontispiece and the title page gives a view of the poet's home at Amesbury. The volume is satisfactory in the details of typography and binding.

Tennyson's dramatic poem, "Becket," has been dressed in holiday attire and quite freely illustrated by F. C. Gordon, under the auspices of Dodd, Mead & Company.——Two popular English poems of our century have been issued in a new uniform edition, in several styles of binding, by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company. Eighty pages of notes render a close familiarity with Byron's "Childe Harold" easy and about a score of excellent photogravure illustrations add charm to the narrative. "The Light of Asia" is in this edition illustrated for the first time, but the illustrations number only four in addition to a portrait of the author. These two small volumes are attractive and of convenient size; they will doubtless prove acceptable to lovers of the poems. The same publishers send forth a representative collection of Faber's Hymns, illustrated by L. J. Bridgman, with an interesting biographical sketch by N. H. Dole. Many of these hymns were especially composed for the London Oratory which Faber founded and long directed, and some of them are steeped in the spirit of devotion to Catholic doctrine. Yet Faber's intensely human nature and his true lyrical power produced many verses which appeal to the religious of every name. The present collection contains a goodly number of hymns of this richer quality, including the well known "Hark! Hark! My Soul! Angelic Songs Are Swelling" and "O Paradise."

Very small and very dainty are two issues in the "Collection of Masterpieces," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The collection includes certain best-known masterpieces in prose and verse, adorned with numerous original illustrations. The publishers have aimed to make these volumes particularly attractive by a variety of decorative bindings, by the use of high-grade paper and appreciation of the best modern effect in typographical details. Jean Ingelow's familiar and always charming "Songs of Seven" has been illustrated by Kirk Esté, and "Evangeline" by Charles Howard Johnson.

Any work of Oliver Wendell Holmes has, of course, a particular interest just at this time, when the grief of his death is heavy in our hearts. "The Last Leaf," one of his best known and characteristically tender and delicate poems, is published in very liberal style by Houghton, Mifflin & Company. The particular attractions of this edition are the charming illustrations by George Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith, the "History of the Poem," which the author wrote in 1885, and the *fac-simile* of a genial letter from Holmes to the publishers, written at Beverly Farms last July.

Two long thin volumes of verse, in uniform style, with typography and paper suited to the bibliophile, hail from Portland, Maine. "Félise: A Book of Lyrics" contains a small collection of Swinburne's verse, chosen largely from the first series of "Poems and Ballads" (1866). Fitzgerald's version of the *Rubáiyát* of Omar Khayyam, contains a poem by Andrew Lang, a sketch of the Persian poet, notes and a list of English versions and editions of the poem. Parallel texts of the first and fourth editions of Fitzgerald's translation are given.

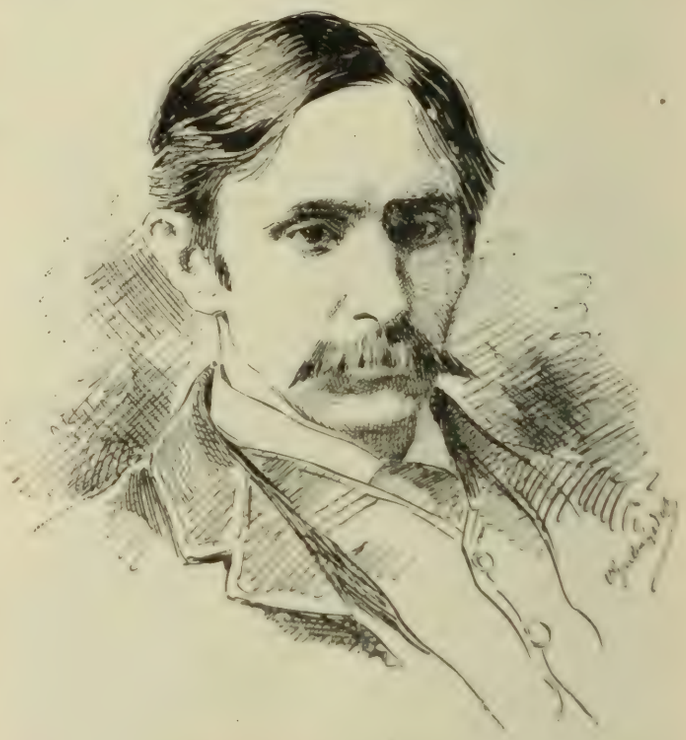
A volume of particular interest to the lover of classical literature is that containing Mr. Gladstone's translations of the Odes of Horace. The renderings are particularly smooth and musical, and are naturally interesting, as the work of the great statesman and a reminder of the traditional excellence in classical scholarship among Englishmen eminent in political life. These versions of Horace give evidence of genuine British morality in the matters of fidelity to the original poems and severe effort toward perfection of expression. The translator of Horace, Mr. Gladstone says in his preface, "should both claim and exercise the largest possible freedom in varying his metres, so as to adapt them in each case to the original." Another quotation from the preface may define a particular purpose which led Mr. Gladstone to enter a field by no means unoccupied: "There is, in my view, one special necessity of translation from Horace, which has, so far as I know, heretofore received in many quarters what seems to me a very inadequate share of attention; that is to say, the necessity of compression."

Our list of poetical translations includes a rendering into English verse of the famous Euripidean drama "Medea" by John Patterson, M.A., and a translation of the First Part of Faust by John Auster, LL.D. Mr. Patterson is, we believe, a Kentucky teacher. He has aimed in various respects to reproduce the peculiarities of Euripides' style, and to follow the Greek changes of versification as closely as English prosody permits. Mr. Auster's translation is accompanied by a brief introduction, by Burdett Mason, devoted to Goethe and Faust, and contains many full page—some colored—and lesser illustrations by Frank M. Gregory. The text is well printed on heavy paper, and the book is bound in a cover decorated with silver designs.

Anna E. Mack has selected and arranged a large number of short poems or extracts from poems treating various aspects of love. There are many exquisite lyrics in the volume. More than one hundred and twenty-five authors are represented, principally modern English and American poets, and including many of the humbler singers as well as Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, etc. The compiler has apparently performed her work intelligently and affectionately.

Another volume of poetical selections covering a definite area is called "American Song," and its preparation was in the hands of Arthur B. Simonds, a recent Fellow in the Romance Languages at Columbia College. The work is, in the main, a "complication of American poems (mostly short selections) drawn from the era beginning about the commencement of the century and reaching to the present day." So regarded, Mr. Simonds' collection is of interest to the general reader. In the notes, criticisms, bibliographical reference and arrangement, however, an effort has been made to present something of value to the serious student of American literature. Comparatively large space is naturally given to the "classical" poets, among which Mr. Simonds places that peculiar New England dreaming genius—Jones Very—the poet of mystical sympathy with nature and of religious contemplation. The other classical writers, according to Mr. Simonds' arrangement, are Bryant, Whittier, Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes. "Pre-eminent later writers" are Whitman, Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier. As "forerunners," sixteen poets, including Freneau, Drake, Percival, T. B. Read, Willis, etc., are represented by a single selection. Some space is given especially to poetry of the Civil War and the book closes with nearly a hundred pages devoted to "Contemporaries." In this part Mr. Simonds has deemed it wise to include one or more selections from such poets as Dora Read Goodale, Minnie Gilmore, Elizabeth Akers Allen and Christopher Pearce Cranch, though he has not omitted writers of larger import. An index of first lines and an index of authors are furnished.

Among the books of the season are two volumes of verse by living American poets of established reputation and several by less known rhymers. It was nearly twenty years ago that Mr. Richard Watson Gilder published his first small volume of poetry bearing the title, "The New Day." In the course of time other slight collections appeared, the fifth being "The Great Remembrance," published last year. Under the unpretentious title, "Five Books of Song," Mr. Gilder now sends out a complete and revised collection of his poems, including fourteen not hitherto printed in book form, some of which are here printed for the first time. Mr. Gilder is prominent among our poets for the genuinely lyrical quality of his



RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

verse, reflective, moral in the deeper meaning of that word and imaginative rather than passionate; and for his very careful artistic finish. The high ideal of the poet's art which Mr. Gilder holds may be inferred from the limited quantity of his poetry. A volume of two hundred and forty pages, in ordinary sized type, is not a large production for a muse active through two decades. Externally this volume is a very attractive one, and it will make a suitable gift for any lover of lyric poetry. Another of our well-known poets who also sends forth a new volume of verse this season is Thomas Bailey Al-

drich. It is a very slight volume, for Mr. Aldrich, like Mr. Gilder, has a high ideal of his art and is reluctant to publish any work that is not true poetry in matter and form. The first poem, "Unguarded Gates," which gives its title to the collection, refers to the ease with which foreigners enter America and makes this plea to Liberty:

> . . . "Have a care
> Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
> And trampled in the dust. For so of old
> The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,
> And where the temples of the Cæsars stood
> The lean wolf unmolested made her lair."

Quatrains, one or two narrative poems, a few pieces in blank verse, some exquisite short lyrics and seven sonnets complete the contents.

A collection of verse of considerable excellence is Mr. Harrison S. Morris' "Madonna, and Other Poems," containing many poems which have already appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Morris has not written much poetry of a deep or highly imaginative quality but his fancy is graceful and active and his versification genuinely, almost unfailingly, musical. He has, along with a taste for some traditional elements in poetry—evidenced *e. g.*, in his references to Pan and the fairies, and in some favorite words of his vocabulary—a real appreciation of many aspects of nature and a sense of poetic form. The larger number of the poems are arranged in groups bearing the names "Landscape," "Song," "Story," "Sonnets" and "Trivia." Some of the shorter lyrics are particularly graceful. The book is printed and bound in holiday style and it is illustrated by a frontispiece by F. V. Du Mond and thirty head pieces by E. S. Holloway.

Dr. James E. Rankin, president of Howard University, D. C., is widely known as the author of the "Christian Endeavor Hymn," and has long been a contributor of verse to religious periodicals. He has recently sent out a new edition of poetical studies in the Scottish dialect, dedicated, by permission, to Edmund Clarence Stedman. As befits the language in which they are written, most of these verses have a simple, homely quality and treat humorously or pathetically of the experiences of common life. A few are narrative in form, but the majority and the most attractive are lyrical. Some of these latter are very musical and "taking."——In dialect also—the dialect of rural New England—are many of the verses in "Back Country Poems." These poems are by no means uniformly successful, but many are in close touch with the life of the people and combine a wholesome humor with a sound and homely philosophy. Mr. Foss is natural in feeling—not always so in vocabulary and phrase—and eminently genial. He has a love for jingles and unusual rhymes. His poems do not carry one into mystical land of art, but to the farm and hearth of our contemporary agriculturist and his neighbors. The book contains a portrait of the author and is illustrated by Bridgman.——A book of poems by Anna Olcott Commelin has an attractive frontispiece, and some of its sonnets and lyrics are of commendable quality.——A diminutive volume which may be mentioned with the books of poetry because written in verse contains an even hundred riddles, expressed in from two to thirty or forty lines, with a key aiding in their solution. However short, each riddle is given a full page. The author is William Bellamy and the book is called "A Century of Charades."

In "The Coronation Hymnal" the Fleming H. Revell Company sends out a selection of hymns and songs creditably bound and printed. The editorial work has been in charge of the eminent representatives of the Baptist pulpit, Rev. A. J. Gordon and Rev. Arthur T. Pierson. Their aim has been to prepare a smaller and less expensive hymn book than those now generally in use, and to present a combination of widely accepted standard hymns and tunes and an ample selection of "Gospel Songs."

ART AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

An art volume published in Denver contains nearly two-score reproductions by half-tone process of photographs of the most interesting wild animals of Colorado as they appear in their native haunts, sometimes with a considerable landscape background. Most of the photographs were taken by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wallihan, and they give brief accounts of the circumstances under which the original pictures were made. The collection is introduced in an entirely commendatory and appreciative way by so good an authority upon our wild Western game as Theodore Roosevelt, who considers the book "a credit to Colorado and a credit to the United States." Some of the most attractive plates picture "The First Scent of Danger" (two mule deer), "The Lord of the Glen," "A Solid Phalanx" (of antelope on the prairie), a cougar "On the Lookout," a coyote "Out for a Breakfast," a jackrabbit sitting, and the cabin of a taxidermist, "Dummy" Wilson, the exterior of the walls decorated with trophies of his skill.——Another art volume of much wider scope and of popular nature is published by the Optimus Printing Company, of New York. It is in typography, paper and illustrations a good example of the best achievements in modern book-making. The collection embraces one hundred and forty-four faithful reproductions of famous paintings by famous artists of the world, from photographs of the originals, and accompanied in each case by brief explanatory text by Karl P. Hangl. Appreciation of the excellence of these illustrations requires a first hand examination of the book, but some idea of their scope may be gained by quoting a few selected titles: "The Angelus," by Millet; "Barnay as Mark Antony," by Alma-Tadema; "Christ Entering Jerusalem," by Doré; "Falstaff and His Friends," by G. R. Leslie; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," "Gladiators," by J. L. Gerome; Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," H. Kaulback's "Lucrezia Borgia," Max Schmidt's "Solitude," etc., etc., The volume will be a pleasant addition to the parlor table of our ordinary well-to-do citizen.

Mr. A. G. Radcliffe, author of "Schools and Masters of Painting," has prepared a companion volume treating the "Schools and Masters of Sculpture." Mr. Radcliffe's aim has been to "tell the story of plastic art clearly, vividly and accurately, with entire correctness as far as possible, but without needless technicalities." In presenting briefly so large a subject much condensation has, of course, been necessary, and Mr. Radcliffe's method has been that of the description of facts rather than the expression of critical opinions. He begins with "Egyptian Sculptors and Sculpture," gives some notice to the art among the Assyrians and in other parts of Asia, and passes on through a longer examination of Greek and Roman sculpture, early Christian and "Mediæval Cathedral," to more modern developments, which he considers in national groups. The closing three chapters are of a large timely interest, being devoted respectively to "Sculptors and Sculpture of the Nineteenth Century," and to studies of sculpture in European and in American museums. There are a large number of good illustrations, and the author has supplied a bibliography of several pages and a thorough index. As a concise and systematic summary the history of sculpture seems to be

given here in attractive, reliable manner.——John C. Van Dyke, Professor of Art in Rutgers College, is editor of a series of "College Histories of Art" for which he himself has prepared "A Text-Book of the History of Painting." The subject-matter is presented in a general chronological way, and is divided into chapters given to consideration of the artists of separate nationalities. There is a general bibliography at the beginning of the work and a specialized one at the head of each chapter. Topics and the names of important painters are printed in black-faced type in the text and an index facilitates reference. As a frontispiece Valasquez's striking "Head of Esop" is reproduced and there are more than a hundred other illustrations. For the purposes of a short college course in its subject the book appears to be very useful, and the private student may also get his start from its instruction.

ATHLETICS, HYGIENE AND ÆSTHETICS.

The REVIEW noticed Mr. Eugene Sandow's meritorious treatise on physical training when it first appeared some months ago. The volume was so well received that it has already passed through several editions. This is a cheering sign of the great current interest in athletics, especially in their developing powers. The publishers, Messrs. J. Selwin Tait & Company, are now able to furnish an edition of the work costi. g considerably less than the first edition, but including all that made that volume useful and successful.——A little book entitled "Curb, Snaffle and Spur," gives a brief, clearly analyzed method of training young horses for the cavalry service and for general saddle use. It is written by Edward L. Anderson, author of "Modern Horsemanship," and is illustrated by thirty-two appropriate photographs from the life.

Leonard A. Dessar, M.D., has prepared a small treatise on "Home Treatment for Catarrhs and Colds." Its object is to acquaint the lay reader with the principles of caring for the health of the nose, throat and ear. The b ok is clear and practical and explains measures for the prevention of disease and contains mention of easily obtainable curative apparatus and drugs. It is by a competent specialist, is furnished with useful simple illustrations and is likely to be of service in the household and to vocalists, clergymen, lawyers and other classes liable to catarrhal troubles.——A text book for such as desire to use mental practice in healing, bearing the title "The Modern Practice of Natural Suggestion as Distinct from Hypnotic or Unnatural Influence," has passed to a second edition. It is by a gentleman who is at the head of an institution for the cure of disease by methods of faith. The author's spirit in preparing the work is evidently philanthropic and he has written clearly, for a directly practical purpose. Naturally the religious aspects of the subject are emphasized. So far from agreeing with Voltaire that pain is the only reality, these men of mighty and metaphysical faith in our midst declare that "pain is not real, but is an illusion of the human senses, and the patient will find that it can be dismissed by denying its reality." This is a comforting doctrine, an easily applied remedy; the reader who does not wish he could believe in it must be a remarkably healthy person. What human experience is there which has not at some time or other been declared to be an illusion?——A book by Annie Wolf devoted to "The Truth About Beauty," contains a good deal of sentimentalizing about the charm of women and of love, and is written in a rather free and "flowery" style. It contains, however, many practical points regarding diet, bathing, exercise, cultivation of the emotions, household furnishing, dress, etc., and is in several respects suggestive. It is illustrated.

THE NEW BOOKS: CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier. By Samuel T. Pickard. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 802. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

American Men of Letters. George William Curtis. By Edward Cary. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Lucy Larcom: Life, Letters, and Diary. By Daniel Dulany Addison. 16mo, pp. 303. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Edwin Booth: Recollections by His Daughter, Edwina Booth Grossman, and Letters to Her and to His Friends. Octavo, pp. 300. New York: The Century Company. $3.

Reminiscences of a Portrait Paipter. By George P. A. Healy. 12mo, pp. 221. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The Life and Inventions of Thomas Alva Edison. By W. K. L. Dickson and Antonia Dickson. Quarto, pp. 376. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $4.50.

The Life of Charles Loring Brace. Chiefly Told in His Own Letters. Edited by His Daughter. Octavo, pp. 503. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The Blue Ribbon. What Thomas Edward Murphy Has Done for the Promotion of Personal Temperance. By Arthur Reed Kimball. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Brook Farm, Historic and Personal Memoirs. By John Thomas Codman. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $2.

More Memories: Being Thoughts About England Spoken in America. By the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by Mowbray Morris. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 615-609. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FICTION.

Philip and His Wife. By Margaret Deland. 16mo, pp. 438. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

When All the Woods Are Green. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Pomona's Travels. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Love in Idleness. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

A Bachelor Maid. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The Story of Lawrence Garth. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 16mo, pp. 435. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Lilac Sunbonnet: A Love Story. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Dolly Dialogues. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 195 New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

The Indiscretion of the Duchess. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 222. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Maelcho: A Sixteenth Century Narrative. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Kitty Alone: A Story of Three Fires. By S. Baring-Gould. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Vagabonds. By Margaret L. Woods. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

The Highway of Sorrow. A Novel. By Hesba Stretton and . . . . . 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A Seventh Child. By John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

Helen. By Oswald Valentine. Incognito Library. 32mo, pp. 232. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Centuries Apart. By Edward T. Bouvé. 12mo, pp. 347. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

How Thankful Was Bewitched. By James K. Hosmer. Paper. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Another Girl's Experience. By Leigh Webster. 16mo pp. 278. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Double Emperor. By W. Laird Clowes. 12mo, pp. 238. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Price of Peace. By A. W. Ackerman. 12mo, pp. 390 Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

From Heaven to New York. By Isaac George Reed, Jr. Paper, 12mo, pp. 114. New York: Optimus Printing Co. 50 cents.

In the Midst of Alarms. By Robert Barr. 16mo, pp. 275. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A Flash of Summer. A Novel. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Gray Rocks: A Tale of the Middle-West. By Willis George Emerson. 12mo, pp. 255. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

Round the Red Lamp: Being Facts and Fancies of Medical Life. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Bell-Ringer of Angel's, and Other Stories. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 334. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Elder Conklin, and Other Stories. By Frank Harris. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

"Ploughed," and Other Stories. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. pp. 288. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Fables of Field and Staff. By James Albert Frye. 16mo, pp. 211. Boston: The Colonial Company. $1.

By Reef and Palm. By Louis Becke. 32mo, pp. 220. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Stories from the Diary of a Doctor. By L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M.D. 12mo, pp. 370. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A Hilltop Summer. By Alyn Yates Keith. Octavo, pp. 110. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Polly: A Christmas Recollection. By Thomas Nelson Page. Octavo, pp. 49. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Daisy. By Marshall Saunders. 12mo, pp. 57. Philadelphia: Charles H. Banes.

Marie. By Laura E. Richards. 16mo, pp. 96. Boston. Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

FICTION AND THE DRAMA: TRANSLATIONS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Pélléas and Mélisande: A Drama in Five Acts. By Maurice Maeterlinck. 16mo, pp. 135. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

The Works of Molière. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vols. I and II. 16mo, pp. 324-331. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50 each.

The Three Musketeers. By Alexandre Dumas. Two Vols., 12mo, pp. xxiii, 393-395. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

The Count of Monte-Cristo. By Alexandre Dumas. Two Vols., 12mo, pp. 526-555. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

Hans of Iceland. By Victor Hugo. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Bug Jargal. With Claude Gueux and the Last Days of a Condemned. By Victor Hugo. 12mo, pp. 468. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Tartarin on the Alps. By Alphonse Daudet. Revised Translation. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

The Special Correspondent; or, The Adventures of Claudius Bombarnac. By Jules Verne. Octavo, pp. 279. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Paul and Virginia. By Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. With Biographical Sketch. Octavo, pp. 193. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Jewish Tales. Translated from the French of Leopold Von Sacher Masoch. 16mo, pp. 317. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

At the Ghost Hour: Heyse's Ghost Tales. Translated by Frances Van Santford. Four vols., 32mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Lilian Morris, and Other Stories. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 16mo, pp. 247. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Tales from the Ægean. By Demetrios Bikélas. 16mo, pp. 258. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Pride and Prejudice. By Jane Austen. 12mo, pp. 476. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

A Tale of Two Cities. By Charles Dickens. Two vols. 16mo, pp. 343-349. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn. By Henry Kingsley. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 310-310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Austin Elliot. By Henry Kingsley. 16mo, pp. 331. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

JUVENILE LITERATURE.

The Yellow Fairy Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. 16mo, pp. 337. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Wagner Story Book. By William Henry Frost. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Fairy Tales. By Hans Christian Andersen. Octavo, pp. 219. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

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CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. December.

Ghosts. Agnes Repplier.
An Old-Time Sorosis. Henry Baldwin.
Reginald Pole.—II. Harriet W. Preston, Louise Dodge.
The New Criticism of Genius Aline Green.
Personal Reminiscences of Walter Pater. William Sharp.
Suggestions on the Architecture of Schoolhouses. G. H. Walker
Dr. Holmes. The Editor.
Travels Here and There.
Some Recent Studies of the Sicilian People.

Century Magazine.—New York. December.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—II. William M. Sloane.
Francesco Crispi. W. J. Stillman.
Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641). T. Cole.
What Has Science to Do With Religion? Augustus J. DuBois.
Old Maryland Homes and Ways. John W. Palmer.
The American Woman in Politics. Eleanor Kinnicutt.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. December.

Relation of Photography to Art. James L. Breese.
The Tribes of the Sahara. Napoleon Ney.
Margherita of Savoy. Felicia B. Clark
Musical Instruments of the World. Isaac H. Hall.
Paris and Helen. Andrew Lang.
Abraham Lincoln in His Relations to Women. Julien Gordon.
The Story of a Thousand.—IV. Albion W. Tourgee.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. December.

An Arabian Day and Night. Poultney Bigelow.
Evolution of the Country Club. Caspar W. Whitney.
The Time of the Lotus. Alfred Parsons.
Comedies of Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew.
The Show-Places of Paris. Richard H. Davis.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. December.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—II. Ida M. Tarbell.
A Morning with Bret Harte. Henry J. W. Dam.
"Human Documents:" Portraits of Archdeacon Farrar.
Mr. Moody: Some Impressions and Facts. Henry Drummond.
The Christ Child in Art. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Overthrow of the Molly Maguires.

New England Magazine.—Boston. December.

Early Religious Painting in America. Clara E. Clement.
If Jesus Came to Boston. Edward Everett Hale.
The Ideal Minister of the American Gospel. Leighton Parks.
Winter on Boston Common. Joseph E. Chamberlin.
Leaves from the Records of an Old Parish. E. N. Baggs.
Swiss Solutions of American Problems. W. D. McCrackan.
Benjamin Paul Akers. Lela W. Usher.
A New England Farmer in Jamaica. David Buffum.
The Huguenot in New England. Horace Graves.
H. H. Richardson and His Work. Edward Hale.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. December.

Athletics for City Girls. Mary T. Bissell.
Responsibility in Crime from the Medical Standpoint. S. Brown.
The Need of Educated Men. David S. Jordan.
The University as a Scientific Workshop. F. Paulsen.
Pithecoid Man. E. P. Evans.
Studies of Childhood.—IV. James Scully.
The Economic Theory of Woman's Dress. T. Veblen.
Shinto, the Old Religion of Japan. Nobuta Kishimoto.
The Ancient Outlet of Lake Michigan. W. M. Davis.
The Chemistry of Sleep. Henry Wurtz.
The Geology of Natural Scenery F. J. H. Merrill.
Geologies and Deluges. W. T. Sollas.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. December.

Emil Friant's "Cast Shadows." Philip Gilbert Hammerton.
George Frederick Watts, R.A. Cosmo Monkhouse.
The Story of a Path. H. C. Bunner.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. December.

Artists and Their Work.
The House of Orleans. Thomas C. Quinn.
The Poet of the People. George Holme.
Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Harold Parker.
Famous Women Painters. R. H. Titherington.
Levi P. Morton. John Ford.
Delegate Francis Satolli. John T. Smith.
Modern Miniature Painting. James C. Harvey.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. October.

The Newest Darwinism. St. George Mivart.
Testimony of the Greek Church to Roman Supremacy.
"Who is My Mother?" Joseph V. Tracy.
Criticism of Recent Pantheistic Evolution. John J. Ming.
"I Will Think Upon Rahab." A. E. P. R. Dowling.
Introductory Remarks to the Pope's Encyclical. Cardinal Gibbons.
To the Rulers and Nations of the World. Pope Leo XIII.
Psychology, Physiology and Pedagogics. Thomas Hughes, Jr.
The Supernatural and Its Limitations A. F. Marshall.
A Christian Soldier. T. L. L. Teeling.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. November.

Commercial Depressions and Business Crises. F. C. Howe.
The Senate and the Lords: A Comparison. J. C. Hopkins.
The Functions of Money. E. L. Rector
A Fallacy of the W. C. T. U. Ella W. Winston.
Compulsory Arbitration. D. M. Frederiksen.
Von Holst's "Awakening": Are Labor's Claims Anti Social?
The Threatened Revival of Knownothingism. C. Robinson.
Non Partisan View of the Tariff Situation and Outlook. E. E. Russell.
How to Abolish Poverty. Florence A. Burleigh.
Malthus at the Hands of Recent Critics. T. N. Carver
Are our Patent Laws Iniquitous? H. Olerich.

American Monthly.—Washington. October.

The Battle of Bunker Hill. Ainsworth R. Spofford.
The Memory of John Adams.
Hingham in the Revolution. W. L. Bouve.
The Month of May During the Revolution. Beazle B. Hanover
The Flag of the United States. Martha E. Beach.
Frontier Life During the American Revolution. Susan S. Robinson.

November.

General Nicholas Herkimer. M. M. Shoemaker.
Free Quakers in the Revolution. Charles Wetherill.
Slavery in Colonial Days. William L. Scruggs.
The Wars With the Barbary States. E. J. Russell.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. November.

Cause of Folds; Shell of Gasteropoda. W. H. Dall.
Some Birds of Paradise from New Guinea. G. S. Mead.
The Psychology of Hypnotism. James Weir, Jr.

Annals of the American Academy. Philadelphia. (Bimonthly.) November.

Why had Roscher so Little Influence in England? W. Cunningham.
Reasonable Railway Rates. H. T. Newcomb.
Economic Functions of Woman. E. T. Devine.
Relief Work in the Wells Memorial Institute. H. S. Dudley.
Utility, Economics and Sociology. F. H. Giddings.
Organic Concept of Society. S. N. Patten.
Clark's Use of "Rent" and "Profits." J. H. Hollander.

Antiquary.—London. November.

Letters of the First (English) Prince of Wales. H. Nathaniel Hone.
Palæolithic Remains at Wolvercote, Oxfordshire. H. A. M. Bell.
The Iron Mask. Albert Hartshorne.
English Glass Making in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.
Notes on Archæology in Leicester Museum. Roach Le Schonix

The Arena.—Boston. November.

Causes Which Led to the War in the East. Kuma Oishi.
The Religion of Emerson. W. H. Savage.
The New Slavery. John Davis.
The Brotherhood of India.
Effective Voting the Only Effective Moralizer of Politics.
Freeland University. W. L. Garver.
Relation of Imbecility to Pauperism and Crime. Martha L. Clark.
Christianity as it is Preached. Byron A. Brooks.
Immigration and the Land Question. C. J. Buell.
Two Views of Modern Spiritualism.
In the Midst of Wolves. Edward W. Chamberlain.
The Century of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Political Corruption: How Best Oppose? Thomas E. Will.

Art Amateur.—New York. November.

Drawing for Reproduction.—I. Ernest Knaufft.
Flowers in Pen and Ink.—II. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
Flower-Painting in Water-Colors.—I. Patty Thum.
The Painter of Street Arabs. Reminiscences of J. G. Brown.
Flowers and Plants in the Home.—II. Lucy Comins.
China Decoration as an Industry. C. E. Brady.

Art Interchange.—New York. November.

A Study in the Theory and Practice of Decoration. W. S. Hadaway.
The Designing of Book-Covers. G. Willets.
Artistic Photography. Herbert O. Warner.

Atalanta.—London. November.

Devonshire and R. D. Blackmore. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
Musings in an Old, Old Garden; Gloucester. Dean Spence.
Lace Work and Embroidery for Gentlewomen. Kineton Parkes.
The Use of Dialect in Fiction. F. H. French.

Bankers' Magazine—London. November.

Depression in 1847 and 1894 Compared. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Volume of Currency and Prices.
Is Litigation on the Decline?
Agricultural Fire Insurance.

Biblical World.—Chicago. November.

The Course of Thought in Ecclesiastes. F. B. Denio.
Faults of the Early Christians. E. P. Burtt.
Man's Conception of God, from an Historical Standpoint. J W. Smith.
Divine Element of Stories of Genesis. W. R. Harper.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. November.

Some French Novelists.
A Ride in Hakkaland. E. A. Irving.
Roger Bacon. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
British Forestry.
A Nook of North Wales: Anglesey. Rusticus Urbanus.
Some Thoughts on the Woman Question.
Edward Hale, an Eton Master.
Club-Homes for Unmarried Working Men. W. Moffatt.
China's Reputation-Bubble. Col. Henry Knollys.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. November.

River Improvements and Ship Canals. J. W. Southard.
The Philadelphia Brigade and Their Monument at Antietam.
How North Carolina Went Into the War. Col. H. C. Graham.
What is Fiat Money? William Penn, Jr.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. October 15.

The Manchester Ship Canal
German Commercial Enterprise.
The Salt Trade of the Soudan.
The Cotton Industry of Japan.
New United States Customs Tariff. Continued.

Borderland.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

Haunted Houses. Miss X.
Crystal Gazing.
The Lost Dauphin, or, the Visions of the Peasant Seer of France. Mrs. Georgina Weldon
The Healings at the Well of St. Winefride.
Test Readings of Mark Twain's Hands.

Cassell's Family Magazine. London. November

Down an Oubliette. Rev. S. Baring Gould.
Conway. An Old Walled Town.
New Ways of Making Money.

Chambers's Journal. London. November

The London Fur Trade
Ancient Embroidery and Tapestry.
Absent Gambling Systems
Feathered Architects

The English Pompeii: Wroxeter, Shropshire. Charles Edwardes.

Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly). London. October.

The Existing Stocks of the Precious Metals with Special Reference to India. F. C. Harrison.
The Edinburgh Academy in India. Continued. C. W. Hope.
The Study of Literature.
The German Code of Judicial Organization. Continued. H. A. D. Phillips.
Home Rule for India.
From a Wanderer's Note-book.
The Bimetallist Movement.
The Late K. T. Telang. R. P. Karkaria.
Bengal: Its Castes and Curses.
Cagliostro. R. Greeven.
The Marriage System in Malabar.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. November.

Ontario's Big Game. James Dickson.
Where Was Vineland? David Boyle.
Land of the Pilgrims. Allan Eric.
Position of the Established Church. J. C. Hopkins.
The Round Towers and Irish Art. F T. Hodgson.
The Clown in "Twelfth Night." Walter Townsend.
Glimpses of Mexican Life. H. S. G. Macdonald.
Joseph Howe. II. J. W. Longley.
A Decade in the History of New France. T. P. Bedard.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.

John Ericsson, the Engineer.—II. W. C. Church.
How Iron is Made.—I. John Birkinbine.
Primitive Types of the Suspension Cable and Tow-Line. W. F. Durfee.
Storage Batteries for Electric Traction. P. G. Salmon.
Superheated Steam W. C. Unwin.
Hydraulic Machine Tools. R. H. Tweddell.
The First Iron Casting in America. Albert Spies.
English and American Ship-Building. J. S. Jeans.
The Inventor of Crucible Steel. R. A. Hadfield.

Catholic World.—New York. November.

Church *vs.* State in the Concerns of the Poor. M. O'Riordan.
A Neglected Mission. Dorothea Lummis.
Prof. Huxley's Admissions.—I. William Barry.
Pierre Loti. Mary Josephine Onahan.
The Church in Armenia. Paul Terzian.
Italian Harvest Scenes. Henrietta D. Skinner.
Here and There in Catholicism. Henry A. Adams.
Glimpses of Lourdes.
Dual Ownership of Land in Ireland a Myth. G. McDermot.
Men of Letters and Early Training. W. R. Claxton.
Proposed Agnostic Amendment to Our State Constitution. T. McMillan.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. November.

The New Brazil. H. M. Lane.
A Tour in Sergipe. G. W. Chamberlain.
Education in Brazil: Its Relation to Protestantism. H. M. Lane.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Primitive Church and the Papal Claims.
Santa Teresa.
The Roof of Asia; Pamirs, etc.
Mr. Gladstone on Heresy and Schism.
Greek Papyri.
The Poetry of Matthew Arnold
Bright's "Waymarks in Church History."
Textual Criticism of the New Testament.
A British Pelagian—Agricola.
St. Clement's Epistle and the Early Roman Church.
The London School Board Elections.

Contemporary Review.—London. November.

The Chino-Japanese Conflict—and After. Sir Thomas Wade.
The Destruction of the Board School. Dr. John Clifford.
"The Manxman"—Manx Life and Manxland. T E Brown.
The New Syriac Gospels, discovered 1892. J. Rendel Harris.
School Supply in the Middle Ages. Arthur F. Leach.
The Eastern Hindu Kush Colonel A. G. Durand.
A New Theory of the Absolute. Prof. Seth.
The Development of English Metres. William Larminie
The Amalgamation of London. Frederic Harrison.
The Future Government of London. G. Laurence Gomme

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. November.

The Queen of Corea. Frank G. Carpenter
Where Red Cranberries Grow. W. H. Fisher
The Mandolin Without a Master. C. L. Hildreth

The Dial.—Chicago. November 1

College and University English: A Summary
James Anthony Froude
English Tributes to Holmes
"Mere Literature." John Burroughs.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The Earliest Roman Mass Book. Edmund Bishop.
Service Books of Aquitaine. R Twigge.
Joan of Arc Miss E. M. Clerke.
The Church and the Bible. Baron von Hügel.
Lourdes Dr J. R. Gasquet.
Queen Elizabeth and the Revolution. Miss J. M. Stone.
Lord Mar's Home Rule Bill. Hon. Stuart Erskine.
The Primitive Church and the See of Peter. Rev. W. H. Kent.
"Marlborough." G. T. Mackenzie.
Features of Papal Jurisdiction in Mediæval England. Canon Moyes.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The Co-operative Ideal. Bishop Dunelm
Compensation and the Licensing Question. J. J. Cockshott.
Prediction as a Test in Political Economy. William D. McDonnell.
Adulterations in Groceries.
Is the Individualist or the Collectivist View of Social Progress More in Accordance with the Teaching of Christ? Rev. Frederic Relton.
The Plea for a Living Wage. Rev. L. R. Phelps.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

Lord Wolseley's Life of Marlborough.
English Towns in the Fifteenth Century.
The Lonsdale Papers.
The Report of the Labor Commission.
The Letters of Edward Fitzgerald.
Prof. Flint on the Philosophy of History.
J. N. Lockyer's Dawn of Astronomy.
The Sheridans.
Projectiles and Explosives in War.
The Educational Crisis.
Naval War in the East.

Education.—Boston. November.

Inspiration in Education. John E. Bradley.
A Hunt for the Shamrock. F. B. Sawvel
Uniforming of School Children. F. W. Ryder.
Froebel from a Psychological Standpoint. E. F. Buchner.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

The Spirit and Ideals of Princeton. A. F. West.
Educational Value of Play. J. L. Hughes.
The Contents of School Readers A. E. Kellogg.
University Extension Congress, 1894 John Davidson.
The Public Library and the Public Schools. G. W. Peckham.
Friedrich Paulsen. A. W. Shaw.
Applications of Physiography to History. J. W. Redway.

English Historical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The Donation of Constantine as Applied by the Roman Church.
Laurence Saunders, Citizen of Coventry. Miss Mary Dormer Harris.
Shakespeare and the Jews Prof J. W. Hales.
The English Government and the Relief of Protestant Refugees
William Robertson Smith. F. C. Burkitt.
Rules for Monks and Secular Canons After the Revival Under King Edgar.
The Royal Navy Under Queen Elizabeth J. H. Round and M. Oppenheim.

English Illustrated Magazine. London. November.

Caged in China Stanley Lane Poole
Lord Russell of Killowen at Home. Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
The House Where Napoleon Was Born, at Ajaccio Caroline Holland
The Man and the Town: Lord Swansea and Swansea. Frederick Dolman.
Moorland Idylls—Our Winged Housefellows Grant Allen

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.

The Crimea in 1854 and 1894. Part II General Sir Evelyn Wood.
China, Japan, and Corea. R. S. Gundry
Japanese Customs. A. Henry Savage Landor.
Hermann von Helmholtz Arthur W. Rücker
Women's Newspapers. Miss Evelyn March Phillipps.
Rambles in North Finmarkon George Lindesay
A Note on Wordsworth Thomas Hutchinson
Venetian Mosaic. Herbert P. Horne
Life in Other Planets. Sir Robert Ball.
Legislation of Fear: an Addendum. Ouida
New Serial Story: "The Heart of Life" by W. H. Mallock

The Forum. New York. November.

Political Career and Character of David B. Hill.
Should Senators Be Elected by the People? G. F. Edmunds.
Oliver Wendell Holmes John W. Chadwick.
Impotence of Churches in a Manufacturing Town. W. B. Hale.
George Inness: The Man and His Work.
The Eastern War and After: A Military Study. Col. T. A. Dodge.
Thackeray's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Temperance Problem: Past and Future. E. R. L Gould.
W. L. Wilson as a Tariff-Reform Leader. H. L. Nelson.
How the New York Death Rate Was Reduced. Nathan Straus.
The Wage-Earners' Loss During the Depression. S. W. Dike.
Facts Touching a Revival of Business.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. November.

Niagara in Harness. Arthur V. Abbott.
To Rio in a Sailing Vessel. Henry W. Lanier.
Costume on the Stage. Percy Anderson.
Pike's Peak by Moonlight. W. C. Campbell.
The Struggle for Life in the Deep. Colonel N. Pike.

Free Review.—London. November.

The Great Sin: The Withholding of Knowledge from Women.
The First Popish Plot; Plot Against Sir John Bramston, 1672.
Trade Depression and Its Remedy.
The Moral Education of the Young. Mary S. Gilliland.
A. J. Balfour's Philosophy. Robert Scott Moffat.
J. S. MacKenzie on the "Self." Robert Scott Moffat.
An Introduction to English Politics. John M. Robertson.
Professer Jebb on Journalism. Scotulus.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.

Bozland: Charles Dickens' Novels. Percy Fitzgerald,
The Specialist in Literature. E. H. Lacon Watson.
The Bretanic Isles. Thomas H. B. Graham.
The Balance of Power in Europe.—I. James Hutton.
Roba d'Italia. Clare Sorell Strong.
Richard Jefferies as a Descriptive Writer. Irving Muntz.
The History of a Beefsteak: an Unwritten Chapter. Josiah Oldfield.

Geographical Journal.—London. November.

Montenegro and Its Borderlands. With Map. W. H. Cozens-Hardy.
Contributions to the Physical Geography of British East Africa.
The Anglo-German Boundary in East Equatorial Africa.
An Expedition through the Barren Lands of Northern Canada
The Historical Geography of the Holy Land. Coutts Trotter.

Geological Magazine.—London. October.

Jurassic Cephalopoda from Western Australia. G. C. Crick.
Life Zones in British Palæozoic Rocks Continued. Dr. Henry Hicks.
Restoration of the Antillean Continent. Dr J. W. Spencer.
Saurian Footprints in the Trias of Cheshire. Osmund W. Jeffs.
The Aptychus. Illustrated. Ernest H. L. Schwarz.

Green Bag.—Boston. November.

Charles P. Daly. A. Oakey Hall.
The Right to Privacy.
Madness and Crime.
Contrasts in English Criminal Law.—I. Hampton L. Carson.
Legal Reminiscences: The Beauties of Chancery. L. E. Chittenden
The Court of Star Chamber.—IX. John D. Lindsay.

Home and Country.—New York. November.

A Trip Through India. Alphonse Mouset.
Woman's Life in Western Wilds. Ella L. Guptill.
Among the Moslems Thomas P. Hughes
The Noblest of Weeds (Tobacco). Percival Lydall.
The Ice of the Ocean. Thompson T. Lawson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. November.

What the Preachers May Gain from the Study of Coleridge. J. O. Murray.
The Four Gospels and the Faith of Christendom. D. S. Schaff
A Hindu Missionary in America. F. F. Ellinwood.
Homiletic Helps from the Columbian Fair. J. W. Earnshaw.
The Beginnings of the Human Race. William Hayes Ward.
The Greek at Home. B. F. Kidder.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Joseph Perles. Professor W. Bacher.
Notes on the Religious Value of the Fourth Gospel. C. G. Montefiore
The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. B. Lionel Abrahams.
Beliefs, Rites and Customs of the Jews, Connected with Death, Burial and Mourning IV. A. P. Bender.
Persian Hebrew MSS. in the British Museum. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
The Samaritan Liturgy and Reading of the Law. A. Cowley.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. September.

The West Chicago Street Railway Tunnel. C. V. Weston.
Typhoid Fever and the Epidemic at Ironwood, Mich., in 1893.
Asphalt Pavements. S. Whinery.
Corrosion of Iron Pipes by the Action of Electric Railway Currents.
Covered Reservoir at Rockford, Ill. C. C. Stowell.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November.

A Paper on Military Libraries.—I. Col. H. W. Closson.
Surgical Significance of the New Small Calibre Rifle. Lieut. H. R. Stiles.
Multiplication of Calibres in Field Artillery. Capt. P. Leary.
Bookkeeping for Post Exchanges. Lieut. Edward Anderson.
Non-Existence of "Martial Law Proper." Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh.
The Military Service of Indians. Major E P. Ewers.
Proposed Deep Water Way from the Lakes to the Ocean. Lieut. W. L. Simpson.
The Mexican Army. Captain F. H. Hardie.
Future of the West Indies and the Nicaragua Canal. Major O. Wachs.
The Chinese and Japanese Armies.
Turrets in the Forts on the Meuse.
The War Between China and Japan.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

Donation *Mortis Causa* and *Inter Vivos*, P. J. H. Grierson.
Irnerius. Professor Dove Wilson.
The Parish Councils Act. Sheriff Hay Shennan.
Recollections of Colonial Service. Sir David P. Chalmers.
Commutation of Casualties. Alex. W. Black.
A Point of Sea Law. Wm. G. Miller.
Interest. J. Robertson Christie.

Knowledge.—London. November.

The Home of the Rodents. R. Lydecker.
The Daddy-longlegs. E. A. Butler.
The Canals of Mars. E. Walter Maunder.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. October.

My Literary Passions.—XII. William D. Howells.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.

A Bird's-Eye View of Argentina: The Silver River. May Crommelin.
The Nerves of the World: Telegraphs. With Map. John Munro.
The London School Board at Work. W. J. Gordon.
The Milky Way. Sir Robert Ball.
The Wolf and the Dog. Tighe Hopkins.
The Ancient Lake-Village at Glastonbury. Henry Walker.
New Serial Story: "The Indian Uncle," by Leslie Keith.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. October.

The Surroundings of an American Citizen.
Social Economics and Ministerial Usefulness. W. C. Gannett.
Hadleigh Farm Colony. C. S. Bremner.
Industrial Education. R. A. Woods.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. December.

Shooting for "Bob White." C. D. Wilson.
Shall I Study Medicine? A. L. Benedict.
Living Pictures in the Louvre. A. F. Sanborn.
Don Jaime, of Mission San José. Charles Howard Shinn.
Some Notable Women of the Past. Esmé Stuart.

London Quarterly.—London. October.

Drummond's "Ascent of Man."
Francis Thompson: A Study in Temperament.
Three Lives—Charlotte, Countess Canning; Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, and Mrs. Annie Besant.
Morocco, Past and Present.
Paraguay.
Town Life in the Fifteenth Century.
The Egyptian Patriotic Movement of 1893.
Cock Lane and Common Sense: Psychical Research.
Mr. Gladstone on Heresy and Schism.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.

How to Make the Most of Life. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.
Sir Roger Burgoyne: A Country Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century. (From the Verney MSS.)
New Serial Story: "An Arranged Marriage," by Dorothea Gerard.

Lucifer.—London. October 15.

Tibetan Teachings Continued. H. P. Blavatsky.
The Forgiveness of Sins. H. Ernest Nichol.
Modern Vaingloriousness.
Divine Love the Life of the World. Shaiva Râja Yogin.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

Malvern College. W. Chas. Sargent.
Pens and Pencils of the Press. Stephen Fiske. Joseph Hatton.
Raymond Blathwayt Interviewed. M. Griffith.
A Cambridge Fruit Farm: Messrs. Chivers & Sons' Jam Factory.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. November.

Napoleon Bonaparte. Ida M. Tarbell.
Dialogue Between Conan Doyle and Robert Barr
The First Plot to Assassinate Lincoln. Cleveland Moffett.
Unknown Parts of the World. Hugh R. Mills.
The Search fo the Absolute Zero. H. J. W. Dam.
My First Book. Rudyard Kipling.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.

The Japanese Invasion of Corea in 1592. Dr. Ireland.
Gibbon as a Soldier. Major Holden.
An Old-World Parson: Henry Smith.
Phrases Traced Homeward.
The Year's Golf.
Our New Treaty with Japan. M. J. Farrelly.
The Rebellion in the West Indies.—II.—Jamaica. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.
New Serial Story: "The Herons."

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. October.

Richard Hakluyt and Elizabethan Seamen. E. E. Minton.
On Windmills. John Mortimer.
Fables and Fabulists. Thomas Newbigging.
Giosué Carducci. Walter Butterworth.
Among the Sand Dunes. Edmund Mercer.
British Guiana. G. S. Lings.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.

Sterilized Milk Societies. J. L. Levy.
Origin and Development of the Idea of Sacrifice. R. Grossman.
Personality and Individuality. Henry A. Mott.
Recent Publications in Theology and Literature. George A. Kohut.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November-December.

The Fall of Man a Scientific Fact. A. J. Baker.
Religious Situation in New England. Daniel Dorchester.
Function of Foreign Languages in Africa. W. S. Scarborough.
Our Men and Women. W. F. Warren.
Tennyson's Theology. Eugene Parsons.
Pul, Jareb, Tiglath-Pileser. Joseph Horner.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. November.

University Extension. Isaac Loos
Early Life of James Russell Lowell. J. P. Dolliver.
An Ocean Voyage Forty Years Ago. William Boll.
Charlemagne in Legend and in History.
The Recent Storm in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota.
A Passing Tribute to Holmes.
The National Guard.

Mind. (Quarterly.)—London. October.

A Dialogue on Time and Common Sense. Prof. Sidgwick.
An Analysis of Attention. A. F. Shand.
Psychology, Epistemology, Ontology, Compared and Distinguished.
The Philosophy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. W. R Sorley.
Assimilation and Association.—II. Dr. James Ward.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. November.

A Retrospect. N. G. Clark.
The Intellectual Preparation of the Missionary. Judson Smith.
Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. November.

The Homes of Carey.—II. A. T. Pierson.
A General View of Ecuador. Alexander McLean.
The Prospect C. C. Starbuck
Present Aspects of Missionary Work in Turkey.
The Indians in the United States.
The Anglo Saxon and the World's Redemption D. L. Leonard.
Obstacles to Missionary Success in Corea C. C. Vinton.
Woman's Work in American Missions Mrs Ethan Curtis.

Month.—London. November

Evolution and Design.
South Kensington Museum John Jackson
The Canadian Pacific Railway.—II. Rev. P. J. Devine.
Einsiedeln. Orby Shipley.

M. Dalbus on Anglican Orders.—II. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
On Epitaphs. James J. Doherty.
The Property of Children and of Married Women. William C. Maude.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. November.

Artists and Their Work.
Athletic Yale. John W. Allen.
The Hunt. Robert S. Osborne.
Victorien Sardou. Arthur W. Howard.
Our American Dramatists. Arthur Hornblow.
The Unhappy Hapsburgers. Henry W. Fischer.
The Plowman Poet. George Holme.

Music.—Chicago. November.

Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—IV. Jean Moos.
Singing and Elocution. Henry G. Hawn.
Bayreuth.—II. William M. Payne.

National Review.—London. November.

London Progressives *versus* London Education. J. R. Diggle.
The Attack on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Stanley Lane-Poole.
The Situation in Belgium. Luis de Dorac.
Etoniana. Walter Durnford.
A Sham Crusade: House of Lords.
Leafless Woods and Grey Moorlands. "A Son of the Marshes."
Native India and England. Theodore Beck.
Hans Sachs. Karl Blind.
What Is Imperial Defense? Admiral Colomb.

Newbery House Mazazine. London. November.

Egyptian Temples. R. Wallace Jalland.
St. Helen's, Bishopgate. George H. Birch.

New Review.—London. November.

The School Board Election. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.
The Living Pictures. A Symposium.
Government Sweating in the Clothing Contracts. James Macdonald.
The Poetry of Edmund Gosse. Arthur C. Benson.
Poems by Lady Lindsay. Arthur Waugh.
Duplicate Whist. Dr. George Fletcher.
Municipalities at Work: Manchester. Frederick Dolman.
The Fighting Force of China. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gowan.
Secrets from the Court of Spain.—VII.
The Great Underclothing Question. S. William Beck.

New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) October.

Fluorescence and Phosphorescence. James Dewar.
What Electricity Is.
Mental Training—A Remedy for "Education." W. G. Jordan.
The Blood Stains on the Holy Coat. Emile Gautier.
Sanitary Delusions. Felix Oswald.
The Pendulograph. John Andrew.
What Is Science?
Tolstoi's "What to Do." Henry Wood.
Influence of Heat and Cold Upon Microbes. Lawrence Irwell.
A Remarkable Book and Its Teachings. W. L. Scott.
The Battles of Science.
The Liquefaction of Hydrogen.
The New Element of the Atmosphere. James Dewar.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

What Has Become of Home Rule? J. E. Redmond.
England and the Coming Thunder Storm. Dr. Felix Boh.
Christian Socialism. Duke of Argyll.
The Parliaments of the World. J. Taylor Kay.
The Press in Turkey. H. Anthony Salomé.
Babies and Monkeys. S. S. Buckman.
The People's Kitchens in Vienna. Edith Sellers.
More Light on Antonio Perez. Major Martin A. S. Hume.
The Monometallist Creed. Henry Dunning MacLeod.
The Corean Crux. Demetrius C. Boulger.
Nonconformist Forebodings. Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.
Fruit Ranching. A. C. Twist.
The Bible in Elementary Schools. Dr. J. G. Fitch.
"Justice to England." Edward Dicey.

Our Day.—Chicago. September-October.

Indictable Art and Corrupt Classics. Anthony Comstock.
Deficiencies of Darwinism. Marquis of Salisbury.
Bishop Watterson and Mgr. Satolli on the Liquor Traffic.
Mr. Stead's Civic Church. Joseph Cook.
The Powerlessness of Christian Missions. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. November.

The Ainos of Northern Japan. Henry T. Finck.
A Woman in the Mackenzie Delta. II. Elizabeth Taylor.
Deer and Deer Shooting. E. W. Sandys.
Geese Shooting in the Dakotas. F. B. Feetham.
Aquatic Sports in Australia. G. E. Boxall.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel. Through the Yunnan Province.
The Northwestern Forces of Canada. Capt. H. J. Woodside.
Pigeons and Pigeon-Netting. W. L. Simpson.
Bicycling in Bermuda. P. C. Stuart.
Football of '94. Walter Camp.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. November.

Drake's Bay Fishing. J. H. Griffes.
Wood and Wave Notes. Edith M. Thomas.
Republic of Shanghai. Mark B. Dunnell.
The Story of the San Pablo Ranch. John F. Sheehan, Jr.
The War in the Orient. Lucius H. Foote.
The Vigilance Committee of 1856. A. B. Paul.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

Christ's Hospital. George Clinch.
Tugs and Towing. Herbert Russell.
Wellington.—III. Lord Roberts.
Westminster.—III. Walter Besant.
How I Crossed Africa. Lionel Dècle.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) November.

The Consciousness of Moral Obligation. J. G. Schurman.
Hegel's Conception of Freedom. S. W. Dyde.
Relation of Hume's Treaties and Inquiry. W. G. Elkin.
German Kantian Bibliography.—X. Erich Adickes.
The Ego, Causality and Freedom. James H. Hyslop.

The Photo-American.—New York.

October.

Some Notes on Developers. John A. Hodges.
Retouching and Spotting. Oscar Kratzch.
A Beginner to Beginners. A. D. Fort.
Lantern Slides by the Carbon Process. W. B. Bolton.
A Neglected Method of Producing Studio Backgrounds. E. W. Foxlee.
Caramel.
Imitation Ceramic Photographs.

November.

Are Aristotype Prints Permanent? J. H. Janeway.
The Dusting Process. H. H. Buckwalter.
Vignetting. W. B. Bolton.
The Showcase.
Originals for the Half-Tone Process. Julius Verfasser.
Something New About Halation. Andrew Young.
How a Lens Does Its Work. C. J. Leaper.
Hand-Camera Work for Beginners. W. D. Welford.
Union of Clouds and Landscapes by Carbon Process.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. November.

Beowulf and Arthur as English Ideals. Sarah J. McNary.
How May Literature Best Be Taught?—III.
Dramatic Passion in "Much Ado About Nothing." C. A. Wurtzburg.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. November.

The Glaciers of Greenland. Angelo Heilprin.
Preparation for College by English High Schools. J. F. Casey.
Alcohol and Happiness. Justus Gaule.
Unsolved Problems of Science. Marquis of Salisbury.
Manual Training.—I. C. Hanford Henderson.
The Swiss Watch Schools. Theodore B. Willson.
The Cobra and Other Serpents. G. R. O'Reilly.
Redonda and Its Phosphates. Fred. W. Morse.
The Sioux Mythology. Charles A. Eastman.
Some Analogies and Homologies. W. T. Freeman.
The Chemistry of Cleaning. Vivian Lewes.
Philibert Commerson, "The King's Naturalist."

Psychological Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) November.

The Theory of Emotion: Emotional Attitudes. John Dewey.
Amnesia or "Double Consciousness." Charles L. Dana.
Experiments in Space Perception.—II. James H. Hyslop.
An Experimental Study of Memory. E. A. Kirkpatrick.
The Origin of Emotional Expression.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The Wages Fund Doctrine at the Hands of the German Economists. F. W. Taussig.
The New Income Tax. Charles F. Dunbar.
Mortgage Banking in Germany. D. M. Frederiksen.
Discussions on Railway Management in Prussia. F. W. Taussig.
Early Experiments with the Unemployed. Alice R. Brewster.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Strike of a Sex.
Lady Dufferin's Poems and Verses.
The Earliest History of Babylonia.
Buchan.
Rousseauism Revived.
Lord Wolseley's Marlborough.
The Abuse of Statistics.
Lope de Vega.
The Tragedy of the Cæsars.
Novels of Adventure and Manners.
Alexander's Generals.

Quiver.—London. November.

The Blind at Play. F. M. Holmes.
Young Cambridge of To-day.
A Life of Love and Duty: the Story of the Princess Alice. F. J. Cross.

Review of the Churches.—London. October 15.

The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Movement. Rev. A. Holden and Others.
J. R. Diggle. With Portrait.
The Grindelwald Conference, 1894.

Review of Reviews.—London. November.

Mr. Atherton Riley: A Character Sketch.
The National Social Union.
The Promenade and the Pavement.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. November.

The Grave of Edward Bruce. Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick.
John Logan, the Poet. Rev. J. King Hewison.
Spreading the Light: A Glance at the Literature of Scottish Home Rule.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) October.

Tudor Intrigues in Scotland.
Lord Wolseley's Life of Marlborough. William O'Connor Morris
Three Tales of the Fiann. W. A. Craigie.
The Logic of History. R. M. Wenley.
The Master Masons of Scotland.
Jerusalem. Major C. R. Conder.
The Origin of Our Civilization. F. Legge.
Corea.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. October.

Corsica: Notes on a Recent Visit. With Map. Ralph Richardson.
Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas.

Social Economist.—New York. November.

Society and Sympathetic Strikes.
The Theory of Wages and Profits.
Trumbull as a Socialist.
Course of Prices and Wages Since 1860.
A Customs Union for the British Empire.
The New Sociological Revival. Lewis G. Janes.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. November.

Lucid Shorthand. W. W. Osgoodby.
The F(?)utility of the Phonograph as an Amanuensis. J. B. Carey.
Law Department. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—II. G. R. Bishop.

Strand Magazine.—London. October.

Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior. R. Blathwayt.
The Handwriting of Thomas Carlyle. J. Holt Schooling.
The Pigeons of London. Harry How.
Snap-Shots on a Yacht.
The Dogs of Celebrities.
Pilots. Alfred T. Story.
Giants and Dwarfs.—II.

Students' Journal.—New York. November.

How Poor Boys Have Risen in Life.
From Switzerland to Italy Over the St. Gothard. W. H. Richards.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight Pages.
Battle of Waterloo, A. D., 1815.
Where Womem Have Suffrage.

Temple Bar.—London. November.

The Gouvernante of Paris: Madame d'Abrantès.
The Trees and Flowers of Tennyson.
A Recent Literary Discovery: Latin Lines.
Gibraltar.
New Serial Story: "Lady Jean's Vagaries."

Treasury.—New York. November.

Revivals. Ferdinand C. Iglehart.
Cosmic Redemption. William E. Barton.
The Uses of Temple Beauty. David Gregg.
Forefathers' Day. Joseph Twichell.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. November.

The Magazine Rifle: Its Development and Use. Lieut. W. A. Campbell.
A Study of Military Desertion. Lieut John P. Finley.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. November.

The Old Trenches Before Sebastopol Revisited. Viscount Wolseley.
The U. S. Fleet in the Civil War. Captain Stenzell.
The Cavalry Manœuvres. Major C. Peters.
The Yalu Battle. Sir G. Phipps Hornby.
Notes on the Year's Tactical Training.
"War" and "Peace." Dr. J. Westlake.
The French in Madagascar. Captain S. P. Oliver.
The Service Range-Finders Major Verner.
Squeezed Lessons; or, Home Battalions and the Army Reserve. Major H. W. Pearse.
China and Japan. Colonel Maurice.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. November.

The Extension of University Extension. E. E. Sparks.
The Extension of Economic Teaching. E. A. Ross.
Beginning of University Extension in Iowa. J. A. James.
University Extension in Belgium. Arthur Hirsch.

Westminster Review.—London. November.

Discontent in India.
Pseudo-Individualism; or, the Present Slavery. Arthur Withy.
A Colonial Home Rule Question. J. MacLachlan.
George Meredith's Nature Poetry. William F. Revell.
A Dominant Note of Some Recent Fiction. Thomas Bradfield.
Kiama: An Australian Watering-Place and Its Industries.
Tennyson's Turncoat: "The Churchwarden and the Curate."
The Stage as an Educator. J. P Walton.
A National Contrast: English and French Literature.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. November.

Printing Landscapes, Architecture and Interiors. C. F. Hoffman.
Some Thoughts About Toning. F. Schmidt.
Expression in Outdoor Work.
The Platinotype. H. A. Kimball.
A Plea for the Stereoscope. W. E. Weller.
Decision in the Pneumatic Shutter Patents.
Preservation of Developing Solutions.
Photographic Days.—XII. John A. Tennant.
Are Gold Residues Worth Saving?

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) November.

The Railroad Strike in California. Thomas R. Bacon.
Recent Tendencies in Economic Literature. A. T. Hadley.
The Connecticut Intestacy Law C. M. Andrews.
The Manchester Ship Canal. Edward Porritt.
Currency and State Banks. Alfred L. Ripley.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 2.

Wine of Alsace. Beda von Ballheim.
The Golden Jubilee of the Bavaria Union of Catholic Students at Bonn. Dr. Frenay.
Corea. Karl Steiner.
The Comte de Paris and His Family. E. Braun.
The General Assembly of German Catholics at Cologne. Dr. Segesser.

Daheim.—Leipzig. September 29.

Robert Cauer, Sculptor. With Portrait. A. Rosenberg.

October 6.

A Watch at the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg Count Richard Pfeil.
The New Houses of Parliament at Berlin. H. Schliepmann.

October 13

The Houses of Parliament Continued.

October 20

Jürgen Nicolai Fries. With Portrait. R. Koenig.

October 27

Deaconesses and Their Work T. Schäffer.
Hermann Prell, Artist. A. Rosenberg.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 18.

Dr. Otto Willmann, Catholic Pedagogue. With Portrait. J. Maurer.
The French Revolution. O. von Schaching.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. October.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H von Poschinger.
The Prototype of Alexandra in My Drama, "Alexandra" Richard Voss.
Is a Great War in Prospect? "Germanicus."
Corsets and Anæmia Dr. O. Rosenbach.
Anarchy. C. Lombroso.
Franz von Lenbach on Modern Art Luise von Kobell.
Bessel, Encke and Alexander von Humboldt. W. Förster.
Hans Viktor von Unruh Continued. H. von Poschinger.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.

C. Pascarella and His Sonnets. "Villa Gloria." Paul Heyse.
The Roman Army O. Seeck.
Plant Life in the Water M. Nagen.

Who is Musical? Theodor Billroth.
African Impressions. P. Reichard.
Letters of Ernst Moritz Arndt from the Frankfurt Parliament. C. G. Brandis.
Hermann von Helmholtz.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 11.

Tea Cultivation in China. E. Forst.
Letter by the Emperor William I. O. Braun.
Tancred. E. Schulte.
Arolsen. J. Schwabe.
Sunlight. Dr. L. Büchner.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. October.

Gunnar Heiberg. With Portrait. G. Morgenstern.
Bruno Wille's Philosophy of Free Will. M. Schwann.
Poems by Oscar Linke and Others.
"The Balcony." Drama by G. Heiberg. Acts I to III.
Heat and the Real Cause of Epidemics. L. Mann.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. October.

Heinrich Leo. Continued. O. Kraus.
Sicily, 1893-4. K. von Bruchhausen.
The Opium-Eater and His Confessions—De Quincey. H. Schätti.

Neue Revue.—Vienna. October 3.

The Vienna Union for Social Politics.
Modern Education. Dr. J. Pap.

October 10.

The Parliament of Professors; the Union for Social Politics.
On the Origin of the "Iliad." Dr. J. Ofner.

October 17.

The National School as a Training Institution. J. Pap.
On the "Iliad." Continued.

October 24.

Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Bosnia. Prof. F. H. Geffcken.
National Music in Vienna. Dr. H. Schenker.
The Bodyguard of Napoleon III. Dr. J. R. von Newald.
On the "Iliad." Concluded.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 1.

On the Origin of Christianity. F. Engels.
Herbert Spencer and Weismann's Theories.

No. 2.

The Origin of Christianity. Continued.
The Trade Unions of Holland. H. Polak.

No. 3.

German Social Democracy. A. Bebel.
The Bavarian Budget.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. October.

Dr. Karl Ewald Hasse. With Portrait. H. Obst.
Michael Beer and Eduard von Schenk. G. Manz.
The Guilt of Mary Stuart. W. Michael.
Insomnia and Remedies. L. Fürst.
Days and Nights in Norway. Paul Lindau.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. November.

"Born of a Virgin."
The Neutralizaton of Denmark. K. von Bruchhausen.
The Abdication of Classical Antiquity. Prof. P. Cauer.
College Tribunals and the Independence of the Administration of Justice.
Marie Antoinette and the French Revolution. Continued. Dr. Max Lenz.
Lord Wolseley on Napoleon, Wellington, and Gneisenau. Dr. Hans Delbrück.
The Polish Question. Dr. Hans Delbrück.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. October.

Mrs. Annie Besant on "Death and After." Dr. Göring.
William Crookes. With Portrait. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
Crookes' Researches. Dr. Göring.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 4.

The Corea War.
Wilhelm Müller.
Bosnia and Herzegovina. A. O. Klaussmann.
Reminiscences of the Siege of Paris. A. von Engelnstedt.
The Struss Jubilee.
Hermann von Helmholtz. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. October.

Autumn Sport. Anton Freiherr Perfall.
Orchids. Max Hesdörffer.
The Poison of Disease and Putrefaction. Dr. K. von Scheel.
The Straits of Magellan and the Smyth Canal. H. Bohrdt.
Bazeilles After the Attack on the Peasantry, September 1, 1870. Tanera.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 1.

National Costumes of the Eger-Land. R. von Seydlitz.
Ernst Curtius. G. Klitscher.

Heft 2.

Marionettes. G. Klitscher.
National Costumes. Continued.
Countess Morosini. Henry Perl.

Heft 3.

Johann Strauss. L. Hevesi.
National Costumes. Continued.
In the Schwarza Valley. Schulte vom Brühl.
Hermann von Helmholtz. Franz Bendt.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. October.

The Infancy of Greek Sculpture. François Dumur.
Women and the Woman Question in the United States. Louis Wuarin.
Josephine and Marie-Louise in Switzerland. Eugène de Budé.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. October.

The Parliamentary Work of the Chamber of Deputies, 1893-94.
Capitalism. Concluded. Gustave du Puynode.
The Colonial Movement in France. Dr. Meyners d'Estrey.
The Peace Question. Frédéric Passy.
The Development of Railways in Russia. Daniel Bellet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

October 1.

The Desert. Pierre Loti.
A Friend of Catherine II. Princess Schahowskoy Strechneff.
Notes on Norway. Hugues le Roux.
The Demolition of Central Florence. H. Montecorboli.
The Education of Women. Mme. A. Lamplère.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

October 15.

The Desert. Pierre Loti.
Notes on Norway. Hugues Le Roux.
A Friend of Catherine II. Princess Schahowskoy Strechneff.
With My Iroquois Friends. Matilda Shaw.
Cruelty in Mothers. G. Ferrero.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

October 1.

Letters from Frédéric Mistral.
Blanco White. Concluded. W. E. Gladstone.
Letters from a Traveller: Antwerp. Denise.
Women at the Peace Congress at Antwerp. Céline Renooz.

October 15.

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Interview with M. Charles Rolland. H. Charriaut.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

October 1.

The Means of Salvation. F. Le Play.
The Paper Works of Monfourat, Gironde. L. Champion.
Tolstoi and Anti-Patriotism. A. Boyenval.
An Inquiry Into the Condition of Agricultural Laborers in France.

October 16.

A New Work: A Committee of Social Defence.
The Expansion of the German Empire Beyond the Seas. Georges Blondel.
Work for the Unemployed in Paris. Louis Rivière.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

October 6.

Contemporary Novelists: J. H. Rosny. G. Pellissier.
The Commander in Chief and the Manœvres.
Religion, a Study of Social Logic. G. Tarde.

October 13.

Twenty Eight Days in China. Félix Régamey.
H. von Sybel and William II of Germany. Antoine Guilland.
State Socialism. André Liesse.

October 20.

M. Adolphe Franck and the Philosophic Movement. Alfred Fouillée.
Twenty Eight Days in China. Continued. Félix Régamey.

October 27.

Universal Suffrage in Belgium. Paul Lafflitte.
M. Waldeck Rousseau. Pierre Puget.
Montaigne as Mayor of Bordeaux. Paul Stapfer.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

October 1.

The Budget of 1894. Liberals and Socialists. Léon Say.
Contemporary English Art.—Pre Raphaelite Origins. R. de la Sizéranne.

Twenty Years of Spanish Monarchy. C. Benoist.
The Mechanism of Modern Life. Vicomte G. d'Avenel.
Civilization and the Great Historical Rivers of the World. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.
William II and the Prussian Conservative Party.

October 15.

Studies in Diplomacy—the Austrian Alliance, 1756. Duc de Broglie.
New Laws Relating to Medical Studies. L. Liard.
Two Italian Masters—Palestrina. C. Bellaigue.
Woman in the United States Women's Colleges—Co-education. Th. Bentzon.
The Psychology of Conjuring. A. Binet.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

October 1.

Contemporary Literature in Spain. Léo Quesnel.
Decorative and Industrial Art in Lorraine. Jules Rais.
The Comte de Paris. Henri Castets.

October 15.

The Portraits of Leonardo da Vinca. Eugène Müntz.
Miracles According to Science. Dr. Paul Sollier.
Miracles According to the Church. Gustave Lejeal.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. October.

Charles Buet. Philippe Malpy.
Mirabeau Before the Bailiwick of Pontarlier. Commandant Grandin.
The Faculties of the Higher Animals. Adolphe Drion.
On the Coast of Norway and Lapland. J. G. Freson.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

October 1.

In Madagascar. Prince Henri D'Orleans.
Frédéric Mistral, the Man. Gaston Paris.
The Two Romes of 1894. A. Berl.
In Corsica. M. Jollivet.
Diary of a French Student in Germany. J. Breton.

October 15.

Letters to Madame de Charrière. Benjamin Constant.
J. B. de Rossi. Abbé Duschêsne.
Croup Vaccination. A. Dastre.
With Victor Hugo: a Visit to Guernsey. G. Larroumet.
The Sicilian Social Crisis. G. Lainé.
Antoinette Bourignon. Salomon Reinach.
Dumas and Ibsen. L. Lacour.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. October.

The Natural Suggestibility of Children. A. Binet and V. Henri.
Theory of Judgment and Reason in the "Logique" of De Wundt.
Comprehension and Contiguity. V. Egger.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

October 1.

The Physiology of Success. Scipion Sighele
The Surprises of History: Some Curious Genealogies. E. Neukomm and G. Bertin.

October 15.

The Therapeutics of the Future: Serotherapy. Dr. J. Hericourt.
Some Curious Genealogies. Continued.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

October 13.

A Theory of the Formation of Hail. Continued. E. Durand-Gréville.
The Etiology of Paludism.

October 20.

The Intense Allurement of the Bicyclette. Philippe Tissie.
The Economic Equilibrium. J. Novicow.
Cosmic Electricity. Elihu Thomson.

October 27.

Chemical Machinery. H. Le Chatelier.
The Corean War. Léo Dex.
Movable Bridges. Daniel Bellet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. October.

Anniversary of the Death of Benoit Malon.
The Peace Movement of the Nineteeth Century. Élie Ducommun.
Education in the Cempuis Orphanage. Gaston Stiegler.
Compulsory Assurance in Germany and Progress of Social Life. Pierre Boz.
The Ethics and Progress of Social Life. Dr. Delon.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

October 6.

Papal-Encyclical on the Rosary (Latin Version).
The God of Freemasonry.
Religion and Morals in the Works of A. Bartoli.

October 20.

On Anarchy.
Pope Nicholas III (Orsini) 1277-1280. Continued.
Rural Banks as Planned by F. G. Raiffeisen.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

October 1.

The Poems of the Notary G. da Lentini. F. Torraca.
Around a Throne (Catherine the Great). E. Masi.
Life and Letters of Luigi Mussini. G. Salvadori.
Giovanni B. de Rossi. A Sketch O. Marucchi.

October 15.

The Comte de Circourt and Cavour.
The Railway Problem and Its Possible Solutions. A. Cottrau.
Pullman City. Fanny Zampini Salazar.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

October 1

The Conclave. Conclusion. G. Grabinski.
The Idea of God in the Individual, the Family and in Civil Contracts. R. Mazzei.
The Eucharistic Congress at Turin.

La Rivista Internazionale.—Rome. October.

The Question of Liability in Accidents. C. de Luca.
The Present Condition of Emigration in Europe. R. A. Ermini.
Legal Socialism and Anarachist Socialism. G. de Grolée Virville.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid. October 5.

The Pope's Encyclical Concerning the Holy Rosary.
Jansenism in Spain. Manuel F. Miguélez.
A Christian-Rabbinical Congress. F. Perez-Aguado.

España Moderna.—Madrid. September.

Fray Jerónimo Savonarola. Juan O'Neill.
Military Dress in Spain in the Eighteenth Century. A Morel-Fatio.
Diego Velázquez. Emilio Michel.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid. September 30.

Madrid in the Time of Carlos V C. Cambronero.
Historical Sketches: Munio Alfonso. F. S. B Salvatierra.
The Master-Singers of Nuremberg. Rafael Mitjana.
Traditions and Characters of the North and South of Spain. C. Soler Arques.

October 15.

The Protection of the Child. Adolfo Sanz de Ojirando.
The Isunza Family of Vittoria. Julian Apraiz.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. October.

Walt Whitman. W. G. van Nouhuys.
Lord Salisbury on Evolution and Darwinism. Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht.
The Origin of the "Knight of the Swan." J. F. D. Blöte.
Hermann von Helmholtz Prof. Th. W. Engelmann.
Dutch Relations with Lombok. Dr. Byvanck

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. October.

Revision of the Regulations Concerning Primary Education. J. A. van Gilse.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
Arg.	Argosy.
Ata.	Atalanta.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.
EconR.	Economic Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EdRL.	Educational Review (London)
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ex.	Expositor.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GB.	Greater Britain.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.
GW.	Good Words.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IrM.	Irish Monthly.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
JurR.	Juridical Review.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
KO.	King's Own.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.
Luc.	Lucifer.
LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men	Menorah Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MP.	Monthly Packet.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NSR.	New Science Review.
NW	New World.
NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
NN.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Q.	Quiver.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RRA.	Review of Reviews.
RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
RC.	Review of the Churches.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SRev.	School Review.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
Treas.	Treasury.
UE.	University Extension.
UM.	University Magazine.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
YE.	Young England.
YM.	Young Man
YR.	Yale Review.
YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the November numbers of periodicals.

Adulterations in Groceries, EconR, Oct.
Africa:
  How I Crossed Africa, L. Decle, PMM.
  The Physical Geography of British East Africa, GJ.
  The Anglo-German Boundary in East Equatorial Africa, GJ.
Agricola: A British Pelagian, ChQ, Oct.
Agriculture: Modern Agriculture in France, H. Blerzy, Chaut.
Alexander's Generals, QR, Oct.
Amnesia or "Double Consciousness," C. L. Dana, PsyR.
Arbitration, Compulsory, D. M. Frederiksen, AJP.
Arc, Joan of, E. M. Clerke, DR, Oct.
Archæology for Girls, GOP.
Argentina, A Bird's Eye View of, May Crommelin, LH.
Armenia, The Church in, Paul Terzian, CW.
Armies:
  The Chinese and Japanese Armies, JMSI.
  The Mexican Army, Capt. F. W. Hardie, JMSI.
  The Military Service of Indians, Major E. P. Ewers, JMSI.
  What Is Imperial Defense? Admiral Colomb, NatR.
  Projectiles and Explosives in War, ER, Oct.
Arnold, Matthew, Poetry of, ChQ, Oct.
Artists and Their Work, MM.
Astronomy:
  Life in Other Planets, Sir Robert Ball, FR.
  The Milky Way, Sir Robert Ball, LH.
  Lockyer's "Dawn of Astronomy," ER, Oct.
  Astronomy and Religion, Sir Edwin Arnold, NAR.
Athletic Yale, J. W. Allen, MM.
Atmosphere, A New Element of the, James Dewar, MSR.
Auckland Castle, Precentor Venables, GW.
Australia:
  The Growth of Australia, E. Reyer, Chaut.
  Kiama, an Australian Watering Place, and Its Industries, WR.
Babylonia: The Earliest History of Babylonia, QR, Oct.
Bacon, Roger, Herbert Maxwell, Black.
Beecher, Henry Ward, H. R. Haweis, YM.
Beefsteak, History of, J. Oldfield, GM.
Belgium: The Situation in Belgium, Luis de Lorac, NatR.
Beowulf and Arthur as English Ideals, Sarah J. McNary, PL.
Besant, Mrs. Annie, LQ, Oct.

Bible and Biblical Criticism:
Course of Thought in Ecclesiastes, F. B. Denio, BW.
Divine Element of Stories of Genesis, W. R Harper, BW.
Bicycling:
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Through the Yunnan Province, O.
Bicycling in Bermuda, P. C. Stuart, O.
Birds:
Feathered Architects, CJ.
Our Winged House-Fellows, Grant Allen, EIM.
Blind at Play, The, F. M. Holmes, Q.
Bonaparte, Napoleon:
Napoleon Bonaparte, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte—I, W. M. Sloane, CM.
House Where Napoleon was Born, Ajaccio, Caroline Holland, EIM.
Book-Covers, The Designing of, G. Willets, AI.
Brazil:
To Rio in a Sailing Vessel, H. W. Lanier, FrL.
The New Brazil, H. M. Lane, ChHA.
Bretanic Isles, T. H. B. Graham, GM.
Buchan, Scotland, QR, Oct.
Burns, Robert: The Plowman Poet, Geo. Holme, MM.
California:
A Neglected Mission (San Fernando Rey), Dorothea Lummis, CW.
The Vigilance Committee of 1856.—II, A. B. Paul, OM.
Canada: The Northwestern Forces of Canada, H. J. Woodside, O.
Canals:
Future of the West Indies and the Nicaragua Canal, JMSI.
Proposed Deep Water Way from the Lakes to the Ocean, JMSI.
Advantage of the Tehuantepec Route, E. E. Corthell, EngM.
Carlyle, Thomas:
Handwriting of Carlyle, J. H. Schooling, Str, Oct.
The Man and His Message, W. J. Dawson, YM.
Carpet Weaving, H. Hendry, GW.
Catholicism, Here and There in, Henry A. Adams, CW.
Catholic Church:
Testimony of the Greek Church to Roman Supremacy, ACQ, Oct.
Catholic Church and the Saloon, Archbishop Ireland, NAR.
Celtic Literature: Three Tales of the Fiann, W. A. Craigie, ScotR, Oct.
Chancery, The Beauties of, L. E. Chittenden, GB.
Child, The Primitive, Louis Robinson, NAR.
China:
The Fighting Force of China, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gowan, NewR.
China's Reputation Bubble, H. Knollys, Black.
A Ride in Hakkaland, E. E. Irving, Black.
Caged in China, S. Lane-Poole, EIM.
The Eastern War and After: A Military Study, T. A. Dodge, F.
Causes Which Led to the War in the East, Kuma Oishi, A.
The Republic of Shanghai, Mark B. Dunnel, OM.
In the City of Canton, Florence O'Driscoll, CM.
The War in the Orient, Lucius H. Foote, OM.
American Relations with China and Japan, W. E. Griffis, NEM.
The Chinese and Japanese Armies, JMSI.
The War Between China and Japan, JMSI.
China and Japan: See Under Corea.
China Decoration as an Industry, C. E. Brady, AA.
Christianity as It is Preached, B. A. Brooks, A.
Christians, Faults of the Early, E. P. Burtt, BW.
Churches, Impotence of, in a Manufacturing Town, W. B. Hale, F.
Civic Church, Mr. Stead's, Joseph Cook, OD, Oct.
Civilization, Origin of, F. Legge, ScotR, Oct.
Cleaning, The Chemistry of, V. Lewes, PS.
Club-Homes for Unmarried Working Men, W. Moffatt, Black.
Colonial Home Rule Question, J. MacLachlan, WR.
Colorado River: The Mighty Colorado, J. A. Young, IA, Oct.
Commercial Depressions and Business Crises, F. C. Howe, AJP.
Conway: An Old Walled Town, CFM.
Corea:
China, Japan and Corea, R. S. Gundry, FR.
The Naval War in the East, ER, Oct.
The Chino-Japanese Conflict—and After, T. Wade, CR.
The Corean Crux, Demetrius C. Boulger, NC.
A Glance at Corea, Alice Salzmann, KO.
Corea, ScotR, Oct.
The Queen of Corea, Frank G. Carpenter, Dem.
Corruption, Political: How Best to Oppose? T. E. Will, A.
Corsica, Ralph Richardson, ScotGM, Oct.
Cossacks: The Cossack as Cowboy, Soldier and Citizen, Harp.
Cranberries: Where Red Cranberries Grow, W. H. Fischer, Dem.
Crime, Madness and, GB.
Crimea in 854 and 1894, Evelyn Wood, FR.
Criminal Law, Contrasts in English—I, H. L. Carson, GB.
Crustaceans, T. R. R. Stebbing, GW.
Customs Union for the British Empire, SEcon.
Dartmouth, S. Baring-Gould, SunM.
Darwinism, The Newest, St. George Mivart, ACQ, Oct.
Darwinism, Deficiencies of, Marquis of Salisbury, OD, Oct.
Death Rate: How the New York Death Rate was Reduced. N. Straus, F.
Desertion, A Study of Military, Lieut. J. P. Finley, US.
Dogs:
Dogs of Celebrities, Str, Oct.
The Wolf and the Dog, Tighe Hopkins, LH.
Dramatists, Our American, Arthur Hornblow, MM.
Drawing for Reproduction, Ernest Knaufft, AA.
Dress: The Underclothing Question, S. W. Beck, NewR.
Drummond's "Ascent of Man," LQ, Oct.
Dufferin's (Lady) Poems and Works, QR, Oct
Ecuador, A General View of, A. McLean, MisR.
Education:
Inspiration in Education, John E. Bradley, Ed.
Froebel from a Psychological Standpoint, E. F. Buchner, Ed.
Education in Brazil, H. M. Lane, ChHA.
School Supply in the Middle Ages, A. F. Leach, CR.
Etoniana, Walter Durnford, NatR.
Malvern College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Egypt:
The Patriotic Movement of 1893, LQ, Oct.
Egyptian Temples, R. W. Jalland, NH.
Side-Lights on the Exploitation of Egypt, F. C. Penfield, NAR.
Electricity:
What Electricity Is, NSR, Oct.
Domestic Electric Light Plants, N. W. Perry, EngM.
Storage Batteries for Electric Traction, CasM.
Emotional Attitudes, John Dewey, PsyR.
Emotional Expression, The Origin of, PsyR.
Emerson, The Religion of, W. H. Savage, A.
Encyclical, Remarks Upon the Pope's, Cardinal Gibbons, ACQ, Oct.
England and the Coming Thunderstorm, Felix Boh, NC.
English History:
Town Life in the Fifteenth Century.
English Towns in the Fifteenth Century, ER, Oct.
Epitaphs, J. J. Doherty, M.
Ericsson, John, the Engineer—II, W. C. Church, CasM.
Europe: The Balance of Power, James Hutton, GM.
Evolution:
Babies and Monkeys, G. S. Buckman, NC.
Evolution and Design, M.
Criticism of Recent Pantheistic Evolution, J. J. Ming, ACQ, Oct.
Fiction:
Novels of Adventure and Manners, QR, Oct.
Modern Novels, Lady Magnus, GW.
A Dominant Note of Some Recent Fiction, T. Bradfield, WR.
The Strike of a Sex, QR, Oct.
The Use of Dialect in Fiction, F. H. Trench, Ata.
Magazine Fiction and How Not to Write it, F. M. Bird, Lipp.
Finance: The Monometallist Creed, H. D. Macleod, NC.
Fires: Causes and Effects of Great Forest Fires, J. Gifford, EngM.
Fishes: The Struggle for Life in the Deep, N. Pike, FrL.
Fishing, Drake's Bay, J. H Griffes, OM.
Fitzgerald, Edward, Letters of, ER, Oct.
Fluorescence and Phosphorescence, James Dewar, NSR, Oct.
Forefathers' Day, J. Twichell, Treas.
Forestry, British, Back.
Football in '94, Walter Camp, O.
French Literature:
Some French Novelists, Black.
French and English Literature: A National Contrast, WR.
Froude, James Anthony, D, Nov. 1.
Fruit Farming:
A Cambridge Fruit Farm, LudM.
Fruit Ranching, A. C. Twist, NC.
Fur Trade of London, CJ.
Gambling: About Gambling Systems, CJ.
Geological Science, Value of, to Man, N. S. Shaler, Chaut.
Germany:
The Germany of To-day, Sidney Whitman, Chaut.
The Legislature of the German Empire, J. W. Burgess, Chaut.
Gibbon as a Soldier, Major Holden, Mac.
Gibraltar, TB
Glaciers of Greenland, The, Angelo Heilprin, PS.
Gladstone, W. E., on Heresy and Schism, ChQ, Oct; LQ, Oct.
Glastonbury, The Ancient Lake Village at, H. Walker, LH
Gloucester: Musings in an Old Garden, Dean Spence, Ata
God, Man's Conception of, J. W. Smith, BW.
Gold Production, The World's, T. A. Richard, EngM.
Golf: The Year's Golf, Mac
Gosse, Edmund, Poetry of, A. C. Benson, NewR.
Greek Papyri, ChQ, Oct
Greenland, The Glaciers of, Angelo Heilprin, PS.
Hadrian's Ode to His Soul, W. Everette, AM
Hapsburgers, The Unhappy, H. W. Fischer, MM
Harvest Scenes, Italian, Henrietta D. Skinner, CW.
Hawthornes in Lenox, The, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, CM
Health: How to Make the Most of Life, B. W. Richardson, Long

Hegel's Conception of Freedom, S. W. Dyde, PR.
Helmholtz, Hermann von. A. W. Rücker, FR.
Hill, David B., Political Career and Character of, F.
Hindu Kush Region, Eastern, Col. A. G. Durand, CR.
History:
Prof. Flint on the Philosophy of History, ER, Oct.
The Logic of History, R. M. Wenley, ScotR, Oct.
Holland, Wilhelmina, Queen of, Emma Brewer, GOP.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell:
Oliver Wendell Holmes, John W. Chadwick, F.
English Tributes to Holmes, D, Nov. 1.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edward Everett Hale, RR.
Holy Coat, The Blood Stains on the, Emile Gautier, NSR.
Hops: The Field for Hops in Idaho, J. M. Goodwin, IA, Oct.
Horses: The Horse, N. S. Shaler, Scrib.
Howard, Major-General O. O., Interviewed, Chaut.
Hunt The, Robert S. Osborne, MM.
Human Race, Beginnings of the, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
Hydraulic Machine Tools, R. H. Tweddell, CasM.
Hydrogen, The Liquefaction of, NSR.
Imbecility, Relation of, to Pauperism and Crime, Martha L. Clark, A.
Immigration and the Land Question, C. J. Buell, A.
India:
Discontent in India, WR,
Native India and England, T. Beck, NatR.
Indian Arts and Crafts, GT.
The Brotherhood of India, A.
A Painter's Impressions of Rajpootana, E. L. Weeks, Harp.
Indians:
How Shall the Indians be Educated? J. H. Kyle, NAR.
The Military Service of Indians, Major E. P. Ewers, JMSI.
The Sioux Mythology, C. A. Eastman, PS.
The Religion of the Sioux, Lieut. W. H. Wassell, Harp.
The Indians in the United States, MisR
Individualism: Pseudo-Individualism, A. Withy, WR.
Individuality, Personality and, Henry A. Mott, Men
Insects, Injuries and Benefits of, B. G. Jchns, SunM.
Ireland:
What Has Become of Home Rule? J. E. Redmond, NC.
"Justice to England," Edward Dicey, NC.
Lord Mar's Home Rule Bill, S. Erskine, DR, Oct.
Dual Ownership of Land a Myth, G. McDermot, CW.
Iron: How Iron is Made—I, John Birkinbine, CasM.
The First Iron Casting in America, A. Spies, CasM.
Irrigation:
The Art of Irrigation, T. S. Van Dyke, IA, Oct.
Public Opinion and the Irrigation Congress, IA, Oct.
Italy:
Roba d'Italia, Clare S. Strong, GM.
Italian Harvest Scenes, Henrietta D. Skinner, CW.
Japan:
England's New Treaty with Japan, M. J. Farrelley, Mac.
Japanese Customs, A. H. Savage-Landor, FR.
Japan and China: See Under Corea.
The Ainos of Northern Japan, Henry T. Finck, O.
The Land of the Mikado, J. C. Hopkins, EngM.
Jefferies, Richard, as a Descriptive Writer, Irving Müntz, GM.
Journalism: Women's Newspapers, FR.
Kantian Bibliography, German—X, Erich Adickes, PR.
Kipling, Rudyard: My First Book, McCl.
Kitchens for the People in Vienna, Edith Sellers, NC.
Knownothingism, The Threatened Revival of, C. Robinson, AJP.
Labor:
The Report of the Labor Commission, ER, Oct
The Plea for a Living Wage, L. B. Phelps, EconR, Oct
Government Sweating in Clothing Contracts, J. Macdonald, NewR.
Society and Sympathetic Strikes, SEcon.
The Theory of Wages and Profits, SEcon.
Course and Price of Wages Since 1890, SEcon.
Wages Fund Doctrine and the German Economists, F. W. Taussig, QJEcon, Oct
The Wage Earners' Loss During the Depression, S. W. Dike, F
Early Experiments with the Unemployed, Alice R. Brewster, QJEcon, Oct
Lace Work and Embroidery for Gentlewomen, Ata
Land System: Mormon Land System in Utah, IA, Oct.
Language: College and University English, D, Nov. 1.
Legal Education in the United States, Lyman R. Meekins, RR
Libraries: A Paper on Military Libraries—I, H. W. Closson, JMSI.
Lincoln, First Plot to Assassinate, C. Moffett, McCl.
Liquor Traffic, Bishop Watterson and Mgr. Satolli on the, OD, Oct
Literature:
The "Decadent" in Literature, E. H. Lacon Watson, GM.
English and French Literature: A Contrast, WR.
Some French Novelists, Black.
London:
Westminster, Walter Besant, PMM.
Municipal Problems of London, The Lord Mayor, NAR.
London Government:
The Amalgamation of London, Frederic Harrison, CR.
The Future Government of London, G. L. Gomme, CR.
Lonsdale Papers, ER, Oct.
Loti, Pierre, Mary J. Onahan, CW.
Lourdes, Glimpses of, CW.
Madness and Crime, GB.
Mails, The Transatlantic, J. Henniker Heaton, NAR.
Malthus at the Hands of Recent Critics, T. N. Carver, AJP.
Man, Isle of: CR; DR, Oct.; ScotR, Oct.; QR, Oct.
Manchester Municipality at Work, F. Dolman, NewR.
Mandolin Without a Master, C. L. Hildreth, Dem.
Manual Training—I, C. H. Henderson, PS.
Memory, An Experimental Study of, E. A. Kirkpatrick, PsyR.
Meredith's (George) Nature Poetry, W. F. Revell, WR.
Mexico:
Glimpses of Mexican Life, H. S. G. Macdonald, CanM.
The Mexican Army, Capt. F. H. Hardie, JMSI.
Microbes, Influence of Heat and Cold Upon, Lawrence Irwell, NSR
Milk: Sterilized Milk Societies, J. L. Levy, Men.
Missals, Venetian, H. P. Horne, FR.
Missions: Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board, MisH.
Monasteries: Einsiedeln, O. Shipley, M.
Money, The Functions of, E. L. Rector, AJP.
Montenegro and Its Borderlands, GJ.
Moral Obligation, The Consciousness of, J. G. Schurman, PR.
Morocco, Past and Present, LQ, Oct.
Mortgage Banking in Germany, D. M. Frederiksen, QJEcon, Oct.
Motion, Emma M. Caillard, GW.
Municipal Government:
Manchester Municipality at Work, F. Dolman, NewR.
Museum, South Kensington, M.
Mythology, The Sioux, C. A. Eastman, PS.
Natural History: Leafless Woods and Grey Moorlands, NatR.
Navies:
What is Imperial Defence? Admiral Colomb, NatR.
The Royal Navy Three Hundred Years Ago, U. Jones, GW.
Reorganization of the Personnel of the Navy, W. McAdoo, NAR
Newspaper Correspondent, The Washington, E. J. Gibson, Lipp
New Zealand, Rabbits in, J. N. Ingram, Lipp.
Niagara Falls in Harness, A. V. Abbott, FrL.
Nickel Industry, Present Status of the, W. L. Austin, EngM.
Nonconformist Forebodings, J. G. Rogers, NC.
Norway: Rambles in Norsk Finmarken, G. Lindesay, FR.
Oubliettes, S. Baring-Gould, CFM.
Palestine:
Historical Geography of the Holy Land, GJ.
Jerusalem, C. R. Conder, ScotR, Oct.
Paraguay, LQ, Oct.
Parliamentary:
A Sham Crusade; House of Lords, NatR.
The Parliaments of the World, J. T. Kay, NC.
Passion Play at Jerusalem, R. F. Moncrieff, SunH.
Patent Laws: Are Our Patent Laws Iniquitous? H. Olerich, AJP.
Pantheistic Evolution, Criticism of Recent, J. J. Ming, ACQ.
Pavements, Asphalt, JAES, Sept.
Perez, Antonio, M. A. S. Hume, NC.
Personality and Individuality, Henry A. Mott, Men.
Philosophy: A New Theory of the Absolute, Prof. Seth, CR.
Phosphates: Redonda and Its Phosphates, F. W. Morse, PS.
Photography: See contents of WPM; PA.
Photography, Artistic, Herbert O. Warner, AI.
Phrases Traced Homewards, Mac.
Pigeons of London, Harry How, Str, Oct.
Pilgrims, Land of the, Allan Eric, CanM.
Pirates: The Sea Robbers of New York, T. A. Janvier, Harp.
Play, Educational Value of, J. L. Hughes, EdRA.
Poetry: Development of English Metres, W. Larminie, CR.
Political Corruption: How Best Oppose? T. E. Will, A.
Pope Leo XIII:
To the Rulers and Nations of the World, ACQ, Oct.
Remarks upon the Pope's Encyclical, Cardinal Gibbons, ACQ, Oct
Poverty, How to Abolish, Florence A. Burleigh, AJP.
Princeton, The Spirit and Ideals of, A. F. West, EdRA.
Privacy, The Right to, GB.
Privateer *America*, The, J. G. Morse, NEM.
Provence, The Churches of, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer, CM.
Psychology, Physiology and Pedagogics, T. Hughes, Jr., ACQ, Oct
Rabbits in New Zealand, J. N. Ingram, Lipp.
Railways:
The West Chicago Street Railway Tunnel, C. V. Weston, JAES, Sept.
English Railroad Methods, H. G. Prout, Scrib
Reasonable Railway Rates, H. T. Newcomb, AAPS.
Discussions on Railway Management in Prussia, F. W. Taussig, QJEcon, Oct.
Ramona, A Tragic Sequel to, Edward B. Howell, RR.
Restaurants, Old New York, Edgar Fawcett, Lipp.
Revivals, F. C. Iglehart, Treas.

Rocky Mountains: Pike's Peak by Moonlight, FrL.
Rome, Ancient: The Tragedy of the Cæsars, QR, Oct.
Rossetti, Christina G., Sarah A. Tooley, YW.
Rousseauism Revived, QR, Oct.
Russia: Bargaining in Russia, Isabel F. Hapgood, Lipp.
Sachs, Hans, Karl Blind, NatR.
Sacrifice, Origin and Development of the Idea of, R. Grossman, Men.
Saloon, The Catholic Church and the, Archbishop Ireland, NAR.
Sanitary Delusions, Felix Oswald, NSR.
Sardou, Victorien, A. W. Howard, MM.
School Board of London:
The School Board Election, E. L. Stanley, NewR.
The Bible in Elementary Schools, J. G. Fitch, NC.
The London School Board at Work, W. J. Gordon, LH.
Science:
What is Science? NSR.
The Battles of Science, NSR.
Unsolved Problems of Science, Marquis of Salisbury, PS.
Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior, R. Blathwayt, Str, Oct.
Scottish History:
Tudor Intrigues in Scotland, ScotR, Oct.
The Master Masons of Scotland, ScotR, Oct.
Secession, Seward's Attitude Toward, F. Bancroft, AM.
Serpents, The Cobra and Other, G. R. O'Reilly, PS.
Shamrock, A Hunt for the, F. B. Sawvel, Ed.
Sheridan Family, ER, Oct.
Ship-Building, English and American, J. S. Jeans, CasM.
Shorthand: See contents of Sten; SJ.
Smith, Henry, an Old-World Parson, Mac.
Socialism: Christian Socialism, Duke of Argyll, NC.
Society, Organic Concept of, S. N. Patten, AAPS.
Sociological Revival, The New, Lewis G. Janes, SEcon.
Space Perception, Experiments in—II, J. H. Hyslop, PsyR.
Spiritualism, Two Modern Views of, A.
Star Chamber, The Court of—IX, J. D. Lindsay, GB.
Statistics, Abuse of, QR, Oct.
Stead's Civic Church, Joseph Cook, OD, Oct.
Steam, Superheated, W. C. Unwin, CasM.
Steamboating: The Mississippi Roustabout, S. Cooley, NEM.
Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord, Stanley-Lane Pool, NatR.
Swansea, Lord, and Swansea, F. Dolman, EIM.
Syriac Gospels, Discovered 1892, J. R. Harris, CR.
Tariff Situation, Non-Partisan View of the, E. E. Russell, AJP.
Tax, The New Income, Charles F. Dunbar, QJEcon, Oct.
Telegraphs: The Nerves of the World, J. Munro, LH.
Temperance Problem, Past and Future, E. R. L. Gould, F.
Tennyson, Lord:
The Trees and Flowers of Tennyson, TB.
Tennyson's Turncoat: "The Churchwarden and the Curate," WR.
Tennyson's Theology, Eugene Parsons, MR.
Teresa, Santa, ChQ, Oct.
Terra-Cotta, Use of, in Modern Buildings, C. M. R. Twose, EngM.
Thackeray's Place in Literature, Frederic Harrison, F.
Theatres and the Drama:
Costume on the Stage, Percy Anderson, FrL.
The Clown in the "Twelfth Night," W. Townsend, CanM.
The Stage as an Educator, J. P. Walton, WR.
Thieves in New York, Making of, J. A. Riis, CM.
Thompson, Francis, LQ, Oct.
Towers, Round, and Irish Art, F. T. Hodgson, CanM.
Treasury, The Peril of the, George S. Boutwell, NAR.
Trumbull as a Socialist, SEcon,
Tugs and Towing, H. Russell, PMM.
Turkey, The Press in, H. A. Salmone, NC.
Typhoid Fever and the Epidemic at Ironwood, Mich., JAES Sept.
Universities:
Recollections of Oxford in the Seventies, SunM.
Young Cambridge of To-day, Q.
Vega, Lope de, QR, Oct.
Vigilance Committee of 1856—II, A. B. Paul, OM.
Vineland, Where Was, David Boyle, CanM.
Wales: A Nook of North Wales, Black.
Washington in Lincoln's Time, Noah Brooks, CM.
Watch Schools, The Swiss, T. B. Willson, PS.
Waterford, Louisa, Marchioness of, LQ, Oct.
W. C. T. U., A Fallacy of the, Ella W. Winston, AJP.
Wellington, Duke of, Lord Roberts, PMM.
West Indies: The Rebellion in Jamaica, J. W. Fortescue, Mac.
Whaling Industry, The, H. L. Aldrich, EngM.
Whist: Duplicate Whist, G. Fletcher, NewR.
Wilson, W. L., as a Tariff Reform Leader, H. L. Nelson, F.
Wolves: The Wolf and the Dog, T. Hopkins, LH.
Women:
Woman's Work in American Missions, Mrs. E. Curtis, MisR.
Economic Functions of Woman, E. T. Devine, AAPS.
American Girls' Art Club in Paris, Emily M. Aylward, Scrib.
The Renaissance of Woman, Lady Henry Somerset, NAR.
A Woman in the Mackenzie Delta—II, Elizabeth Taylor, O.
The Strike of a Sex, QR, Oct.
Some Thoughts on the Woman Question, Black.
Are Women Inferior to Men? Sarah Grand and Others, YW.
The Property of Children and Married Women, W. C. Maude, M.
Woman's Work: Its Value and Possibilities, F. Hird, GOP.
Woman's Work in the Home, Archdeacon Farrar, YW.
Venice and Her Women, Miss Roberts, MP.
Wordsworth, Thomas Hutchinson, FR.
Wroxeter, Shropshire, The English Pompeii, C. Edwards, CJ.
Yale, Athletic, J. W. Allen, MM.
Zero, Search for the Absolute, J. W. Dam, McCl.

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